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# Canada Lumberman

## & Wood Worker

### Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded  
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith  
are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**  
Port Hope, Ont.

### Electric-Welded Logging Chains



are easily the Best kind of Chain for use where strength and wearing ability are important requisites. Made from STEEL, carefully welded and inspected, fully guaranteed by both makers and jobbers.

**McKinnon Chain Company**  
BUFFALO, N. Y. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Swell Weld

Swell Weld

## SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies. If you are looking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver



### J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

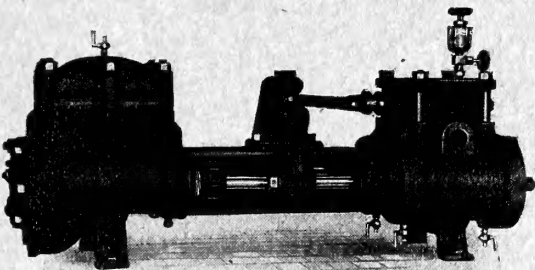
The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

**Lumbermen's Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies**

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

**J. J. TURNER & SONS**

Cor. George, King and Water Sts. Peterborough, Ont., Can.



Write for Catalogue of our

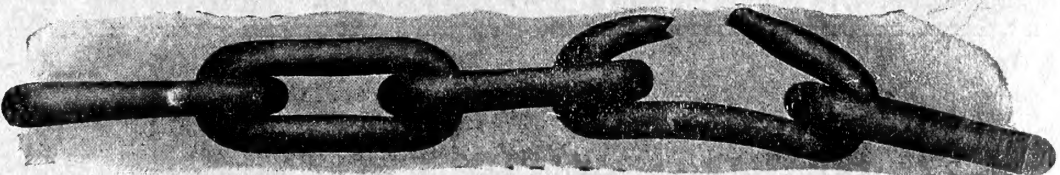
**Steam and Power Pumps**

We also manufacture Travelling Cranes

**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited**  
HAMILTON, CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

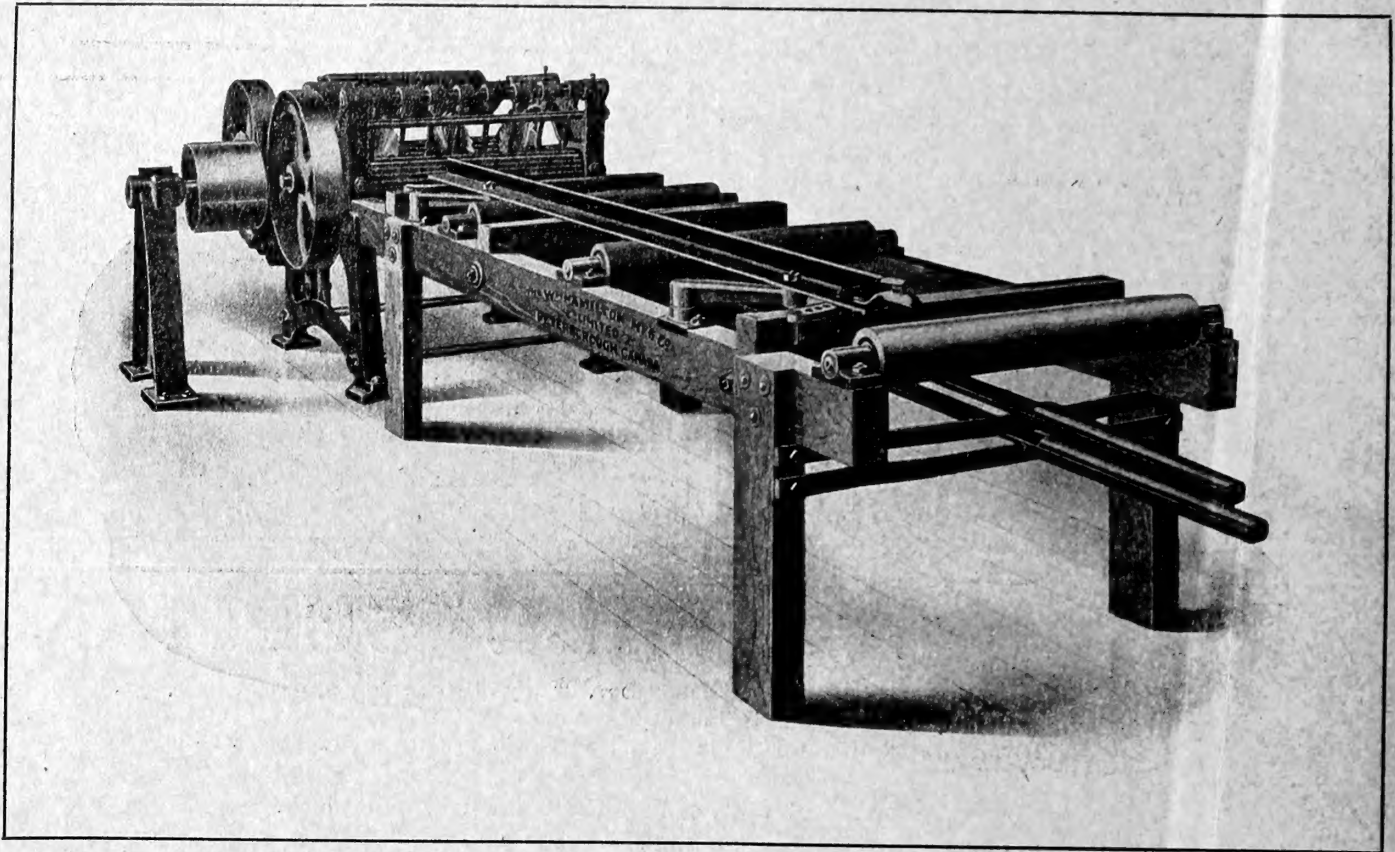
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**MONTREAL**



# Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built specially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

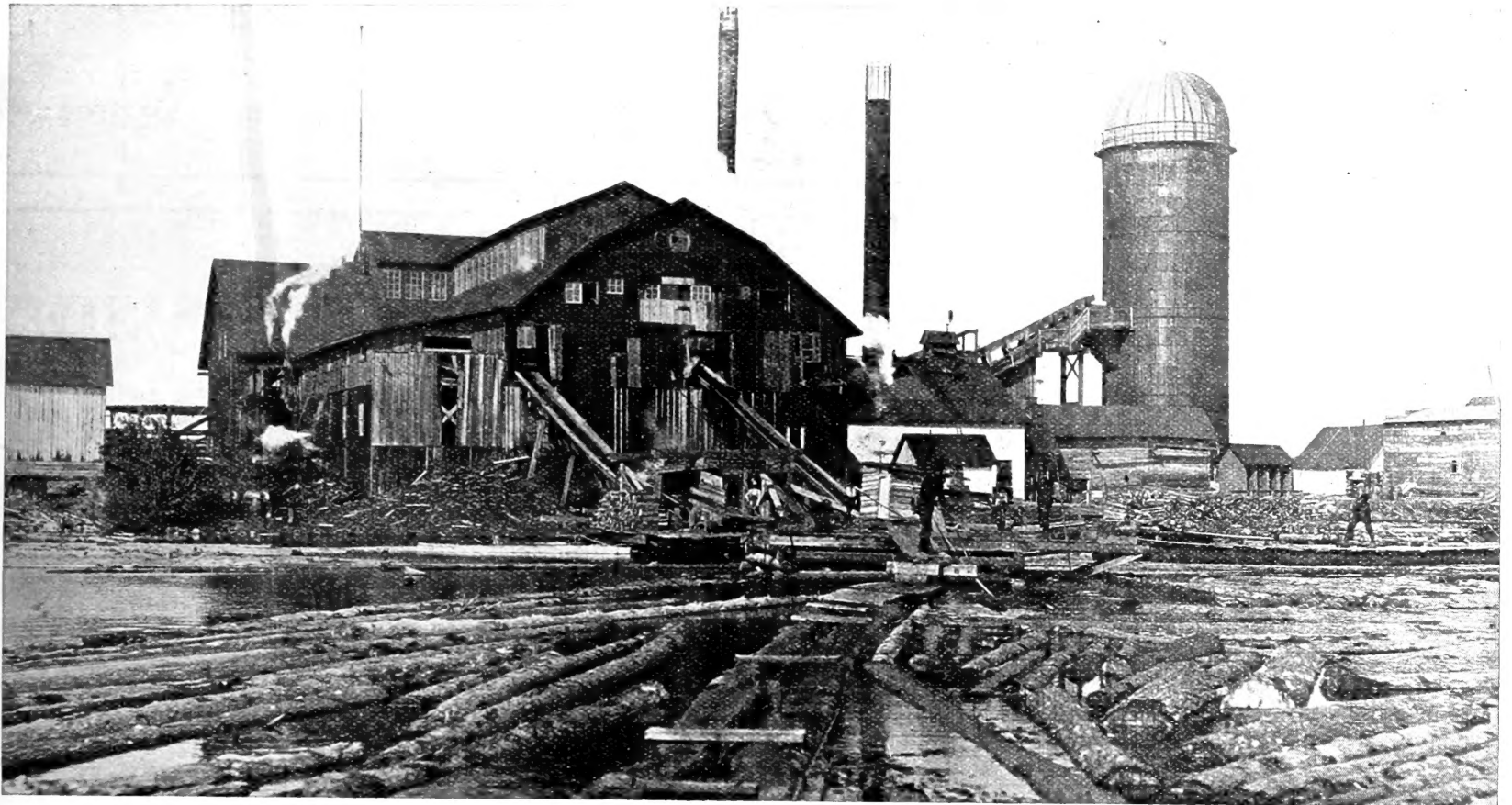
**Made in all sizes up to 40 inches**

*Send for Our Edger Catalogue*

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**William Hamilton Company, Limited**  
PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

# RED and WHITE PINE



Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

## George Gordon & Company

Limited

CACHE BAY

ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Norway and White Pine

Dressed Flooring, Mouldings, Bridge Timbers, Siding, Ceiling, Pickets, Lath, etc.

Our 1911 Cut is nearly all sold. Place your orders early for 1912 dimension stock.



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

New York City  
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubauskene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

**The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**  
Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles** Limited

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

F. N. WALDIE, PRES.

R. S. WALDIE, VICE-PRES.

G. E. CLEMENS, SECY.

**WALDIE BROTHERS LIMITED**

Manufacturers of **Lumber and Lath**

Mills at SPRAGUE, ONT.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

# SPRUCE

Large Stock of

1" x 4"      1" x 5"      1" x 6"

Can ship dressed to your order or in the rough.

## White Pine

Mill Run      Box Out

1" stocks and strips    1" 1-4 x 4-7 x 10-16    1" 1-4 x 8" and up x 10-16  
1" 1-2 x 4-7 x 10-16      1" 1-2 x 8" and up x 10-16.

## Hemlock

All Sizes

Let us quote prices before you place your orders.

---

## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

# 440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

## THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

## The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

## Yellow Pine Timbers Finish, Flooring, etc. White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 3", 4" and 5" Birch."

### W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.

801 Oliver Building

PITTSBURG, PA.

## The Argenteuil Lumber Co. LIMITED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Dressed Lumber  
Flooring, Clapboard, &c.

### Specialty; Mixed Car Orders

Office:—136 Board of Trade Bldg.  
MONTREAL

## The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

WHOLESALE

TRAFALGAR BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONT.

We have a full line of

**SPRUCE—All Thicknesses**

**Dry WHITE PINE**

**" RED PINE**

For  
All  
Purposes



## 'RED DEER' Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

### The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited

Huntsville, Ont.

## Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

### Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

### Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber

ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

## "Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring in

### Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

### J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd. ORILLIA, ONTARIO

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

## PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

### Lumber - Lath - Shingles

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## Long Lumber Company Hamilton, Canada

Wholesale Dealers in

### Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Posts, etc.

Sole Ontario Agents for

### A. Cotton's B. C. Shingles

# Cameron & Co., Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,  
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

**NO. 1 HEMLOCK**

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard  
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

# The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

**Everything in Lumber**

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase

**Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm**

ADDRESS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

# The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

**British Columbia Timber**

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

# The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,  
Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory  
Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

# Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

**White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED**

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

*Write us before placing your orders*

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

OTTAWA, ONT.

# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

**Owen Sound, Ont.**

==== All grades of =====

**WHITE PINE**

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

# William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at  
Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock  
of Shop and Better 1 to 2". Also a good  
percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10" and  
6/4" and 8/4" Sidings at Midland. All White  
Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs.  
Also at Collingwood, Ontario - 1910 Cut, 1 x  
6-8 and 10" - 5/4", 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings. A  
nice line of 6/4 and 8/4" Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke

Ontario

# The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

130 M. 1 1/2 x 3/8 x 32" Mill Run Hemlock Lath

2 Cars 8 x 8 x 10/16' Cedar

2 " 2 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac

1 " 1 x 4 and up 10/16 Tamarac

10 " 1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock

2 " 2 x 10 x 12/16 Mill Run White Pine

2 " 2 x 6 x 12/16 " " " "

1 " 5/8 x 4 and up 6/16 Common & Dressing White Pine

3 " 1 x 4 and up 6/16 Mill Cull Ash

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.



## HELLO! MR. MANUFACTURER!

It is just possible I can furnish you with the

### Hardwood Lumber

that you are in need of and I will be pleased to hear from you and I think you will be pleased to hear from me. Try it.

**J. S. FINDLAY**  
Owen Sound, - Ontario

THE  
**Brockville  
Lumber  
Company**  
LIMITED  
Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail

**Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Advertise in the  
**Wanted  
and  
For Sale  
Department**

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

## Hardwood Flooring

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

**Siemon Bros., Ltd.**  
WIARTON, Ont.

Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

**EADIE DOUGLAS CO.**  
14 University St. MONTREAL

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,**  
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

# THE Pembroke Lumber Co. Pembroke, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Sawn Lumber, Lath, Sash,  
Doors, and Factory Material

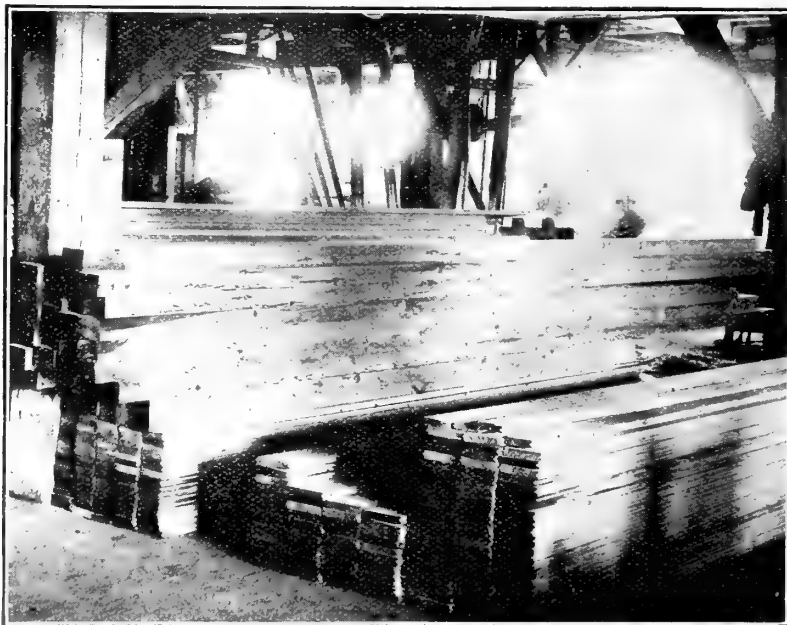
—Dimension Bill Stuff in—

## Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

A full line of dry lumber in stock for  
prompt shipment. Let us give you our  
prices for anything you require in lumber.

# TIMBERS

Long and Short



The illustration shows the interior of our mill, also some  
long timbers. We carry a large stock of long and short tim-  
ber, in White and Georgia Pine, Hemlock, etc., and are well  
equipped to fill orders.

**M. Brennen Sons Mfg. Co.**  
HAMILTON - ONTARIO Limited.

## FOR SALE

For Immediate Shipment

1 Car 3 in. Hard Maple  
2 Cars 4-4 Basswood, M.R.  
2 Cars 6-4 Beech, M.R.  
1 Car 4-4 Beech, M.R.  
1 Car 4-4 Elm and Bass Crating.  
5 Cars Cedar Posts, 4½ top and up.  
1 Car Cedar Posts, 5 top and up.  
100,000 feet 2-in. Hemlock.  
All the above stock is dry and in good  
shipping condition.

**The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.**  
Wiarton, Ontario

**WE** have 500 M ft. 8-4  
Common and Better  
and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common  
and Better White Pine  
that we want to move  
quick at bargain prices.

Write us

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
Limited  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

**WE** Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
ada and United States: Spruce,  
White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,  
Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
wood, Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia  
Buffalo

## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir,  
Red Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock,  
Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red  
Cedar Shingles.

**Heavy Timbers a Specialty**

Export and Domestic Shipments.

## Geo. I. McClure

Hardwood Lumber  
Yellow Pine, Cypress

Specialties

Walnut and Mahogany

MILL CONNECTIONS:

Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.  
Cincinnati, Ohio Helens, Ark.

Head Office and Storage Yards

DETROIT, MICH.

STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.

Limited

Papineauville, P.Q.

The  
North Channel Lumber Co.  
Limited

Successors to

SAGINAW LUMBER &amp; SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

MAPLE LEAF  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK

## BELTING

DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.

HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

1 Car 1 x 4" and up

No. 2 Norway \$13.00

Suitable for Decking, Sheet-  
ing and under Flooring.

2 Cars 1 x 6"

Box and Common \$18.00

Best End suitable for Drop  
Siding, Balance for Flooring  
and Decking.

4 Cars 5/4 x 12"

Select Mill Run \$37.00

Ideal stock for D. 4 S. Bone dry.  
F. O. B. Midland.

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

## Hardwood Lumber

We are Buyers of  
Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

## Staves Hoops Headings

JAMES WEBSTER &amp; BRO., Ltd.

Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:  
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.  
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

## Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square  
GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
A1 and A B C Codes used

## Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

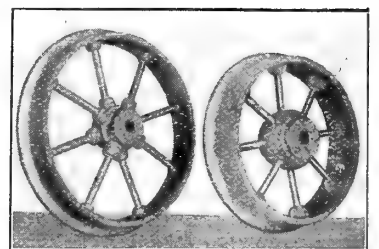
Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England



## Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of  
Iron, are stronger, longer lived,  
lower in price and lighter for  
their strength than any other  
wheel. Write for prices and  
samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.  
Midland, Ont.

**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,**  
etc.

## Well Fortified

To be well fortified against dissatisfaction and loss of trade, you must sell lumber that is up-to-grade.

You will "be fortified" if you buy from us.

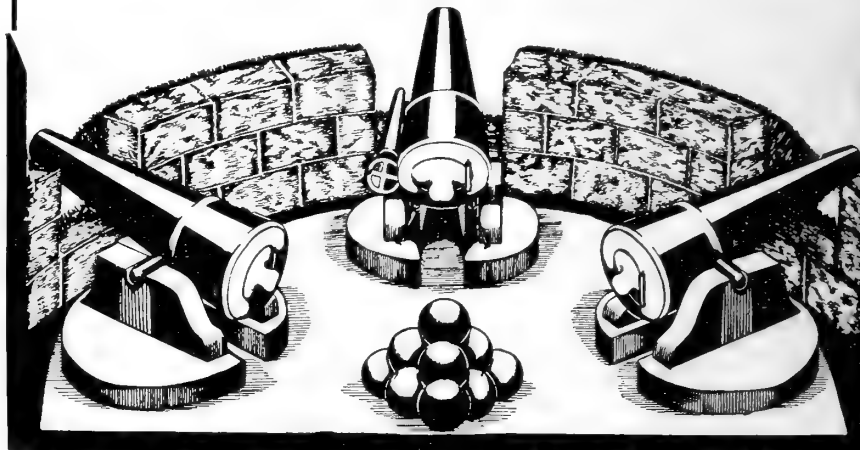
**Hemlock, Pine**

and Hardwoods

**Hocken Lumber Company**

OTTER LAKE STATION, ONT.

Limited



**The Harwood Lumber Co.**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

## YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO

OR

**The Harwood Lumber Company** Toronto, Ontario

Toronto phone Main 4089.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**

**Short Leaf Finish**

**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**

**Cypress**

**New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**

Box 1600

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

34 Victoria Street, TORONTO

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD,  
CEDAR POSTS AND SHINGLES

BILL TIMBER A SPECIALTY

Bills cut to order during winter months. 22 and 24 ft. Hemlock Joists in stock. Full stock of Red Pine, all sizes, for prompt shipment.

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

### WHITE PINE

2 or 3 cars 1½ and 2 in. good Strips and  
Sidings. also

2 x 6 8 - 10 and 12 common and better  
1½ x 6 and 8 “

1¼ x 6 and 8 “

No. 1 and 2 1½" WHITE PINE Lath

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and  
Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.**

Send a list of anything you have  
to offer with full particulars.

J. L. CAMPBELL

J. P. JOHNSON

W. G. PAYNES

## Campbell & Johnson

Send us your enquiries for

**Fir Timbers, XXX B. C. Shingles,  
Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.**

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

We offer

**SPRUCE** At Latchford, sorted for width either  
rough or dressed.

**NORWAY** 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 2 x 12,  
3 x 10, 3 x 12, also 1", 1½" and 2"  
C. and C. F.

WHITE PINE all widths and thicknesses, nice stock.

WE WANT HARDWOODS, What are YOU getting out this winter?

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers - TORONTO, ONT.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

**Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.  
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

The  
**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**  
18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

**Hemlock any  
Quantity**

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough  
or Dressed.

## C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.

32 M. Feet 5/4 x 4, 5, 6, M. R. White Pine

100 M. Feet 8/4 x 4 and up M. R. Norway

20 M. Feet 8/4 x 4—10/18 M. R. Norway

Above must be moved at once. Write for percentage  
of widths, lengths, quality and prices. We have a  
full line in White Pine 4/4 and 8/4 which will interest  
any buyers who want the best at a reasonable price.

Highest cash prices paid for Mill Output of  
Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood

**Manning Chambers, TORONTO**



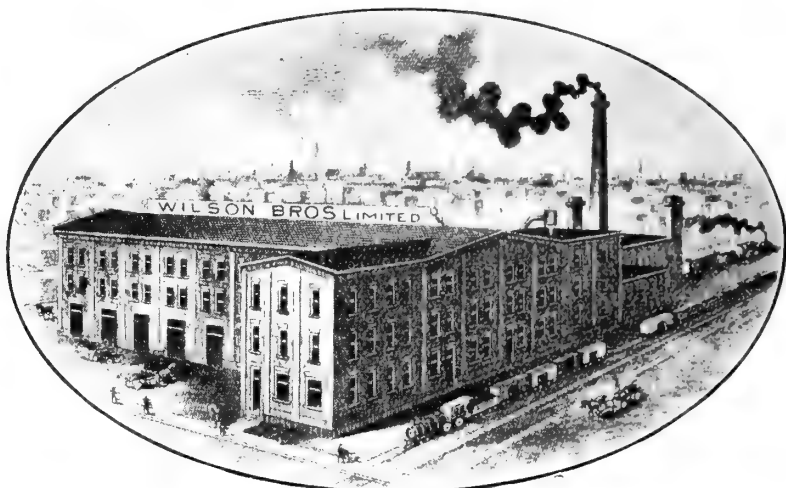
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: **AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES**  
**B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

Mills at  
**Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

Head Office: **Victoria Drive and Powell St.**  
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**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings**  
**Interior Finish**  
**Hardwood Flooring**  
**Pine Flooring**

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

### Wilson Brothers, Limited

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## Pine Larch

Selects  
 Shops  
 Commons  
 and  
 Mouldings



Timbers  
 Yard Stock  
 Clears  
 and  
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Limited

Head Office: **JAFFRAY, B.C.**  
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Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

### Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles

Our source of supply is only limited by  
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# The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at **Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.**)

Manufacturers of

## LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

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D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

# We Saw All the Year Round

Pine  
Hemlock  
Spruce  
Hard-  
woods  
Rough  
and  
Dressed



We  
make  
a  
Specialty  
of  
Long  
Timbers

Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

## Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT, QUEBEC

## Here's the Stock You Are Looking For

### No. 1 Hemlock

2 x 4 x 10, 12, 14 or 16'  
2 x 6 x " 18 or 20'  
2 x 8 x " "  
2 x 10 " "  
2 x 12 " "  
1 x 6 x 6/16  
1 x 8 x 6/16

### M R Spruce

2 x 4 x 12/16  
2 x 6 " "  
2 x 8 " "  
1 x 4/5 " "  
1 x 6 " "  
1 x 8 " "  
1" Clear Spruce.

### Red Pine

2 x 4 x 12/17  
2 x 6 x 12/17  
2 x 8 x 12/17  
3 x 11 x 12/16  
3 x 11 x 17/18  
4 x 9 x 12/16  
4 x 9 x 12/18  
1 & 2" Clear and Clear Face Red Pine.

**Note** In Hemlock we can give you just the lengths you want.

Mixed carloads of Flooring, Clapboards, V Joint, & G Sheeting, Hardwood Flooring, etc., etc., for retail yards our specialty.

Send along your inquiries for factory work. Stocks sizes in Fir and hardwood veneer doors always on hand.

## The McAuliffe Davis Lumber Co., Limited

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Prompt Shipment Guaranteed

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Phone 428

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PRESIDENT

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VICE-PRES., GEN'L MGR.

H. TURNBULL, Sarnia  
SALES MGR.

# The Spanish River Lumber Company

Sarnia, Ontario

Limited

Manufacturers of High Grade

## White Pine, Norway, Hemlock and Lath

B. C. Shingles in Transit

Mills at Spanish River, Ont.

Send us your inquiries

Office, Traders Bank Bldg., Sarnia

## CHOICE DRY STOCK

4 cars	1 in.	1st and 2nds	Plain	Red	Oak
5 "	1 in.	No. 1	Com.	"	"
2 "	1 1/4 in.	1sts and 2nds.	"	"	"
3 "	1 in.	No. 1	Com.	Plain	White Oak
1 "	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd.	"	"
1 "	1 in.	No. 1	Com.	"	"
1/2 "	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Qtd.	Red	Oak
1/2 "	1 in.	No. 1	Com.	"	"
4 "	1 in.	1sts and 2nds	Sap	Gum	
3 "	1 1/4 in.	1sts and 2nds	"		
5 "	1 1/2 in.	1sts and 2nds	"		
2 "	1 in.	1st. and 2nds	Red	"	
3 "	1 in.	No. 1	Com.	"	"

*Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices*

## The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS  
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

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Ottawa, Ont.

Limited

Hardwood, White and Red Pine **Lumber** || Yellow Pine, B. C. Fir Hemlock, Pine and Oak, **Timber**

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WE WANT TO MOVE 150 M 5/4 BASSWOOD

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We have the most up-to-date

# Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS



Mills at Davidson, Quebec

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

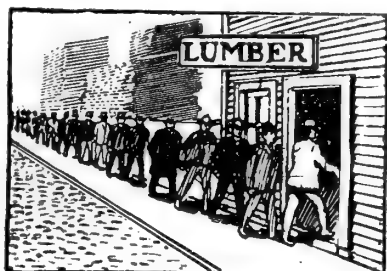
"From the Forest to the Finished Product"

**JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada**

Write for Catalogue and Prices

## Our Specialty is

Results



Results

The above cut shows the office of a large lumber firm who had placed an advertisement in the

**Wanted and For Sale Department**

of this paper, for a lumber salesman. If

**YOU**

want a lumber salesman, shipper, bookkeeper, superintendent, sawyer, filer or any other employee, you know how to get him.

**Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker**

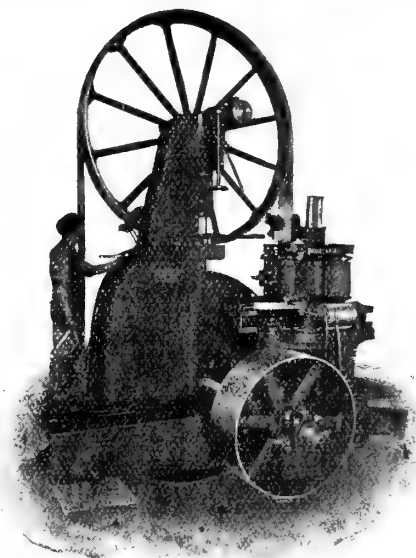
Toronto

Canada

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IN

## Band Sawing Machinery



Saginaw — 7 ft. Resaw

**Band  
Resaws  
and  
Band  
Rip Saws**

**Wm. B. Mershon & Co.**  
Saginaw, Mich.



# Dry Lumber for Sale



Track 2—Yard 2—Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.

**White and Red Pine,  
Spruce, etc.**

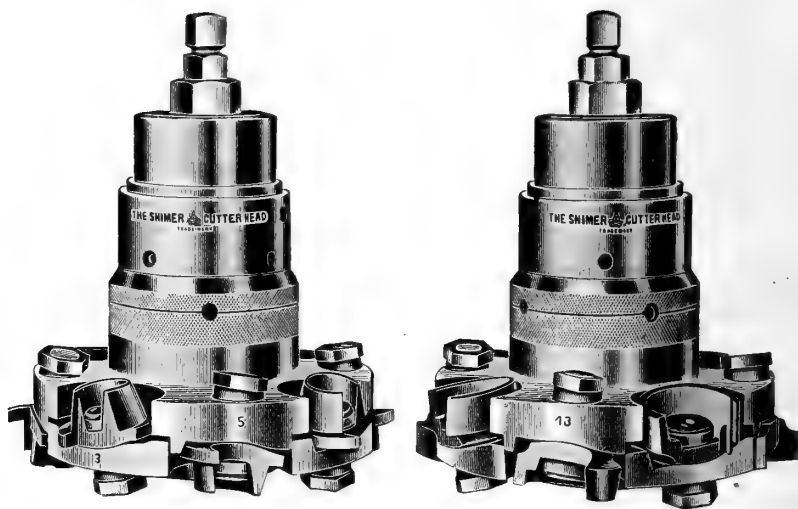
Stock is well manufactured Graded and piled.

A good assorted stock of Dimension Timber and Joisting on hand.

On request we will be glad to mail you copy of Stock List of unsold Lumber.

**The Colonial Lumber Company Limited**  
Pembroke, - - - - - Ontario

## Labor Saving and Time Saving Tools



Business men everywhere are giving attention to reducing cost of manufacturing by installing labor-saving and time-saving tools.

The Shimer Cutter Heads remove many of the troubles and worries incident to the business of the machine woodworker and place in his hand the power to increase his productive capacity in the manufacture of flooring, ceiling siding, wainscoting, door and sash patterns, etc., besides saving much of the material that formerly reached the offal pile.

Examine our catalogue and see if there is not some tool you need to help in the work of cost reduction. If your work is special write us about it. Almost every week we adapt the Shimer Cutter Head to the making of Specialties, or design some new fixture to further its usefulness.

We make a number of Heads for special purposes. For any design of material you get out in quantity let us give our estimate on the Head to do the work. Our prices are uniformly low—our goods of best quality.

Address

**Samuel J. Shimer & Sons**

Branch of MILTON, Pa.

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# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Duhlmeier Brothers

—MANUFACTURERS—

### Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about 3 Million Feet of Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc. We want your enquiries—We make grades that are right—at prices that are in line with the times. Try us, you will come again.

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Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

### SPECIALTIES

## Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

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I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

## Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

## CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

## The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"

Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

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We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,  
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada  
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Rough and Dressed

**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Ash and Birch**

**We Stand Behind Our Grades and Manufacture**

A Choice Lot of 4 in. and 5 in. Spruce Flooring Now on Hand.

A Few Cars Each of Nice Common and Dressing from small log manufacture, in 5/4 x 5 in., 5/4 x 6 in., 5/4 x 7 in. and 5/4 x 8 in.

We carry everything in Spruce from 1 in. to 2 in. and all stock widths, either Rough or Dressed; also 1 1/2 in. 4 ft. Spruce Lath.

Write Us for Prices

## W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited

MILLS AT:  
OTTAWA and ROCKLAND

Ottawa, Ontario

PLANING MILLS AND FACTORIES AT  
OTTAWA

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Let us quote you on your requirements in any of the following West Virginia stock.

Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Chestnut and Basswood. All grades and thicknesses in stock dry.

Also

White Oak Timbers, any size, 6 x 6 to 14 x 14 up to 30 ft. Cut to order.

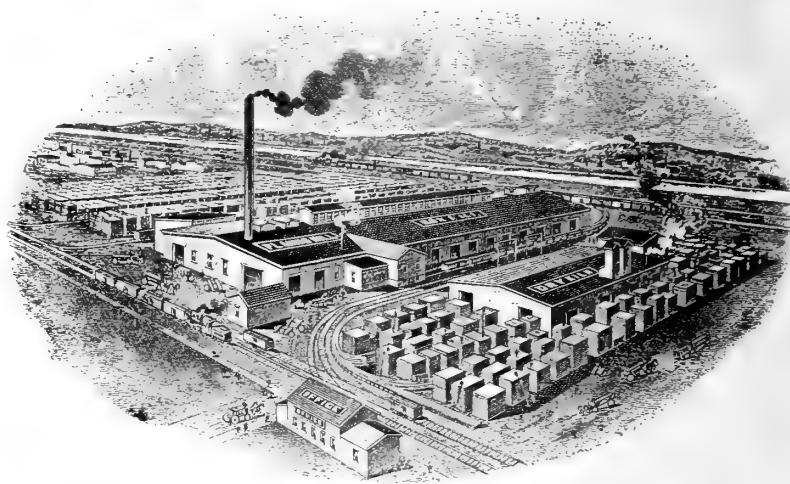
**No Mixed Grades**

Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our own mills only.

**Yearly Production over 100,000,000 Ft.**

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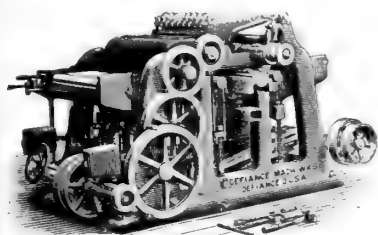


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## Chestnut, Oak and Poplar



WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



36" Double Surface Planer

There is no longer room for doubt, the DEFIANCE superior line of modern high grade wood-working tools insures the purchaser of substitution of inferior grades.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL and you will have no other.

Ask the man who owns a

# DEFIANCE

## WOOD - WORKING MACHINES

that human skill can produce or that money can buy, always ready for work and the recognized STANDARD OF THE WORLD,

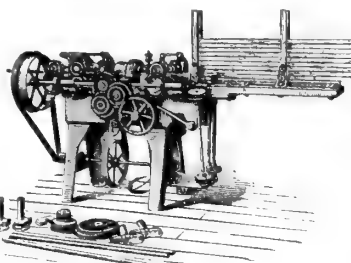


Double Ended Borer

THE  
DEFIANCE  
MACHINE  
WORKS

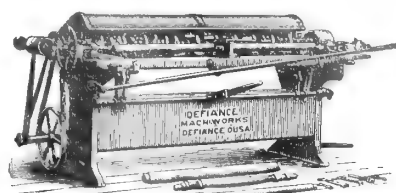
DEFIANCE,  
OHIO, U.S.A.

Address Dept. M.  
for Catalog and  
Prices.



Chaplin Handle Lathe

and he will tell you of the advantages of the best



72" Handle Lathe

Canadian Agents:—The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario. Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B. (New Brunswick, P. E. I.) Guildford & Sons, Halifax, N. S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co., St. John, Newfoundland. W. L. Blake & Co., Portland, Me. (Main, New Hampshire and Vermont.)

Every machine designed, patented, built and guaranteed.



**Not altogether what we say but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**

**WE OWN AND OFFER AT PAR AND INTEREST  
\$100,000**

## The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Limited

**First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Bonds**

Dated December 1, 1910

Due December 1, 1931

Interest Payable 1st January and 1st July

The Company has been in successful operation, at Espanola, Ontario, for five years. Its assets amount to \$13,512,184, or nearly six and one-half times the value of outstanding bonds.

The net earnings for 1911 will show from the pulp industry alone over twice the bond interest.

The Company's pulp mill is now turning out 160 tons of pulp per day, and the paper plant (which will be in operation in January) will have an output of 100 tons per day. The Company is also developing from its own waterpower 16,000 horsepower.

The close proximity of the plants of the Company to the Middle West Markets of the United States assures an increasing demand for the Company's output.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR

## Dominion Bond Company

Limited

Merchants Bank Building, Montreal

Toronto

Ottawa

London, Eng.

## The McGibbon Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,  
Shingles, Wood, etc.**

**Hemlock a Specialty**

Best Assortment

Phone us your  
requirements

**Penetanguishene, Ont.**

## Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.

Limited

**Sudbury, Ontario**

We have in stock at sudbury:

50,000 ft.	2 x 12	1, 2, 3	Common	White Pine
60,000 "	2 x 10	" "	" "	" "
60,000 "	2 x 8	" "	" "	" "
30,000 "	2 x 6	" "	" "	" "
15,000 "	2 x 5	" "	" "	" "

Above stock is thoroughly dry.

**SAW MILL  
Long Lake, Ont.**

**GENERAL OFFICE  
Sudbury, Ont.**





## Purchasers — And How To Locate Them

John Apsley Jenkins sells Hardwood trim. I met him yesterday, plodding along as though headed for the undertaker's. "Deucedly hard work digging up business—made nine calls to-day and not a dollar in sight" he confided.

Now, Jenkins is like nine out of every ten salesmen—spending their time making unproductive calls. They waste much time and good energy canvassing prospects that may want something, somewhere, sometime.

How can this waste effort be eliminated? How can knowledge of present and prospective markets be acquired quickly, efficiently, economically? How can this information be obtained, daily, from every town in Canada?

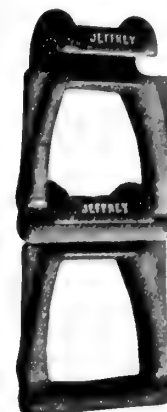
If you really want to know—drop us a line. Let us send you specimen reports relating to your business and explain our facilities for supplying you, daily, with information that will enable you to make sales.

**MacLean Daily Reports Limited**  
220 King Street West, TORONTO

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SPROCKET CHAINS AND SPROCKETS

WE  
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MONEY  
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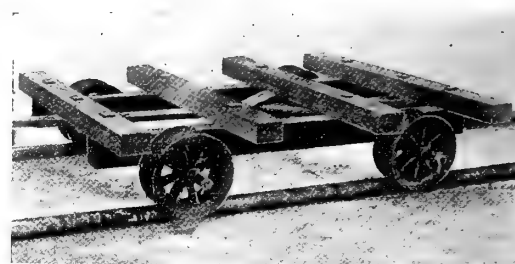


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YOU  
TIME  
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DELIVERING

Tell us your troubles—our Experts advise you FREE

THE  
**A. M. ELICOTT CO.**  
301 James St., MONTREAL, QUE.

## The Keystone Pole Tram Car



Pole Tram Car

Indispensable to every saw mill. It runs on poles from 6 to 10 inches in diameter and the wheels are concave.

This method of conveying logs, pulpwood, or coal is undoubtedly the best and the cheapest that jobbers and mill-men can use. It can be used to great advantage on low and marshy ground.

We would appreciate the opportunity of furnishing you with further particulars.

Wanted: Reliable Canadian Representative

**Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works**  
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



## Power-Saving Rubber Belting

Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for power saved and money saved. It is built up of plies of rubberized fabric cured and vulcanized into one solid piece. It neither slips nor stretches. It has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enormous tensile strength of close woven, long fibre cotton fabric from which *all stretch has been taken out.*

Goodyear Rubber Belting is manufactured by a process that makes it proof against steam, water, weather and rot. Made in all three grades and all sizes. For Pulp, Paper, Saw Mills—all mills

where horse power transmitted is large and demand for tensile strength great. Used by biggest lumber mills and manufacturing plants in the Dominion. *Outlives, outlasts* all other belts.

## Rot-Proof Mill Fire Hose

*Goodyear Underwriters* is a hose built to meet the specifications of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Tube used of highest grade NEW rubber. *Won't* harden or crack with age. Special circular woven fabric with least ex-

pansion or elongation under pressure. Antiseptically-treated to make it rot and mildew proof.

The strongest most reliable hose for all mills and factories. Insist on *Goodyear Underwriters, the hose with the black and yellow stripes.*

## Non-Chipping Conveyor Belts

Built for all purposes. For conveying crushed stone, grain, coal, ore, etc.

Made in all thickness of face to suit requirements of buyer. Rubber face made of toughest stock possible, to prevent cutting and

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We also manufacture other rubber goods, such as tires, all kinds of hose and belting, rubber packing, etc.

Write us tonight for catalog and prices.

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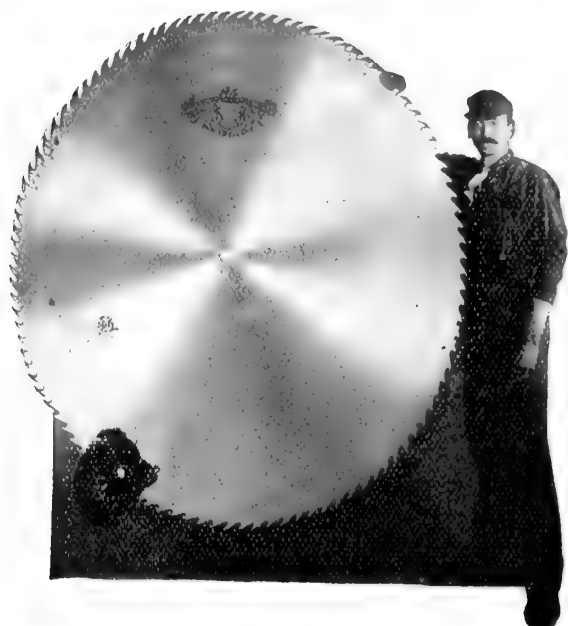
## The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto

Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.

*Write Our Nearest Branch*

BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N. B.—Vancouver—Calgary—Victoria, B. C., 855 Fort St.—Regina, Sask., 2317-2318 South Railway St.—Hamilton, Ont., 127 King St. West



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All there is to a Saw is STEEL, SKILL and STYLE.

The Steel that is in a Simonds Saw has meant that to supply it we had to build a Steel Mill comprising seven buildings which, with yards, cover 14 acres of land. This much for the demand for Simonds Steel.

The Skill that is in a Simonds Saw requires for its operation three complete factories, one at Fitchburg, Mass., one at Chicago, Ill., and one at Montreal, Que. The skill is the result of noting and accepting improvements in methods of Making Saws, as long as Saws have been made in this country.

The Style that is in a Simonds Saw comes from a close study of the style of Saws necessary for best cutting results under varying conditions. Years of experience in the Saw manufacturing business has developed an ability to select the right Saw for any particular use.

The Price that the Consumer pays for a Simonds Saw entitles him to the benefits of Simonds Steel, Skill and Style, these three together giving results or service which means profit.

If you are in the market for any kind of a Saw, Planing Knife, or file, send your order to our nearest office for our immediate attention.

### Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

Montreal, Que.

Vancouver, B.C.

St. John, N.B.

In the United States The Simonds Mfg. Co.

J. F. EBY  
President

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HUGH BLAIN  
Vice-President

If you are looking for QUALITY in your Camp Supplies,  
you should specify:

## “ANCHOR” brand—

BAKING POWDER  
JELLY POWDERS  
EXTRACTS, SPICES  
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(In sealed air tight packages)

Sweetened MILK Unsweetened

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The  
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TORONTO

Importers and Manufacturers

A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

## OFFICES AND BRANCHES:

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 32

Toronto, January 1, 1912

No. 1

## Yellow Pine Invasion Spreading

There has been a great deal of complaint in Canada of late about the increasing use of yellow pine in the place of Canadian woods such as white pine, red pine and hemlock. In the face of this complaint the manufacturers of yellow pine are making ever increasing inroads into the Canadian trade. The pine and hemlock men may not in future have a monopoly of the complaint against the importation of yellow pine. This ubiquitous southern product is now threatening the hardwood trade of Canada. One of the largest manufacturing firms in Canada, using great quantities of hardwoods in the production of agricultural implements is commencing to look at yellow pine and to consider seriously the use of it in the place of Canadian hardwoods. A traveller for a Canadian hardwood firm recently called upon this company to whom they have formerly sold large amounts of hardwood. When the question of ordering lumber was brought up the company's representative said that they were not inclined to pay the present prices for Canadian hardwoods and that they intended to substitute yellow pine in large quantities.

This is a contingency which the hardwood manufacturers and dealers of Canada will do well to consider. Sooner or later they will apparently be face to face with this situation and the substitution of yellow pine would involve a serious loss to them. The United States manufacturer of yellow pine will have a great advantage in that he will be able to fill orders for any size of lumber that is wanted. Altogether if yellow pine once secures a foothold in the implement trade it is practically a certainty that it will be a strong competitor. If it should be proved from experience that yellow pine will fill the bill satisfactorily the demand for it for this purpose will increase in direct proportion to the increase in the price of hardwoods at least and probably at an even greater rate on account of the well known selling methods of the yellow pine manufacturers who are willing to accept in Canada a price which does not mean

even the cost of manufacture, rather than allow their stock to accumulate and depress the United States markets.

The lumber trade in general in the United States has gone through such a period of depression of late years that the selling of yellow pine in Canada has been made a feature of the trade and has been pushed vigorously. The free entry of rough lumber into Canada has assisted in the movement and has rendered it possible for this class of lumber to be dumped into Canada at such demoralizing prices. The hardwood manufacturers of Canada in future may find that they have a common cause with the soft wood manufacturers and that in order to protect their home markets it will be essential to make a strong stand against the free importation of yellow pine. No one would claim that if our Canadian hardwoods advance so rapidly in price as to make them of prohibitive cost for such uses, it would be wise to try to exclude the substitute woods from our markets. Such an increase might come about though it is not at present probable, in spite of the case cited. If the yellow pine shows a likelihood of supplanting hardwoods, one of two things must happen. Canadian hardwoods must fall in price to meet the competition or they must advance gradually and go out of the field. In the latter case the increased prices would compensate for the lost trade after matters had settled down to the new state of trade. For the present the former is likely to be the case and the threatened invasion makes it the part of wisdom for the Canadian manufacturers of hardwood to look closely into the matter and to consider what means they can use in the direction of price competition and of energetic sales methods and judicious advertising of their products to meet the situation.

## A False Sense of Security

The publicity which, during the past few years, has been given to questions pertaining to the preservation of the forest resources of Canada has awakened a widespread interest in all matters of forest conservation. At the same time the very fact that so much has appeared in the press upon these subjects has undoubtedly lulled a large majority of the reading public into a false sense of security. When the press gives so much attention to the subject the public naturally commence to feel that the governments and all others who are responsible for the preservation of our forest resources are doing all that is necessary. So far is this from being the case however, that the Canadian Forestry Association, a body which is responsible for much of the publicity which has been given to the matter, have recently published in the Canadian Forestry Journal a strong article warning the public that, as yet, nothing has been accomplished and that in reality the country has only now arrived at the time when it is possible to begin. The article in part is as follows:

People who read in the papers these days a great deal about Conservation imagine that all is well with Canada in this respect, and that, since the watchmen are awake, they can sleep comfortably in their beds. On the contrary, if they will take up the report of the Minister or any other official in charge of the public forests, they will see that instead of there being cause for complacency the situation is actually critical. From every one of these comes the same report, that at present he is concentrating what men and means he has on the problem of fire protection, but, in spite of this, fires are constantly destroying the best timber areas. Even where the officials have for years been able to keep out fire, the cutting of the best species of trees is giving opportunity for the growth of inferior trees, so that the whole character of the forests is undergoing a steady change for the worse, and the result will be that from a timber-production standpoint they will in a few years have little or no value at all.

This is not intended to be an alarmist article, but simply to emphasize the point that, whereas the average good citizen believes that Canada is doing all that is required to protect and even increase her timber resources, the plain fact of the matter is that in this regard we are doing nothing at all. As stated before, the responsible authorities tell you they can only endeavor to pro-



tect what remains of the virgin forests from fire, and that for this they have very inadequate means. In regard to the re-stocking with valuable timber of lands for agriculture, however, there is practically nothing being done from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. There are millions of acres of lands belonging to the state which are fit for no other purpose than to grow trees. They bear no timber trees to-day and in fifty years, if present methods continue, they still will be lacking in merchantable timber. The great Miramichi fire took place in 1825; to-day after eighty-six years that once magnificent pinery has scarcely a timber tree on it, while pine has practically disappeared, not only from that district, but from the rest of New Brunswick and from large sections of Quebec. Now, if the other millions of acres of cut-over and burnt-over lands in Canada are not to be in the same useless condition at the end of another eighty-six years, then we must take warning and see that some means are adopted for stocking them with the kind of timber trees best suited for the region.

Much more is already known of proper methods of managing Canadian forests than has ever been put into practice; what is need-

ed is the chance to do what we know ought to be done. More money and more faith in the future are needed. The expense of organizing the immense forest areas of our country and of initiating the proper methods of management on them must necessarily be great. For years the forest reserves cannot reasonably be expected to return more than a fraction of the money spent on them. There can be no reasonable doubt that they will do so eventually, and the government can afford to wait that time as no private individual could.

This fact is clear from the experience of all times and of all continents that in forestry, just as in agriculture and in everything else, in order to get profits an investment must first be made. If cut-over and burnt-over areas are left to themselves they will not produce any profits from wood-crops or afford any protection to agriculture and stream-flow. If they are given a little protection they will produce a small crop of inferior wood; and if the matter be taken up in a rational way as a man would take up farming, profits will be obtained in proportion to the judgment exercised and the money expended.

## A Wide Spread Trade Trouble

Frequently of late the Canada Lumberman has drawn attention to the great number of inexperienced salesmen on the road in all parts of the country. The same condition prevails in many sections of the United States, according to an article which recently appeared in the American Lumberman and which reads as follows:—

A manufacturer of yellow pine, marketing 30,000,000 feet annually, in commenting on the conditions prevailing in the sales department remarked that one trouble with the lumber business is that we have too many salesmen on the road—not salesmen, but board peddlers. He said that formerly he had two men traveling, whereas this is all now done from a list which represents the market which calls on the dealer and all stock is now sold on this list. The manufacturer stated that he had the experience of operating on a list when he had the two men on the road and found that in making a uniform grade of lumber and giving satisfactory deliveries he gets more orders than he did when he had the men on the road.

This gentleman stated further that he did not wish to be misunderstood, but that a good salesman can always make a market, wherever he may go, but he was afraid that too many people forget what they are really out for.

Another manufacturer, in discussing selling methods, said, "We do not take an order unless we can fill it." Would-be merchants who have been selling yellow pine in times past have found it too easy to take orders and then depend upon the possibility of some one

wanting the business sufficiently to fill the orders at a cut price. Concerns have been known to carry orders for months because they could not get them filled, continually putting off the customer. All these things, of course, hurt the business.

"I would like to know," said a yellow pine man, "how anyone can manufacture No. 2 flooring and ceiling and sell it at the prices current? This means a case of using a better grade of lumber to fill the orders, and all the burden goes on the No. 1 stock. There really should not be a No. 2 grade of this stock, for in working the No. 1 there isn't enough poor workmanship and defective lumber to make any showing in No. 2. If you compare it with a like grade in boards you will see that there is a loss in manufacturing this No. 2 grade of finish and flooring. It is merely a case of waste. If you could get \$20 a ton for waste you could make money, but if your selling price is less than your labor cost, you lose money. This, of course, comes from not having a market for it, and in working up the various grades of stock you get to bothering with the waste and making regular grades of it and you have so much labor cost that it eats up any advantage you might gain in the cost of the material."

No. 2 flooring and ceiling, while practically they are sold at less than cost, would be now sold at an even lower price if it were not for the good heartedness of the dealer, who felt that he was robbing some one in buying No. 2 stock at the price at which it was being sold.

## Valuable Pulpwood Fed to the Burners

In another section of this issue appears a letter from the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Chatham, N.B., commenting favorably upon an article which was published recently in the Canada Lumberman drawing attention to the great waste involved in the destruction of slabs and trimmings in the burner, which might profitably have been converted into wood pulp. The principal point made in the letter is that there is an unreasonable lack of sympathy between the saw mill owner and the pulp mill owner. Every saw mill owner knows all about the great destruction of material which takes place in burners all over the country, but they have always considered that there was no possibility of doing anything else with the slabs and trimmings, as there was no demand for them on the spot and the cost of freight to any district where they would have value would be so great as to make this outlet unprofitable. With the increasing importance of the pulpwood and paper manufacturing industry in Canada however, the situation is more than likely to alter and to develop opportunities in many parts of the country for the profitable conversion of slabs and trimmings from the saw mill

into pulp. The lumber resources of the country are so valuable and there is such danger of scarcity, than any development of this nature should be studied with the utmost care by both saw mill and pulp mill owners and should, moreover, be welcomed by them with open arms as possibly providing a solution of one of the most serious problems of the lumber industry.

The situation reminds one very much of the conditions which prevailed in many parts of Canada in the early days, when the pioneers of the country were obliged to cut down and burn enormous quantities of timber, in order to clear the land which they intended to till. Had it been possible in some manner to preserve the timber which was thus wasted the country would have benefitted greatly in actual cash, and the scarcity of lumber which is already threatening would have been postponed by many years. This was however, a practical impossibility, whereas the situation in connection with the destruction of the slabs and trimmings of the saw mills seems to give promise of a practical solution. There are of course many districts in which there seems to be no future possi-

bility of the creation of a pulp or paper industry and in which the old burner question will probably continue to be as hopeless as ever. Wherever it is at all possible however, pulp mill owners and saw mill owners ought to lose no time in getting together and doing what they can to put an end to the waste.

That there is ample reason for making the above claims, is borne out by statistics which have been prepared by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. During the year 1910, four hundred and seventy-five thousand tons of wood pulp were produced in Canada and in their production nothing was used but logs. These logs moreover, were of species which, as our timber supply decreases, are becoming valuable for lumber and other uses. No slabs or other saw mill waste was reported as being converted

into wood pulp. In the United States on the other hand, during 1909 six per cent. of the total pulpwood consumption was from slabs and mill trimmings. A similar amount of economy if practised in Canada would have produced, from slabs and trimmings, as much pulp as from thirty-six thousand cords of wood. It is even possible to look at the matter in a still more encouraging light. Over two and a half billion feet of lumber was cut during 1910 by mills at centres of large population. With a slab waste of one-half cord to the thousand feet of lumber and a production of one-half ton of pulp, at least, from every cord of pulpwood, the slab waste at these large centres would have provided raw material for at least six hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of pulp or thirty per cent. more than the total output.

## Would Abolish Shingles and Wooden Sash

At the recent St. Paul Fire Prevention Congress, Mr. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, delivered an address which, while in many respects an excellent review of current opinion, upon the question of fire prevention, went much too far in some respects. The measures he proposed are in some cases many years in advance of economical possibilities. One instance alone will illustrate this point. He would apparently abolish the use of shingles entirely, even on farms. No one now-a-days favors the use of shingles in closely built-up city districts, but to abolish them entirely would be to increase greatly the cost of building, without any corresponding benefit. Further than this, Mr. Wentworth would abolish wooden window sash and frames, in cities, and would substitute wireglass for plain glass and do a lot of other very foolish things. While Mr. Wentworth's intentions are evidently of the very best, his recommendations in the above connection would ruin an enormous industry. The loss to which would outweigh many times whatever fire loss could be contributed

to the use of wooden shingles, or wooden window sash and frames. In addition to this, such a measure would be a distinct blow to the conservation movement, which has now obtained a strong foothold in all parts of the country. Without the possibility of working up certain classes of lumber into window sash and frames, or shingles, the cost of manufacture of ordinary lumber would be considerably increased. Certain classes of lumber, moreover, which are especially suited for these classes of product would be left in the woods or manufactured into less profitable products. It is not feared by anyone that Mr. Wentworth's suggestions will be put into effect by force of law. If they ever come about they will be the result of economic conditions solely. The expression of these views, however, is an interesting indication of the tendency of the times, as it shows how seriously the public have taken to heart the lessons of the enormous fire losses which occur annually. We believe that along many other lines may be found the proper solution of the difficulties involved.

## Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The proposal to form a lumberman's club in Toronto was recently made at a meeting at which several well-known representatives of the trade were present. It is probable that definite discussion of the subject will occur at a banquet which is being planned for the middle of February. Similar clubs exist in the United States and have proved unquestionably successful. Better acquaintance is the crying need of the trade throughout Canada. A club would be a step in a good direction.

The report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Manitoba, which has recently been issued, contains the following interesting paragraph:—"Another point to which attention is drawn is the difference between the nominal and actual dimensions of bridge timber. A strong stand should be taken against the present system of charging for a large percentage of timber which is not delivered. Many instances have been noted in which the thickness of dimension timbers has been found to be from quarter inch to half inch less than specified. This has become a custom, and no doubt has been brought about in an endeavor to lessen the cost of freight to the dealers. It is a subject which is worthy the consideration of the Union of Municipalities. To the engineer it is a source of difficulty when designing a structure, as it nullifies calculations and renders misleading the factor of safety adopted."

The United States Treasury department has issued instructions that collections of customs shall resume the collection of duties upon pulp, pulpwood, and paper, which was suspended so far as Canada was concerned, by reciprocity till last summer. The order is a general one, not confined to Canada, but applicable to all countries. It will require a legal decision to define the length of its duration.

Hon. J. G. Foster, American Consul General, at Ottawa, in discussing the charge said:—"Under Treasury instruction of July 26, 1911, entry has been given free by the United States to wood, pulp,

paper, and paper board, valued at not more than 4c. a pound, but now it is proposed to obtain an official construction of the phraseology of section 2 of the so-called reciprocity act."

It is likely that the United States Customs Court of Appeals will be obliged to settle the question of payment of duty on wood pulp, paper, and paper board imported from Canada, as President Taft and his advisers feel that there is some question whether Congress in enacting the Canadian reciprocity law intended to make the section referring to these goods operative independent of the fate of the measure.

It is likely that until further notice, American Collectors of Customs will collect the usual duty, although Hon. Mr. Foster was not sure. "They may collect duty subject to a refund," he said, "or they may let them through and make the sender give bonds to pay the duty."

Canada has several advantages over the United States in the manufacture of pulp and paper. The most important deduction from the figures lately compiled by the United States tariff board on this question is that the difference in the total cost of wood per ton of pulp is practically the difference in the labor cost. For instance, of ground wood pulp the total cost is \$14.59 for the United States and \$9.56 for Canada, a difference of \$5.03. The cost of the wood as raw material per ton of product is \$10.23 for the United States and \$5.70 for Canada, a difference of \$4.53, which, deducted from the total difference of \$5.03 leaves a difference of 50 cents per ton in favor of Canada, 44 cents of this being in the item of manufacturing labor cost. The average cost of production of newsprint in Canada is \$27.53 per ton; in the United States \$32.88. The difference is \$5.35, of which \$4.71 is accounted for by difference in cost of wood as raw material in the pulp, leaving a difference of 64 cents, 8 cents of which is covered by the difference in manufacturing labor.

# Hemlock Rules are Finally Adopted

**Western Ontario Manufacturers and Wholesalers Agree Upon Grades — May Join Canadian Lumbermen's Association**

A meeting of hemlock manufacturers and wholesalers of Ontario was held in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on December 27th, at which rules for the grading and inspection of hemlock were considered. These rules, which were published in a previous issue of the Canada Lumberman, had been drawn up as a provisional set of rules, by a committee specially appointed for the purpose. The idea was that the committee should draw up a list which would give the general meeting a fair basis to work upon in finally drawing up rules which should be adopted by those present and if possible become the recognized rules of the hemlock trade. The idea further was that these rules should apply only in Western Ontario, there being no suggestion that they should apply in the eastern sections of the province where odd lengths of hemlock are manufactured.

The committee had drawn up a fairly comprehensive set of rules and these were considered clause by clause by the meeting. A number of important changes were made and the rules as finally adopted by those present were as follows:—

## Rules for Grading Hemlock Lumber

### General Instructions:

The principal objects to be sought in the formulation of these Rules are:

1. To establish grades that will blend slight characteristics incident to different localities in such a manner as to produce grades of equal quality and value, and so constructed as to be best adapted to the principal purposes for which hemlock lumber can be utilized. All lumber shall be well manufactured.

2. The face side of the lumber is the side showing the best quality or appearance and the lumber shall be inspected from the best side of the piece. This clause is to apply to inch hemlock only.

3. Defects in lumber shall be distributed in proportion to the size of the piece. Wide pieces of the same grade may contain more and greater defects than narrower pieces.

In hemlock will often be found streaks or patches of red or brown discoloration sound and firm, the presence of which does not weaken the wood, nor detract seriously from its utility. Water stain should not be confused with rot, being firm and strong, while rot is soft and decayed wood.

4. All the rules herein mentioned are for lumber in the rough. Any subsequent work put thereon is to be at the purchaser's risk as to change in grade.

Inch No. 1 Hemlock: shall be 8/16 ft. long and 4-in. and up in width, not more than 15 per cent. 8 and 9 feet lengths, otherwise standard lengths. Wane is a defect, and cannot extend more than half way across the edge of piece, one inch on the surface and not more than 25 per cent. of the length. This grade shall not carry more than 10 per cent. of pieces having wane as described, shall be sound and carry some shake and sound knots.

No. 1 Dimension: will admit of shake that will not materially affect the strength of the piece. Also knots either black or red that are well located and fairly sound, or a knot or knot hole that will not impair its strength, or some slight cross checks or sound water stain. This grade, while admitting the above effects, must at the same time retain the element of strength. Lengths shall be 8 feet and up long, even lengths except 9 feet, and even widths. Wane as described in inch No. 1 shall apply in No. 1 dimension stock.

Inch No. 2: shall be known as all lumber below the grade of No. 1 excluding Dead Culls. Lengths 6 feet and up, widths 4 in. and up.

Dead Culls: shall be defined as follows: all pieces containing 50 per cent. or over of rot or other defects. Dead culls shall be 4 feet and up in length, widths 4 in. and up.

Two inch No. 2: shall be the same grade and lengths as inch No. 2, but the widths shall be 4 in. and up even widths only. Lengths 6 feet and up.

Standard Lengths: shall be 8 feet and up in even feet except in the 9 feet lengths.

After the rules had been adopted a discussion arose as to how they were to be enforced. The opinion of those present was that some well established association such as the Canadian Lumbermen's Association ought to be asked to give the rules their support.

Mr. W. J. MacBeth, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, stated that he had been in communication with the President and Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and he believed that if the hemlock manufacturers and wholesalers would give the Canadian Lumbermen's Association their support by becoming members, the Association would back up the rules and give them a force

which they could not secure in any other manner. The President and the Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had also intimated to him that if the Association could have the assurance of increasing its membership to 200 it would probably be ready to reduce its annual fee from \$50 to \$25.

This statement met with much approval among the members of the meeting and those present decided to give their support to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and expressed their readiness to become members under the conditions suggested.

An informal discussion took place regarding the importation of yellow pine into Canada and the necessity for a duty upon it for the protection of Canadian lumber. Representatives of the Ontario, Dominion and Toronto Architectural Associations had been invited to be present in order to hear the views of the lumbermen upon this subject. Unfortunately none of them appeared at the meeting.

After the discussion upon the use of yellow pine the following resolution was adopted:—

That the attention of the Prime Minister of Ontario should be forcibly drawn to the fact that United States lumber is being used in public works in Ontario, when in the great majority of cases Canadian lumber could be used with equal satisfaction, the use of foreign lumber being greatly to the detriment of the Canadian lumber industry, and should be discouraged by the Ontario Government, because a large amount of its revenue is derived from the lumber industry. It should also be pointed out strongly that Southern Pine is of an extremely inflammable nature, on account of its large amount of pitch.

The meeting was one of the most representative that has yet been held and the discussion was unusually practical and thorough, with the result that all who were in attendance felt that they had at last made a very decided step in the proper direction. The next meeting will probably be held about the middle of February.

## A Lumbermen's Club for Toronto

At the meeting of hemlock manufacturers and wholesalers of Ontario which was held in Toronto on December 27th Mr. A. E. Clark, of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, suggested that a lumbermen's club should be formed in Toronto. Those present took up the idea with considerable enthusiasm and it was proposed that after the next meeting of the hemlock men a banquet should be held. The banquet would enable the members of the trade in Toronto to get together and discuss a number of their mutual problems and would also enable them to discuss in detail the proposal for the formation of a club. It is probable that the suggestion for the holding of the banquet will be carried out, and that it will be held about the middle of February.

## Government Slide and Boom Report

**Saw Logs Passing through Ottawa Works Shows Increase Although Revenue Decreased—Very Little Square Timber**

The report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1911, contains a statement of the tolls collected for timber passing through the slides and booms belonging to the Government.

In the Ottawa district the tolls charged amounted to \$40,136.34, which is \$1,507.51 less than the amount for the previous year. The number of saw logs passing through the works was 4,796,970, or 289,283 pieces more than the previous year. There were only 239 pieces of square timber taken through the slides during the fiscal year. Of the revenue accrued during the year, all but \$36.11 was collected. Of the dues which have accrued since July 1st, 1889, when the Department of Public Works took charge of the collection, there remains uncollected \$8,296.93. There also remains for this period \$56,905.65 of dues accrued, which the report states should be written off. During the fiscal year the Cheneaux Boomage question was taken up and settled. All arrears to March 31, 1909, were paid up and rate was reduced from 3c. to 2c. per thousand feet B.M., from April 1st, 1908, a settlement which was satisfactory to all concerned.

Although during the fiscal year some 289,283 more saw logs passed through the Ottawa works than in the previous fiscal year, it will be noted that the revenue accrued was \$1,167.49 less. The cause for this is found in the constant decrease in the size of the pine logs and also in the increased output of spruce for pulp to supply the two large mills at Ottawa. All such spruce, 18 inches and under, is computed by the cord or cubic contents, while all 9 inches and upwards is classed as saw logs. As very little of the spruce logs goes over 12 inches, their B.M. contents do not figure very much per piece.

In the St. Maurice district the revenue accrued was \$45,472.18, being \$1,859.84 less than in the previous year. The collections amounted to \$52,314, an increase of \$15,533.42 over the previous



year. The amount outstanding prior to July 1, 1892 remains unchanged and the report states that it ought to be written off. The number of pieces of all kinds of timber that passed through the works was equivalent to 5,439,171 pulp and saw logs, or 522,154 pieces more than in the previous year. In this district as in the Ottawa district, although the number of saw logs apparently increased, there was a decrease in the revenue. The reason for the apparent discrepancy was, that the actual number of logs brought down to Three Rivers, the rate being 2½c. per piece, was less than in the previous year, while the logs brought to Grand Mere and Shawinigan, where the rates are 1c. and 1½c. respectively, were greater than in the previous year. The increase in the quantities at the smaller rates was not sufficient to overcome the falling off at Three Rivers.

An interesting paragraph in the report is as follows:—

"In consequence of the prohibitory policy of the Quebec Government, The Gres Falls Company, which formerly shipped very large quantities of pulp wood, have in operation a pulp mill at Pointe a Magdelaine on the east side of the St. Maurice, which will in all probability be enlarged to double its present capacity. The Wayagamac Pulp and Paper Company, who purchased the Alex. Baptist business, are also erecting mills at Baptist's Island and it is generally understood that another large milling concern is looking for a convenient site for the manufacture of pulp to supply their American Paper Mills—so that, unless all signs fail, the revenue from the St. Maurice works will in all probability keep well up to, if it does not exceed, \$45,000 per annum."

In the Newcastle district the dues accrued amounted to \$1,944.70, a decrease of \$368.70. In the Saguenay district the dues accrued amounted to \$4,919.44.

A detailed statement of the timber, etc., passing through the Ottawa slides and works shows the following number of pieces:—square timber, 239; saw logs, 4,796,970; boom and dimension timber, 83,359; cedars, 71,057; railroad ties, 341,258; fence posts, 38,983; telephone poles, 73; total, 5,331,939. In addition to this, 70,332,870 cords of pulpwood passed through the works.

### May Reforest Ontario Barren Lands

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has been gathering information during the past two or three months, concerning the large, rocky, non-agricultural tract of land which lies between Perth and Peterborough, with a view to having an examination made next summer to learn what are the possibilities for the reforestation of this tract with valuable species of trees.

This investigation was prompted by information which has been collected by the Forestry Branch during the past two or three years, showing that the large manufacturing industries of Canada are now chiefly dependent upon the United States for their supply of the higher grades of timber suitable for manufacturing purposes. This tract is naturally a hardwood region, capable of producing, under good management, great quantities of valuable timber. It is expected that a full examination of the tract will be made by employees of the Forestry Branch in a few months which will show that this land is at present producing nothing and supporting a very small population; that it could, under wise management, with a reasonable expenditure of money, be reforested with valuable species of timber, and that if it were reforested it would annually produce large quantities of high grade timber, which would be of great value to the manufacturers of Ontario, and would lead to the building up of small towns and villages through the region.

The Dominion Government has large interests in this region on account of the expenditure on the Trent Valley Canal, a public work which must be more or less influenced by the deforestation of a portion of its watershed.

### Insurance Men Interested in Forest Fires

An interesting illustrated address upon the protection of forests from fire was delivered by Mr. Percy Robinson, insurance broker, Toronto, at a meeting of the Toronto Insurance Institute recently. The principal point of the address was the urgent necessity for the appointment of permanent fire rangers in the danger districts of Ontario forests, by the Provincial Government, as a first means of checking the appalling annual waste from forest fires. Graphic proof of the great damage wrought by these fires was given in the form of a series of excellent lantern slides, collected by Dr. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry in the University of Toronto, and by the United States Forestry Department at Washington, some of the most striking pictures being those illustrative of the recent great fire at Porcupine.

Mr. Robertson showed how a great proportion of these disasters resulted from carelessness on the part of campers, and explained the method by which the spreading was checked with long furrows or ditches. He pointed out the undesirable temporary element in the present system of fire protection adopted by the Government, wherein

the great majority of the rangers were students at the universities, who applied for the work more with a view to obtaining a summer holiday in the open air than for any serious purpose, and who returned to the cities as soon as college opened in the autumn; so that the forests lacked sufficient human safeguarding during several months of the year. In many parts of the United States, it was shown, regular and permanent staffs of fire-rangers were maintained by the Federal authorities, the system in vogue in the fire zones of the Adirondack Mountains being specially efficient.

### Builders Supply Men Organizing

A meeting of dealers in builders' supplies representing the provinces of Ontario and Quebec was held in the offices of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada at Toronto on Tuesday, December 12th, for the purpose of discussing a number of questions of interest to their trade. A Dominion Committee of the Builders' Supply Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was formed and the following officers were elected: J. Lucas, Toronto, Dominion Chairman; G. M. Webster, Montreal 1st Vice Chairman; K. Stinson, Montreal, 2nd Vice-Chairman; J. A. Beaudry, Montreal, Treasurer; E. M. Trowern, Toronto, Secretary; C. M. Moore, Toronto, auditor.

The Committee were empowered to communicate with all dealers in builders' supplies who are not already members and secure their support. Luncheon was tendered to the visiting delegates at the King Edward Hotel by the members of the Toronto Branch.

### A Rainy December in Ottawa Valley

Frequent rains and thaws increased the water flow in the Ottawa River quite noticeably during December. This increased materially the power of the pulp mills at Ottawa. Logging operations were still confined to road making and log cutting. The creeks and small rivers tributary to the Ottawa were very low during December. It was confidently expected however that after a short period of rain a freeze would occur and that the main roads would then be in excellent condition for hauling. Loghauling was not started generally in the camps till after Christmas. Reports indicate that fewer logs for local manufacturers of lumber will be taken out than was the case last winter, but there will be an increase in the cut of pulpwood.

### Cost of Making Southern Staves

In view of the frequent complaints which are heard in Canada about the competition of Southern staves, manufactured by cheap negro labor, a statement made by N. V. Turner at the National Slack Cooperage Manufacturers' Association, will be read with interest. Discussing the cost of producing staves in the South, Mr. Turner said:

"We have several mills and the best we are able to do upon a full day mill where we average 40,000 staves per day, the actual labor costs us to produce these and pile them on the yard is \$48.05, which makes \$1.20 per thousand for the labor expense. For the overhead expenses, such as manager's salary and expenses, book-keeper, stenographer, yard and jointer foreman, blacksmith, machinist, oils, repairs, feed for teams, we find the cost amounts to 57 cents per thousand; jointing twine for tying staves and splints, hauling to storage sheds and loading into cars, 78 cents; timber at \$2.50 per cord, \$2.50 making a total of \$5.05; this is less the interest upon investment and after you have your mill in running order.

We find in the South that the mould strikes our staves much more easily than in the North on account of the humidity, and on this account we are not able to get over 40 per cent No. 1 in a great many instances and 50 per cent. is about the average of six months in the year, while in the winter there are some instances where the timber will run 75 per cent. No. 1. With No. 2 gum staves at \$4 per thousand on a 50 per cent. basis and No. 1 at \$6 we find we have only \$5 for our timber and labor and expense for putting these f.o.b. cars at factory. At 25 per cent. No. 2, 75 per cent. No. 1, we find we have only \$5.50 f.o.b. for our staves. These prices are based upon the offers that are being made by the jobbers, and a great many of them have got the nerve to try to purchase No. 2 staves for less than \$4 f.o.b. mill.

Austria-Hungary, in addition to Germany, Holland, Norway and Sweden, have asked that their print paper and wood pulp be allowed under the most favored nation clause of her treaty to enter the United States free of duty under the same conditions as Canadian pulp and print paper were granted by the reciprocity laws. The question of granting this privilege to the foreign countries that have applied is to be decided soon by President Taft after he has a full report on the subject from the treasury and state departments.



## Important North Shore Saw Mills

**No. 7. The Bruce Mines Saw Mill Company—Planing Mill Products and 60,000 ft. of Good Lumber Daily**



F. H. Lawrence  
President Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.

Bruce Mines, one of the numerous little towns along the North Shore of Lake Huron, has been noted in the past more as a mining centre than for its lumbering. To-day, however, the visitor who approaches the town by vessel, sees first of all a busy saw mill located on a point of land which stretches far out into the lake and he hears the merry sound of the saw as it makes its way through the logs. The Bruce Mines saw mill was erected in 1909 and has been turning out good lumber at the rate of about 60,000 feet a day during every day of each of the sawing seasons since that date. The annual output of the mill is about five million feet.

The limits from which the company derives its supply of logs are located on the Garden, Echo and Thessalon Rivers. They contain to-day about forty million feet of standing timber. Two camps are operated, employing about sixty men.

The equipment of the mill is modern and efficient and enables the company to manufacture lumber at a fast rate and of a quality which will compete on equal terms with any that is produced in the extensive North Shore district. The principal unit of the equipment is a single cutting band saw manufactured by the Garland Manufacturing Company of Bay City, Mich. This is supplemented by a Wickes gang saw, a set of edgers and trimmers, a lath mill, etc. The power for the mill is supplied by four boilers. These operate two engines, one of which runs the gang saw, the other running the rest of the mill.

The product of the Bruce Mines mill enjoys an excellent reputation. In the past it has been disposed of almost entirely by water shipment to United States points such as Detroit, Cleveland, Tonawanda, etc. The output, like that of most of the North Shore mills, is principally white pine.

As the company, in the past, has been dependent largely upon the markets of the United States, it has been to a considerable extent dependent also upon the financial and commercial conditions which prevail in the country across the border. During the last two or three years the lumber trade in the United States has been far from satisfactory and many of the North Shore companies have been studying the Canadian markets with a view to developing a Canadian trade. The Bruce Mines Saw Mill Company have been looking into this feature of the business for some time and last spring they decided definitely to make an attempt to secure Canadian trade. The first step in this direction was to erect a planing mill. This they did and they were able to put it in operation early last summer. In addition to the ordinary planing mill products they are turning out an excellent quality of interior finish and are



Bruce Mines Saw Mill—Bruce Mines, Ont.

having encouraging success in the marketing of these products. They are now shipping mixed cars of both rough and finished lumber throughout Ontario.

The officers of the Bruce Mines Saw Mill Company Limited, are as follows:—President, F. H. Lawrence; vice-president, A. B. Ferrier; sec.-treas., George Allyn.

### Canadian Pulp Statistics for 1910

Three processes were used to manufacture into woodpulp the six hundred thousand cords of pulpwood used in 1910. These are the mechanical or grinding process and the two chemical processes which depend upon the use of sulphite and soda. Statistics supplied by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior show that wood used by the mechanical process formed over three-quarters of the total during 1910, a greater percentage than at any time in the past. Unlimited supply of clean water is a necessity in the manufacture of wood by the mechanical process so that Quebec is the province best adapted for it. Spruce furnished over four-fifths of the wood used for mechanical pulp. Balsam contributed one-sixteenth with small quantities of hemlock and poplar making up the balance. The sulphite process accounted for one-fifth of the pulpwood and was used slightly more in Ontario than in Quebec. Nearly seventy per cent. of the wood used in this process was spruce, mostly from Ontario. Balsam furnished thirty per cent., about three-quarters of which was from Quebec and the same province used a small quantity of poplar in this process. Barely two per cent. of the total amount of pulpwood was manufactured by the soda process, although Canada has the distinction of having the oldest soda mill in America. Quebec manufactured over three-quarters of the pulp made by the soda process. This process was the principal method used in the reduction of hemlock. Of the total used by the soda process spruce formed seventy per cent., hemlock seventeen per cent., and poplar ten per cent. Balsam is not adapted to the soda treatment.

Quebec leads in the mechanical pulp and Ontario produces the greatest quantity of sulphite pulp. The Ontario mills have the highest average consumption, this being 14,037 cords per mill. Quebec comes next with 13,710, and the other provinces are far behind.

The unfortunate part is the steady growth in the export of unmanufactured pulpwood. In the year under review, no less than



Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.—One of the Camps



Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.—Skidway Scene

943,000 cords in this state were exported, as compared with 598,000 used in Canada. Over three-fifths of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported. It is calculated that, if this had been manufactured into pulp in Canada, the amount received for it at the average prices paid in 1910 by the United States importers of woodpulp would have been over twice as much as was received for the raw wood.

## Lumber News from Eastern Canada

### Epidemic in Lumber Camps

An epidemic which is believed to be of spinal meningitis is reported from one of the lumber camps about thirty-seven miles from Newcastle, N. B. Three deaths, and two other cases have been reported. The nature of the disease has not yet been definitely determined, but spinal meningitis is suspected. The Provincial Board of Health are taking action.

### Lumber Company's Assessment Increased

The town of Buckingham, Que., has fixed the assessment of the James MacLaren Company, pulp and lumber manufacturers of the town, at \$100,000. For the last twenty years the company has been under an assessment of \$60,000, but its plant has been considerably enlarged in the last few years. The industry is regarded as of much benefit to the town, being the chief source of employment to many of the residents.

### New Brunswick Crown Lands Receipts Increase

The report of the surveyor general's department shows that for the year ending Oct. 31st, the crown lands of New Brunswick yielded in revenue the sum of \$529,823.82. This is a considerable increase over the figures for 1910, and makes a new record. The largest items were:—Stumpage, \$367,641.02; timber licenses, \$81,206.00; game licenses, \$38,672.17; fishing, 15,610.00; mining, \$6,233.48; royalties, \$6,495.65.

It will thus be seen that in its very large area of crown lands the province possesses an asset of very great value. Because of a reduced lumber cut the receipts from stumpage for the next year will not be so large.

### Wayagamack Plant Progressing Rapidly

The Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company are making good progress with the erection of their plant on Baptist Island, at the junction of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice Rivers. The estimated cost of the proposed plant is more than one-and-a-half million dollars. When completed the plant will have a capacity of 200 tons a day. Over 2000 hands will be employed. In preparation for the opening of the plant the company's mills are now sawing 10,000 logs a day. The company's supplies of raw material are almost inexhaustible. They own 1121 square miles of the finest spruce and pine land in the valley of the St. Maurice. A conservative estimate of the resources places the timber now available at 4,072,000,000 square feet. With the St. Lawrence at their door and the C. P. R. passing by on the mainland, they have splendid facilities for shipping their products.

### Wood Pulp Production in 1910

Nearly 600,000 cords of wood were ground into pulp by fifty-two mills operating in Canada in 1910, according to the statistics of the forestry branch of the Government. The value of the wood was \$3,585,000. It made 475,000 tons of pulp.

Because of its extensive spruce and balsam forests Quebec produced more pulp wood than any of the other provinces. Twenty-five Quebec pulp mills reported the consumption of 57 per cent. of the wood produced in Canada, or 23,000 cords more than the year before. The fifteen pulp mills in Ontario consumed one-third of the total, showing a gain of 20,000 cords over 1909. Nova Scotia mills used 30,000 cords, but New Brunswick fell to one-fifth of the previous year, and consumed only two per cent. of the total. The cause of this was the closing of one large plant.

Six dollars per cord was the average value of pulp wood in Canada in 1910. The lowest prices was in Nova Scotia, where \$4.65 was the cheapest. In Quebec alone the figure dropped below the 1909 rate. The drop was 35 per cord, bringing the average down to \$5.50. The average in Ontario was \$7 per cord.

Though official returns are not complete for the season of 1911, it is believed that the manufacture of pulp was greatly hindered by low water at some of the biggest points of production. On the other hand, there was a large expansion in manufacturing plants.

### Montreal Exports Show Decrease for 1911

The following is the annual statement of shipments of wood goods from the port of Montreal during the season 1911, with comparisons for two previous years:

	1910 Ft. B.M.	1909 Ft. B.M.
Watson & Todd .....	30,663,444	34,684,863
R. Cox & Company .....	13,296,102	20,181,398
W. & J. Sharples .....	10,222,326	11,014,202
J. Burstall & Company .....	9,334,797	10,501,571
E. M. Nicholson .....	9,134,954	8,659,361
E. H. Lemay .....	7,208,343	8,341,101
Dobell, Becket & Company .....	4,930,711	3,640,841
Cox, Long & Company .....	2,431,104	2,448,189
Graddon & Owens .....	.....	1,526,197
Railways, steamship lines and small shippers .....	16,251,439	16,883,870
Total .....	103,473,220	117,881,593
Shipments, 1910, ft. B.M. ....	.....	117,881,593
Shipments, 1911, ft. B.M. ....	.....	103,473,220

Decrease, 1911, ft. B.M. .... 14,408,373

Almost without exception, the principal shippers have done a smaller business, due no doubt, to a certain extent, to the great British strikes, which held up exports for some time and materially interfered with business even when the trouble was settled. But the greatest factor has been the keen competition of Baltic timber, which is laid down in Great Britain and Europe at lower prices than Canadian products.

### Lumber Waste for Pulpwood

Chatham, N.B., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor, Canada Lumberman:

I was glad to see in your edition of 1st inst., the short article on "Lumber Waste for Pulpwood," and I trust you will find it possible to continue referring to this question until both our saw mill and pulp mill owners will see that it is to their mutual interest that slabs should go to the pulp mills instead of to the fire.

At present I do not find that there is much sympathy between the saw mill owner and the pulp manufacturer, and if we can overcome this by showing that the more complete use of the logs will tend towards the lessening of the annual cut and the extension of the life of our forests, it should appeal to the saw mill owner more effectually than anything else.

Unfortunately the pulp business is a much more recent one than the saw miller's and it seems difficult to make the latter depart from his old time method of consigning to the flames all the wood that he cannot turn into deals, boards or laths and it may take a good deal of education to change these old methods; but it will be a good thing if you can help to bring it about and I wish you all success.

Yours truly,

W. DICK,  
Manager, Bank of Montreal.

### Free Lumber will be Advocated in Congress

In the course of a letter to the "Timberman," Mr. Leonard Bronson, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, writes as follows:

"Undoubtedly during the next session of Congress an attempt will be made to put lumber upon the free list and it looks as though it might be successful, for, while the majority of both the House and the Senate take no stock in the talk of the 'lumber trust,' yet the pressure behind them is likely to be so strong that they may yield to public clamor. Therefore, all the consequences of reciprocity that we have gone through are likely to be felt in an accentuated degree, so far as lumber is concerned, a year from now.

Every argument that appeals to lumbermen, either in the line of business or as citizens, is against putting lumber on the free list; yet many lumbermen feel that if they consent to that action the clamor against them will be quieted.

It is a pity that this question cannot be settled on its merits and that the public cannot come to such an understanding of the facts regarding the lumber business that they will not demand free lumber simply as a reprisal for an imagined wrong. If the Department of Justice could hurry its investigations and its suits to a conclusion it might not yet be too late for the people to learn where blame lies and what their interest in the matter is."

The Board of Trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, have decided to hold the annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., Wednesday and Thursday, March the 6th and 7th.

# The Band Saw

Second Article of Series Specially  
Written for the Canada Lum-  
berman by Hapsburg Liebe.

## Leveling and Tensioning

Together with the back, this is the body of band saw work, the keystone. The degree of the filer's competence is largely dependent upon his ability to level and tension and put up his backs correctly, which means, in addition to the accepted sense, with a view to existing conditions. If one can do this major part of band saw fitting as it should be done, the other work, he will find, will be a matter of little trouble.

There are so many ways of doing this part of band fitting, that one naturally feels a bit queer in attempting to lay before a host of readers with minds of their own the methods that have appealed to him as being best. In this, I shall tell of the ways that I found most successful in the actual work of filing. There is no theory about them; it all came from practice. However, these methods never lost me a place.

Anyone may take a blade, of any width or thickness, and pound it to an uncertain degree of fitness; anyone may put the roll down so hard in the central parts that the blade shows—superficially—a tension clean across the plate, from edge to edge. But, needless to say, saws put up in such a manner will fall short of giving satisfactory results. When going to the bench, prepare to work judiciously, painstakingly, honestly, beginning filer. Sometimes even this is hardly sufficient, it seems; for hard lines have a way of coming to us all, now and then, no matter how much experience we have had.

When working a saw that has made only its usual runs, say four of three hours each, a saw that has met with no accident, such as being unduly stretched by heat from a sliver in the guide, jerked by a loose or falling knot, or chopped heavily by a careless sawyer, I put into use a kind of system. It is simple, and it gets out all undesirable features if one is careful.

Now, while I do not generally advise rolling all the way around the band to restore lost tension and fill out the back, unless the saw is uncommonly drawn, or unless the filer is a man of fair experience, I have resorted to this method as a sort of preliminary to the benching of a saw. And I wish to go further and say that the beginner should be cautious about this, or he will find himself in deep water because of too full or too hollow a back, too much or too little tension, or, perhaps, a dished saw all the way around—the latter as a result of the saw running downward to the bend as it leaves the roll. When I do this preliminary stunt, I begin on the back, with the roll pressed down very moderately, and roll up to the front tire, or vice versa—although I prefer the back edge as a starter, I believe. The proper width of tire for ordinary practice, according to my reasoning, should be about 1 inch in a 10-inch saw, 1½ inches in a 12-inch saw, and a like degree on other widths of blade. This, however, is a question that must depend to an extent upon the thickness of the saw.

Having done this rolling mentioned above, I go around the blade and level short sections here and there in order that I may try the crown and tension. If it is fairly good, I stop the all-the-way-around business and go ahead with the sectional work.

And this is my method of doing that, once I have stretched the saw in the manner before mentioned—or, as well, when I have not done the all-the-way-around preliminary rolling:

## Sectional Leveling

I begin with the blade outside, or log side, up. The first thing, I am sure that there is no gum or dust sticking to the inside, or wheel side, of the saw. The latter is important, as the least bit of dust or gum between the saw and the leveling block will cause one to think there is a lump or ridge that needs hammering out. I am careful to have but little more of the teeth than the swaged point off the block; this, too, is a matter of importance, and the why is too evident to need explanation here. I use a handy weight on either end of the leveling block—whether I carry too much tension to allow the blade to flatten of its own weight or not, because I am sure that the plate is down firmly then. These weights I make of babbit metal, with three legs—nails—set in them while the metal is in a molten state, this type of weight being good because one may see right under it when looking under the straightedge.

In the first of my leveling, I go over the outside, or log side, with the straightedge held lengthwise of the saw, which will locate the lumps and ridges that run crosswise. I do not bother to mark off sections in this; and it is not necessary, as the weights tell

me where I am to work. I go clean around the saw leveling in this fashion, with the straightedge held only the one way, lengthwise.

This done to a nicety, I put the saw on the brackets overhead, and go over it on the inside, or wheel side, with the straightedge held lengthwise, just as I did on the other side. Then I turn the straightedge, and go over the inside of the saw with the straightedge held crosswise. Every tooth is examined closely, and every ridge and lump is hammered out. Following this, I let the saw down, as it was in the beginning, and go over the outside with the straightedge held crosswise. This should make the blade perfectly level. One had handled but one class of devilment at a time, and he has been, in a measure, enabled to specialize minutely.

## Tensioning

Now comes the tensioning. One will usually find, especially if he has not rolled the blade all the way around at the outset, that the front edge shows tight for a few inches inward; and, in case one does not carry crown in his backs, sometimes the back edge also is stiff for a few inches toward the centre. I mark off a section, say 2½ feet in length—I use chalk here, as the weights will not be in place when I test for tension. Again, I level this section with the straightedge held crosswise the saw, to make sure it is right: for the saw may have turned outward a bit by going around the two bends, or I have overlooked a little ridge or lump before. Finding it good, I raise the blade with my right hand and drop the tension gage with my left. If there is the usual drawn front edge, I roll three or four times, gently, carefully, beginning at the tire and going toward the middle. Then I test with the tension gage. If it looks alright, I pass that section along, and go after another one the same way. If my roll has the slightest tendency to dish, I try with the straightedge after tensioning, to make sure. One must be sure, you know. Thus I go all the way around the blade.

Here comes the chief devilment, the thing that thwarts and tangles the young filer, the thing that causes the band saw to make bull-heads, crooked lines, to crack, to vibrate—and do too many other wicked tricks for enumeration here. This is false tension; that is, a condition of the plate that makes it appear to be tensioned—to the inexperienced eye—but is really nothing.

One may take a blade that is perfectly flat, a blade that has no tension at all, and roll it continually in the very centre only until the whole width of plate will drop away below the curved gage. This is because the looseness of the extreme middle, the one narrow place that has been stretched, must fall downward to relieve the excessive length; and in order that it may do that, it must pull the front and back quarters down with it. Is it clear? Of course, I grant that this condition is never found in such an advanced degree; I have but used it as an illustration.

Ordinarily, the young filer is mortally afraid of cracks; in fact, he is so afraid of fracture that he will hardly recognize the truth that a bandsaw must be on the verge of breakage to do its best. He is, therefore, fearful of going too near the edge with his tension, preferring to favor the middle a great deal. And in favoring the middle he brings down the parts under the tires by force of the drop of the middle, and it looks like tension—and he lets it go at that. The result is undue stiffness under the tires; the result of undue stiffness under the tires frequently evolves into a man looking for new fields of operation.

## Testing for Tire

To test positively the width of tire, hold the saw up from the leveling block with one hand under it, with the looseness of the centre pushed upward, and rock the straightedge—not the tension gage—over it. A flat place, the saw being level, understand—is a tight place: the place that will not curve upward, the reverse of the sag downward, needs stretching. Is it clear, young filer? Young filer, when I learned the thing set forth in this paragraph, I regarded it as worth a thousand dollars to me. It is an infallible test; one may tell exactly how much tire he has. And usually he has much more tire than he would have been willing to believe. The tire, of course, will show flat.

I remember an incident that I believe should be related in this connection. I was called one day over to a small mill that had a very green filer. They wanted to see if I could tell them just what was the cause of the dogged tendency the saws had toward nosing out of the log on entering. They had lined the mill, the



track, the blocks; they had worked on the offset; they had done everything—and had put it up to the filer to show the goods. The filer was working like a Trojan, doing all he knew. His saws were buckling with over-tensioning, dropping away below the gage. Upon applying the straightedge on the upward test, we found that there were tires almost to the fourth of the saw, each way. Almost half the saw was stiff. The tension was all in the centre.

One trouble connected to the stiff edge—the front, generally—is that one is sometimes a bit backward about rolling clean up to his tire because it lets the other edge in for a lot of straightening. But this is the principal thing that makes the steel ribbon go, men, this business of working lots. If the back is affected by rolling to within an inch of the front, it is because the extreme front is in a very bad condition.

And there is another fault found in the inexperienced filer. He sometimes doesn't try to see how well he can put up a saw; instead, he wants to see how quickly it may be done. Instead of rolling four lines carefully and lightly, spreading his stretching, he will force the lever around hard, and bring the saw below the gage at a single line. It is a thing too valuable to forget—to put as many roll lines as is consistently possible on the tight places.

It is not a good idea to use a tension gage that is too lightly curved and try to atone for it by allowing light between the gage and the saw. One's eyes cannot detect the irregularities unless by the edge of the gage. Use a gage of the proper curvature, and allow little, if any, light to show. If this is done, the upward straightedge test is not so necessary.

### How Much Tension?

Opinions differ, as is but natural in all mundane things, as to the correct amount of tension. An old rule is to use as much as the saw will take and lie flat on the leveling block of its own weight. And it is a good rule under favorable conditions; this point, however, is one that demands the judgment of the filer. In some cases, I have found that a tension a little deeper than the flattening-of-itself tension has helped. These cases were wheels badly worn, or wheels too heavily crowned, or, at least in one instance, a mill whose owners demanded a great output at the expense of the saws. But there is a stopping place to this. If a saw has so much tension that it cannot be properly leveled, even with the use of heavy weights, how can one put in the tension evenly? The dire results of uneven tension are too well known to need any comment whatever from me.

There is a difference in mills, it seems, though all may be in good condition. I filed one double mill, the wheels of which were never allowed to wear badly, that did better work with a slightly heavier tension in the front quarter than in any other part of the blade. These saws, I may mention, were especially thin, and ran in large oak logs almost exclusively. This was an instance of the filer adjusting himself to conditions—begging pardon for the inference. And the filers who can readily step out of a rut for the betterment of all concerned usually hold positions well.

Now as to the different methods of applying the tension gage. I have seen successful filers who invariably used a heavy pressure on the gage when testing for tension; also I have seen other successful filers who tested only with the natural drop, or sag. There is much difference of opinion here. A highly reputed sawmaker once wrote me that to bear down hard on the gage would exaggerate the condition of the plate. One thing I can say I believe: that if one uses a pressure he should watch the edges, that is, the parts just under the tires, because they are apt to get tight on account of the tendency to roll in the centre, which is prone to come up under pressure. I knew one successful filer who tensioned first with a lightly curved gage under hard pressure; then went over the saw again, this time with a gage of a much deeper curvature, adjusting the tension by the natural drop.

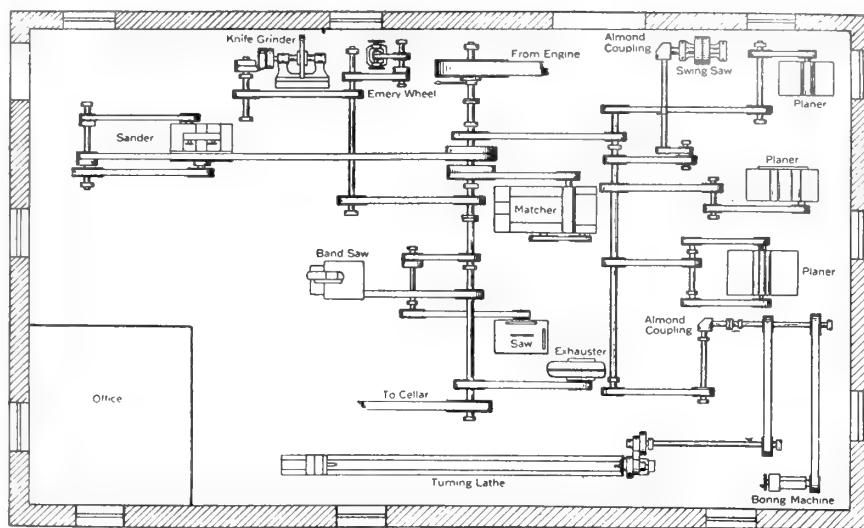
However, in this the paramount idea is to have the saws take the feed. No matter what methods one employs to get the desired result, as, in this, "all roads lead to Rome."

### ✓ A Modern Planing Mill ✓

By W. H. Wakeman

The illustration shows the location of machinery in a small but well-equipped mill, not far from my engine room, that is giving excellent satisfaction in daily operation. The building is about 35 x 90 ft., and is located directly on the corner of two very busy streets. It is composed almost wholly of brick, reinforced concrete and iron, hence is nearly fireproof; but its contents might easily take fire and injure the machinery. It would be impossible to burn the building. It is two storeys high, but one of them is below the sidewalk.

The floor on which the machinery stands is about 3 ft. above the street level, hence rough material is unloaded from wagons and the finished product is loaded about on a level surface. No descrip-



Plan of an Efficient Small Planing Mill

tion of these machines is necessary, as each one is plainly lettered.

While the first storey of this mill is below the sidewalk, it is directly on a level with a large lumber yard, hence one side and one end are practically above ground and it does not appear like a cellar or basement.

The power department is located here, and is well lighted and ventilated. It consists of a 90-h.p. gas engine and a gas producer. All the machinery shown in the illustration, also the engine and producer, is in charge of a first-class planing mill mechanic and engineer. A good laborer fires the producer and does other work about the mill. The shavings are baled and sold for bedding horses, also for filling icehouses, etc. Waste wood is sawed and sold for kindling. Sawdust is put into barrels and delivered to stores, etc., to spread on the floors. The income from this source pays the expenses of preparing all material for market, also of firing the producer and caring for the engine, which is nearly as reliable as a steam engine.

Pea coal, costing about \$4 per gross ton, is burned, and two tons of it lasts from eight to fourteen days, according to the load carried; the average is about ten days. The expense of operating this plant, and the result secured from the entire general arrangement and management, will compare favorably with any other mill, and is far superior to many that might be mentioned.—The Woodworker.

## Fitting Band Saws for Winter

Methods of Tensioning, Rolling, Leveling, etc., for Use in Frozen Timber—Pointers for Filers

By E. L. Mason

For the frozen timber I do not make any radical changes in the saw-filing. My saws will stand a little more tension, and a little deeper on the tooth edge, in frozen timber than in soft timber. This, I think, is caused by the harder timber warming the tooth edge a trifle more than the soft timber does. I have noticed that a saw will stand considerable more tension in hard timber of any kind than it will in soft timber, without cracking. I have had equal success by running the roll around the saw  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the tooth edge, or even  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. from it; the latter may not at all times stand quite so much feed, but it will hold the tension considerably longer than the closer rolling will.

On a 14-in. saw I use a 50-ft. tension, with the gage 12 in. long, and use half the gage at a time, by pushing it out past the teeth until the end comes in the center of the saw, then roll that half until light shows under it half way from edge to center; then when this edge suits me, I do the same way with the back half of the saw. When I get the edges right I then use the gage clear across and roll the center part of the saw until the gage does not rock over the center—until the center drops enough to fit the gage. With this kind of tension the saw will lie perfectly flat on the bench, so I call it flat tension.

With a 12-in. saw I use the same gage, but roll the edges just to fit it, and then roll the center until light shows under the middle portions of the saw. For any saw under 12 in. wide I either use a 40-gage or roll more drop to the center. I also have had the best of luck for saws under 13 in. by taking a 50-ft. gage and then filing off a little on the tooth edge; or, rather, filing the tooth half of the gage to a 40-gage, so that in using this gage I surely get tension in the third part of the saw near the teeth, where the most of the tension is needed. Of course, this kind of a gage must be stamped on one edge with some kind of a mark, to distinguish one end from the other when in use, so as to be sure and not get the most tension



in the back, as too much tension in the back half of a saw will crack it, for the back of a saw seldom gets warm from cutting, as the tooth edge does.

If I am in doubt where to run the roll on short places, or if it does not drop from the rolling as I think it should drop, I bear down hard on the tension gage with one hand and lift with the other. This causes the place to be rolled to rise, so that the gage will rock over it. Another way to test for small spots, that I often use on wide saws, is to hold a straightedge straight across the end of the saw as it lies on the bench, and mark with chalk all the small or large places that show light under the straightedge. This is a better way for some filers, as the weight of the saw bears down more regularly on the end than they can bear down on the gage; also, this gives the same result that is gained by raising the saw by hand and rocking a straightedge over it to find the flat places. I can seldom raise a saw the same height each time by hand, so prefer the end test.

After I get all the little places tensioned that I can, and still have the saw lie perfectly flat and stiff on the bench, I level it up as nearly flat as possible, taking some pains to see that the 3-in. strip along the tooth edge is flat and smooth, as this is the part of the saw that guides it in the cut; and the straighter I get this part, and the better it is tensioned, the better the saw cuts frozen timber, especially maple, hickory, birch and like woods.

If a saw needs much rolling, I roll it around the whole length 2 in. apart. If this is not enough, I roll between these roll marks, and, if necessary, between each of these again. In this way it is hard to miss getting tension all over the saw. But I always go over it in sections afterwards, to see that it is even, as some parts of the blade may be harder than other parts, although I have often run them, when in a hurry for a saw, and they have never failed to run well. Still, they might crack from being uneven.

If my saws draw ahead in the cut, I think my tension is alike in both sides of the saw, but if it runs back—crowds back in cut—I think it hasn't tension enough in the tooth edge. If I get enough tension in the tooth half, my saws do not move on the wheels in a hard cut or a soft one, but stay right in place, just the teeth clearing the wheels, although one sawyer here runs them off about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. A saw with a long back—more than  $\frac{1}{32}$  in. in 5 ft.—will not run as far back on the wheels, and stay, as a saw with less than that much back.

I run a nearly straight back, just enough to feel a straight-edge rock across it, about  $\frac{1}{64}$  in. in 5 ft., but I have run saws that had been in accidents, with a back  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. in 5 ft. They, however, had to run ahead on the wheels about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. These extreme backs were 14 in. saws that had been caught on the back edge with a slab in gidding. I would advise not more than  $\frac{1}{32}$  in. in 5 ft. in any saw, wide or narrow, and prefer less in my own saws.

If you have hard sawing to do, it is best to level both sides of the saw, as the roll may dish it some; the more pressure I put on the roll, the more I find it will dish the plate, the way it will dish depending on which way the part rolled was dished before rolling it. Hard rolling over a section that is dished in the log, is quite apt to dish it much more into the log. After I get a saw tensioned and level, I let it run, usually about a week, instead of tinkering with it every time it comes off. When four mills change saws every half day, I cannot bother about looking them over every time they come off; and, besides, I find a saw will run better the second run than the first, after tensioning.

For winter sawing I can run a little less swage than in summer, if the logs are fairly clean, but I pay more attention to the shape and sharpness of the corners than to the gage of swage. I want the corners all out sharp, even if there are teeth that, through striking iron or stones, are as much as  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. short. I swage them out evenly, if I have to file them out with a round file in order for the swage to get hold of them; and if the swage does not bring out the point, I use an upset on them. With all corners out full width, and sharp, a saw will not mark the lumber if it has several short teeth. I have also put in pieces that were  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. narrower than the rest of the saw, and by gradually lowering the points behind the low places, and swaging them full, they did not mark or chop. Of course, these are extreme cases, and I had much rather have all the teeth the same length, so I believe in putting all extra time on the teeth instead of on the bench.

In swaging, I try to have the swage pull the points ahead enough so that when the tooth is ground up, the back is ground as much as the face. And I am particular to see that the shaper jaws do not get worn hollow, but are flat and will push the sides of the swaging ahead enough so the grinder grinds the shaping as well as the extreme points, leaving a sort of three-cornered hollow under the tooth. That leaves the shaping smoother, and, I think, sharper, than if just the points touch the emery wheel. I use between 9 and 8-gage swage, unless compelled to use more in order to get sharp-pointed corners through sawing mud or stone. I take pains, also, to see that both sides of the corners are alike, not one side

with more swage than the other side, also that the grinder grinds squarely, as I believe in straight work, on the bench, in the fitting, in the lining up and in the guiding.

With my saw properly tensioned and leveled flat, with square-fitted teeth, and all corners sharp and full width, I call my saw ready to go on the mill. The mill I line up straight with the track, no lead either way, and no cross-line. An easy way to do this is to have a straightedge 16 ft. long. Clamp this on the headblocks with small clamps, so when the carriage is run past the saw it will be 2 in. or 3 in. from the saw. Run the front end up to the side of the saw and measure how far from the saw it is, then run the carriage ahead to the other end of the straightedge and set that end exactly as far from the side of the saw as the other end is. I measure about 1 in. from the teeth, and in the same place, on each end, so as to be sure the straightedge is equidistant from the saw at each end. Now run the carriage back until the center of the straightedge is opposite the opening in the husk, where the saw goes down to the wheel, and clamp another straightedge on the other one and across the husk, keeping it level with the one on the carriage, and square it with that one.

There are so many ways to square two straightedges that you can take your pick. Use the way that is quickest and easiest for you, but be sure and get them squared. An ordinary square is hardly close enough, although I have used one often when in a hurry. Otherwise I use a stick, and measure equal distance each side, and square from these marks to a mark on the other straightedge. After these are squared it is easy to tie two lines to the straightedge that passes over the saw line or husk, and measure from these lines to the wheel. I set each wheel square with this straightedge, so that the wheels are exactly in line with the track. This method is much quicker than it sounds, and is quite correct if properly done.

I have often lined up mills by just twisting the wheels to where the saws ran alright, and let them alone until I had time to put lines on them, and seldom found them far wrong. If a saw is "bull-heading," it is safe to say the mill is out of the log—providing you know the saw is right—while if it is in too much, it will surely crack. It will be no uncertain crack, either—usually so large as to mean a braze at once. I have known of good filers lining their mills a little out of the log for winter sawing; also, I have known of many more that swaged a trifle out for frosty timber or hardwoods. I do not like this way, as I believe if you want a saw to run straight, everything that has anything to do with this saw should be straight, and not try to have the saw go one way and the sewage, or leveling, or lining, or guiding trying to pull it another way. If you want a saw to go straight, get everything straight, even straight-faced wheels—or flat, as they are called. A straight-faced wheel is easier to make than a crown wheel, and it is much easier to get two of them alike, than a crown, for without a special machine it is hard to crown two wheels alike. In grinding or turning wheels flat, it is easier to line them up and get the saw to hang straight with the track when standing still.

I know filers that grind a saw up nearly sharp, then file the underside of the teeth until they have a face from  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. with about half the hook—and some of them less—so the point is chisel-shaped. They claim good results in frozen timber and hardwoods. I do not recommend it; too much work and a hard-running saw. I want all the hook I can get, and have a strong tooth, no matter what kind of timber I am cutting, but I know of saws running with this tooth and doing good work. The shape of the teeth shown herewith is drawn from the saws. They do not look so smooth as teeth drawn from imagination, but they are the ones we use on everything more than 10 in. wide, and have been shortened down some for winter sawing; the  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. teeth are better for summer sawing, and the 2-in. space is better for winter or hardwood, if the speed is the same. If the speed can be slowed down to 8,500 ft. for hardwood or 9,000 ft. for frozen hemlock, the  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. space is just as good for winter, but if the speed is stationary—as it is here—the 2-in. space is best for winter sawing of any kind. Our log saws and 12-in. resaws are interchangeable—use any saw on any of the three mills, all being 45-ft. in length and same fitting. The little saws are only 36-ft. long, so can only be run on their own mill.—The Wood-Worker.

### South American Paper Trade Opening

Canadian interest in the Latin-American republics has received official stimulus by the appointment of trade agents in Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia. Commissioner Pousette in his first report from Argentina mentions printing paper as one of the commodities in which Canadians might extend their export trade with that country. In order to capture the trade he advises Canadian firms to carefully study the Latin character. He suggests that a native of the country, trained in the business, could handle the foreign trade best, as it is advisable to approach the Latin merchants in their own language and in methods with which they are familiar.

### To Put an End to Log Piracy

A bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Stevens, which has for its object the prevention of the stealing of logs which has been the cause of much loss to loggers on the Pacific Coast of British Columbia. The bill proposes to make it a criminal offence to steal such logs, and the penalty provided is liability to three years' imprisonment. According to the bill, everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to the above penalty, who, without the consent of the owner thereof, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon the person charged) takes, receives, purchases or sells or causes to be taken, received, purchased or sold, any timber, mast, spar, sawlog, shingle bolt, or other description of lumber bearing the owner's mark, which is found adrift in, or cast ashore on, the bank or beach of any river, stream or lake, in Canada, or in the harbors, or any of the coast waters of British Columbia. A similar penalty is provided for anyone who, wholly or partially, defaces or alters the mark or number on any such timber or lumber, or who refuses to deliver up to the proper owner thereof any such timber or lumber. In any prosecution or trial for an offence under this act it is provided that a timber mark duly registered under the provisions of the Timber Marking Act, chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, or the Timber Mark Act, chapter 184 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia 1897, shall be prima facie evidence that the timber is the property of the registered owner of such mark. Possession of timber so marked shall throw upon the accused the burden of proving that he came lawfully into its possession. The object aimed at in the proposed bill is to bring the practice of log stealing under the Criminal Code. In most parts of the country this is already the case, but on the coast of British Columbia the matter has been one for settlement in the civil courts only, and it has been found to be practically an impossibility to put down the log pirates who have a lucrative business of collecting other people's logs.

### Lumber Stocks at Victoria Reported Short

Victoria, B. C., reports state that a number of the carpenters of the city are idle, and are being held up for material on account of the shortage of lumber. The local mills are not able to meet the demands made upon them by the contractors, and the introduction of finished material, such as sash and doors from the American side is on the increase. The American manufacturers, most of them employing white labor, are able to meet the duty, and still undersell in the Canadian market. The building development of the district, according to the reports, has undoubtedly been crippled by the lack of cheap lumber, and it is a significant fact that one of the largest buildings now in course of construction has been built almost entirely of American lumber on account of the difficulty of securing such material. The shortage of orders, owing to the slump in building operations on the Washington side, has made the American lumbermen more keen to get into the British Columbia market. Since the new tariff regulations, extending the discretionary powers of customs officials in defining what is manufactured lumber, were issued, it is likely that the importations will be affected somewhat, but to what extent it is impossible to judge.

### B. C. Will Collect New Timber Exhibits

W. J. Brandrith, of Ladner, B. C., exhibition commissioner of British Columbia, has received instructions with regard to renewing the representation of British Columbia at exhibitions during the coming year. For several years past, part of the British Columbia exhibit at Winnipeg, Toronto and other eastern points has consisted of samples of the various woods found in the provincial forests. It has been the custom to leave these samples from year to year at the same place, thus forming a sort of permanent exhibit. The Department of Agriculture has come to the conclusion that these particular blocks of wood must by this time have become rather familiar to the sightseers at eastern fairs, and Hon. Price Ellison has instructed Mr. Brandrith to see that they are replaced by fresh ones. For this purpose Mr. Brandrith will make the round of the various sawmills of the province in order to select blocks suitable for exhibition purposes. Owners of sawmills will also be requested to keep for the government any piece of wood which they may think would help to form a creditable display. Mr. Brandrith will get to work at once and by the time the fall fairs come around next year he hopes to have complete new sets of samples of British Columbia woods on exhibition at all points in Eastern Ontario.

### The Year Book of British Columbia

The year book of British Columbia which made its last previous appearance in 1903 has again been published, in the form of a substantial book of over 350 pages, excellently illustrated, attractively

made up, and well bound in a handsome red cloth cover. The book is essentially a work of reference, regarding matters of general interest pertaining to British Columbia and contains information of an extremely useful nature regarding the present social, political, industrial and economic conditions of British Columbia, together with a reasonable amount of description of smaller conditions in the immediate past. Accuracy, reliability, and completeness have been the aims of the author of the book, Mr. R. E. Gosnell, former librarian of the Legislative Assembly and secretary of the Bureau of Statistics. His efforts have been unusually successful. Lumbermen of British Columbia and of Canada in general will be particularly interested in an excellent chapter devoted to the forest wealth of the province, in which a great deal of information is contained. Another chapter is devoted to a description of the principal forest trees of British Columbia. Similar interesting chapters are devoted to other principal industries of the province and an excellent consideration is included of municipal affairs, railway and electric enterprises, social conditions, military affairs, etc. The book opens with a detailed historical review of the affairs of the province. In addition to the subjects outlined a vast amount of valuable general information is included.

Copies of the year book may be obtained from the King's Printer at Victoria, B.C., at the price of \$1.15 each. In Great Britain and on the continent, applications for copies should be made to the Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-General for British Columbia, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C., England.

Vancouver sawmill men have asked the City Council to request the Great Northern Railway Company to buy all its supplies and timber in Vancouver for the proposed new wharves on Burrard Inlet, according to a press despatch. The contractors for the Great Northern wharf are H. Chase & Company, of Seattle.

### Calendars for 1912

The Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co., Ltd., have favored their many friends in the trade with an attractive calendar and the care which they have taken in its preparation indicates the attention they devote even to the minor details of their extensive business. The calendar is an exceptionally large one, the upper half consisting of a colored picture reproduced from the painting "A Thousand Terrors" by A. G. Voss. The calendar figures are in large type which will be greatly appreciated by those who are so fortunate as to receive a copy.

The Midland Lumber Co., Parkesburg, W. Va., manufacturers and wholesalers of hardwood lumber, have remembered their friends in the trade at this season of the year. Their souvenir is in the form of an artistic water color reproduction which will be highly thought of by those who have been favored with a copy.

The Universal Portland Cement Co., Chicago and Pittsburg, sent out to their friends in the trade an appropriate calendar throughout which are reproduced illustrations of many of the buildings which have been constructed wholly of their product. The calendar is attractively designed and will be welcomed by the lucky ones who receive it.

Of the many calendars which are sent at this season of the year none are more worthy of notice than the one distributed by the Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd., wholesale lumber dealers, of Ottawa. The water color picture, "Moonlight on the Columbia," is quite a commendable innovation and will be greatly admired.

An artistic calendar has been sent out to the trade by Bartram Bros., Ltd., wholesale lumber dealers of New York City and Ottawa, Can. It consists of a water color reproduction of a beautiful landscape which is daintily mounted on cream colored paper, with border margins of dark green. The general design of the calendar is excellent.

John Donogh & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, of Toronto, have sent out an excellent calendar for 1912, consisting of several colored reproductions of pictures, representing very accurately typical operations in the woods, on the river, and at the mill, in addition to a large calendar pad.

West & Peachey, Simcoe, Ont., manufacturers of the celebrated Alligator Steam Working Tugs, have favored the Canada Lumberman with a copy of their interesting calendar for 1912. The greater portion of the calendar is devoted to a colored picture representing their tugs in operation. The friends of West & Peachey will gladly welcome the receipt of their annual souvenir.

## Active Trade in United Kingdom

**Wood-working Industries Busy—Demand for Lumber Buoyant—Good Market for Quebec Pine and Spruce**

By James Hammer Quail

At London, business in softwoods has been quite active for a time so near to Christmas. The demand for timber from some branches of trade is seasonably quiet. Builders always make haste to get new property covered in and well out of hand before Christmas. This means that the joinery work of new buildings will be at the minimum, though, as stated in an earlier letter, a good deal of such work for large special structures may be in hand through the winter months, being got ready in advance. In regard to residential houses, work is finished as completely as possible before winter arrives, and little is left about them for joiners to do. In London, house building is now very quiet, but other branches of wood-working are busy, so that on striking an average it is found that wood-workers are well employed generally. In the furniture-making branch there is very fair activity. In the packing-case branch the Christmas trade is still keeping shops and hands very busy, and the demands for the new year will make up for anything which may fall away through the coming of Christmas. In the wood-paving branch, winter though it be, there is much activity, while in the mining-timber branch the consumption is on a large scale and the handling of this timber at quays and yards is keeping staffs busily employed. Despite the quietness in the house-building trade, floorings have been in good demand in London. Stocks are now light and values are firm. The demand for yellow pine for general joinery and for cabinet makers' uses continues good, higher grade wood especially being wanted.

The public sales have again shown that the timber trade generally is in a healthy state. Oregon deals, Quebec pine, spruce, floorings and matchings have found ready buyers, though in some cases it has been said openly that particular lots ought to have brought more money. The lots have, however, sold without difficulty and prices in the main are firm. Sawn pitch pine has had a fairly satisfactory market as regards the quantity sold and the prices obtained. American cypress and whitewood, plain oak and quartered, have found ready buyers at all prices.

At Liverpool, the demand for Canadian woods has improved and a very fair amount of business is being done. Pine deals and boards have been in good demand. Yellow pine deals are only in moderate supply. Red pine deals and spruce deals also are in small compass, and are firm in price. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals have sold more freely, Quebec spruce pine and waney pine have been in more demand, and the stocks of these woods are now moderate. Birch logs continue to sell readily. Planks are in good demand and prices have advanced. Canadian oak has sold more freely and stocks are now light. At Manchester, the timber trade is now brisk, thanks to the activity in the timber-using trades of the district. Quebec board pine has sold freely but a fairly large stock of this wood is now held. Spruce deals have been in good demand and stocks are at present ample. Sawn pitch pine has sold well and heavy planks have had a fairly good sale. Birch planks have been in large demand and stocks are now small. Canadian and American oak has sold steadily, but stocks are fairly large.

At Hull, business in the timber trade is in a more satisfactory state, the consumption of timber having increased. Pine deals and boards are passing more freely into use and pitch pine logs have become scarce. The coal-getting industry is fully maintaining its demand for its own special kinds of timber, and stocks of this timber are light.

On the Tyne, similarly, business in the timber trade has improved. Deals are being taken freely for shipyard uses, and an increased demand has come from the district, for soft-wood, for joiners' and case makers' work.

At Glasgow, the demand for softwood continues fairly active. Pine deals and sidings of first quality have been much called for and are now scarce and slightly higher in price. Spruce has been in moderate demand. American hardwood is selling readily. Shipbuilders are still taking wood freely, California redwood, Oregon pine, waney pine, pitchpine, oak and teak, all being in fair consumption in the shipyards.

### The Timber Trade and the Insurance Bill

The Executive Committee of the Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom have not wholly approved of the National Insurance Bill which has just passed through the Commons' House of the British Parliament. At a recent meeting of the committee attention was drawn to the fact of the Government having introduced an amendment in the schedule bearing directly on the timber trade. When the bill was before the standing committee, saw-milling and

wood-working were added to the trades to which the provisions of the bill will apply. A resolution was passed by the committee protesting against the alteration which had been made in part 2, whereby saw-mills had been scheduled in the list of trades, to which the provision for unemployment insurance will apply and strongly supporting an amendment which Mr. Ion Hamilton Benn, M.P., had placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons, with a view to restoring the bill to its original form and urging upon the members of the Federation the importance of requesting their local members of Parliament to support the amendment.

### Federation Members and Finances

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Timber Trades Federation referred to above, the membership and the finances of the Federation were reported upon. A membership of 476 as compared with 420 at the beginning of the year was reported. With regard to the finances, the income from all sources during the Federation's year, 1911, was stated to have amounted to £1,000. The estimated expenditure was £500, which left a balance to be carried forward, of about £500. In the course of the year the committee have had important questions affecting the trade before them; that of the terms of credit which led to the reaffirmation of those terms, in October, being perhaps the most important of all. Railway charges and the increased charge made by the Port of London authority have also occupied much attention and have led to representations being made to the proper authorities, with a view to obtaining concessions on the most favorable terms possible, for members of the Timber Trades Federation.

### The Late David Jardine

The gross value of the estate of the late David Jardine, timber broker of Liverpool, has been returned at £824,949. Bequests to the total amount of £12,000 are made under Mr. Jardine's will, to eight public hospitals, infirmaries and orphanages, at Liverpool, sums of £1,000, £1,500 or £2,000 being bequeathed to each of the eight institutions.

## Light Stocks of Southern Hardwoods

**Shortage Reported of No. 1 and No. 2 Common Plain Oak—Probability of Advancing Prices in Near Future**

The record of wholesale prices of lumber, for the third quarter of 1911, issued by the U. S. Forest Service, gives the following summary of trade conditions:

Comparing the prices of western softwoods for the third quarter with the preceding quarter of 1911, there was a slight general decline, though a few woods showed improvement. Douglas fir was slightly lower. Flooring No. 2 flat, 1 in. x 4 in., decreased 80 cents in Oregon and \$1.40 in Washington. There was a fall in the prices of western red cedar, and also white fir, western hemlock, larch, Sitka spruce, and western spruce as well. The better grades of western yellow pine were slightly lower in Oregon, though in other States all grades generally improved. Sugar pine showed the greatest increase of the western softwoods. Shop No. 2, 2-in. x 8-in. and wider, brought \$2.16 more, and firsts and seconds clear \$5.60 more than in the second quarter. Prices of western white pine, including Idaho white pine, were generally higher. In Idaho the increase was from \$1.50 to \$3.25, according to the grade. California redwood was the other western softwood to record a notable increase. The advance of common boards No. 1 amounted to \$3.16.

Of the eastern softwoods, hemlock in the Lake States and Eastern States held substantially firm with the prices of the second quarter. The greatest variation was in Michigan, where a few of the upper grades showed a reduction of 60 cents. The prices of spruce in New England fell, the decrease in Vermont and Maine ranging for the lower grades from \$1.33 to \$1.50. The reverse was the status in West Virginia. Here merchantable spruce boards 1 in. x 12 in. 10 ft. to 20 ft. and box boards 1 in. x 4 in. x 12 ft. rose in price. The latter increased 73 cents and the former \$1.03. Prices for white pine were recorded from 12 States. For the mill-run grade there was general uniformity with prices of the second quarter except in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the decrease ranged from \$1 to \$1.50. In Tennessee this grade scored the only marked improvement; the increase was \$1.68. The upper grades of white pine brought better prices, "selects" making an advance of from \$3.30 to \$4 in Wisconsin and Michigan. No. 1 rose to \$2.95 in Michigan and Minnesota to \$1.67. In Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Tennessee this grade of white pine was staple. Prices of yellow pine, the most abundant of the eastern softwoods, showed slight general improvement in all grades, especially throughout the Mississippi Valley States. The most notable increase was in Alabama,



where common board No. 1, S2S 1 in. x 10 in., and No. 2, S2S 1 in. x 8 in. amounted to, respectively \$1.07 and 74 cents. The most marked decrease was in Georgia and Florida, where the three grades of B and better flooring showed a decline of from \$1.75 to \$1. Generally there were indications of slight improvement in South Carolina, but in North Carolina there was no appreciable change.

Compared with the second quarter, hardwood prices varied considerably, according to species and locality. Ash showed improvement in Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky, but in Virginia and West Virginia experienced a decline. Basswood increased in the Southern States, but in the Lake States the prices were slightly depressed. Birch, firsts and seconds, scored an advance of over \$2 in West Virginia, and in Michigan \$1.15, but in New York and Vermont prices were lower. No decreases were noted in any States in the prices of chestnut; the largest increase was in Tennessee and West Virginia, where firsts and seconds rose as much as \$2 per M. Cypress prices improved in all States, while gum remained generally staple except in Mississippi, where firsts and seconds advanced \$1.75. Hickory prices were higher in Wisconsin and West Virginia, remaining generally firm in the Southern States, and showed depressions in Ohio and Indiana. The prices for both plain and quartered oak were characterized by decided gains. The average increase of all the grades probably amounted to over \$1.50. Poplar prices were exceptionally staple. In Louisiana tupelo made an advance in all grades, while hard maple generally, except in Pennsylvania, showed uniformly slight improvement.

A comparison of prices for the third quarter of 1911 with the corresponding quarter of 1910 shows western softwoods generally lower except western hemlock and western pine; in these there are slight indications of improvement. Eastern softwoods as a whole showed a fairly uniform increase. Nearly all grades of yellow pine, particularly in the Mississippi Valley, made advances. In Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina the conditions only slightly improved, while in North Carolina prices remained uniformly staple. Hemlock in the Lake States changed for the better, but held constant in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. White pine, eastern spruce, and West Virginia spruce showed improvement.

Hardwoods, more than either the western softwoods or the eastern softwoods, showed generally larger and more decided gains over the same period in 1910. The most notable improvements were in the general prices of oak, ash, and chestnut.

### Forestry Convention Arrangements

Arrangements are rapidly approaching completion for the Annual Convention of the Canadian Forestry Association which will be held in the Railway Committee Room, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on February 7th and 8th, 1912. The gathering is under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Governor General, and a number of distinguished men both from Canada and the United States have promised to attend and take part.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association holds its Annual Meeting on February 6th. Special rates have been granted by the railways and as the subjects to be discussed are of the most practical and pressing character, it is expected that there will be a very large attendance of all persons interested in our forest resources.

The office of the Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association is in the Canadian Building, Ottawa, and from him further information may be obtained.

### Hardwood Markets Need Close Study

In a report upon the hardwood market conditions in the United States, Mr. Lewis Doster, Secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, sounds a note of warning about the probability of a shortage of stocks in the near future.

The conditions of the market from the hardwood productive standpoint, he says, should be considered with more study than the average man interested in the industry has done. There has been more misleading conditions existing this year than ever known of. For an instance: A certain class of lumbermen who handle Southern hardwood products, in a great many instances when approached, have been exceedingly open as to expressing their idea how poor business was, and by stating often that there was nothing moving and also expressing themselves that stocks are so far beyond the normal condition as to size that they are afraid to go in. These have been the misleading statements.

Take the class of trade who represent the manufacturing interests or who have large wholesale yards, and control large blocks of stock, when these men are approached, they have very little to complain about the present business condition.

Nearly every one has had the pleasure of doing more business than the corresponding month of the previous year. Their prices on certain items have been satisfactory, and some grades not so; but on the whole, with the country in the state of "political adversity,"

"trust busting" and "muckraking," every one is doing fairly well.

Buyers of lumber should know of the small average amount of stocks carried on sticks by the Southern manufacturers. There is certainly no accumulation of any that will cause the holder to worry or force any sale thereof. Not that there is going to be any shortage of stock for any one, but that there is none too much, and when the time is delayed in buying, a right smart tendency of stronger prices will greet the late comer into the channel filling his part empty yards and spaces at the factories. For instance: One trip that I made to a large concern exposes the conditions of a shortage of 12,000,000 feet as compared with their stock one year ago of 25,000,000 feet short of their stock two years ago. These figures were obtained direct from the stock books, and the most amazed person was myself when I discovered from purchases that there was no plain oak No. 1 or No. 2 Common for sale from this vast amount of hardwoods, which represents one of the largest stocks held in block of Southern hardwoods.

Buyers should take warning and realize the conditions which confront them, for the time is coming when the season for bad weather is on, and car shortages are inevitable.

## Prevention of Sap Stain in Lumber

### Results of Test Show that the Best Treatment is in a 5 to 10 Per Cent. Solution of Sodium Bicarbonate

An exhaustive series of tests upon various methods for the prevention of sap stain in lumber were recently made by the U. S. Forest Service, the results of which have been published in a circular. The tests were made with southern yellow pine (longleaf), but the conclusions reached are of a general nature and will be of much value to the industry. After detailing the tests and the results secured the circular says in conclusion:

1. Freshly cut sap lumber when stacked in the yard to dry should be stacked in open piles to permit the free circulation of air. Boards so piled season in about half the time required for those piled in close piles. Open piles, moreover, are not so severely attacked by insects and are more effectively protected against sap stain.

2. In commercial work, sap stain can be most effectively prevented by dipping boards in solutions of sodium bicarbonate. Such solutions, though they give fairly good results, leave much to be desired. The strength of the solution should be determined by the severity of the conditions under which the boards are to season, but in general it will require from 5 to 10 per cent. Care should be taken that the chemical used is not mixed with adulterants.

3. The best results in preventing sap stain were secured with mercuric chloride solutions, but on account of their poisonous nature they are not recommended for general use.

4. The solution made by mixing sodium carbonate and lime was not as effective as one of sodium bicarbonate alone. Moreover, it had a greater tendency to streak the surface of the boards with a white precipitate.

5. Solutions of magnesium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium hydroxide, phenol, copper sulphate, and zinc chloride did not prevent sap stain; nor did sprinkling the boards with naphthalene flakes give satisfactory results.

6. On account of cheapness and facility in operation, it is recommended that sap-stain solutions be applied to the boards by machinery. If this is done, the cost of treating lumber with solutions of sodium bicarbonate will amount to from 7 to 10 cents per 1,000 board feet.

7. The indications are that shavings planed from soda-dipped boards do not burn as readily as those from untreated boards, but the difference in inflammability is so slight that for commercial purposes it may be neglected.

8. At the same moisture content sap-stained boards are slightly weaker than those free from stain, but the difference is so small as to be of no practical importance.

9. Soda-dipped lumber is a little stronger, stiffer, tougher, and has a greater surface hardness than natural lumber, but these differences are exceedingly small and for practical purposes may be neglected.

One of the tasks undertaken by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is the attempt to standardize the manufacture of lumber as to lengths, widths and thicknesses, and as to patterns for worked stock. The association has appointed a committee to work out details. The purpose is to have each of the associations affiliated with the national organization represented on this committee. Not all of these constituent associations have yet made their selections, but the following men have been appointed:



# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

## The Mill Work "Code of Ethics"

The so-called Code of Ethics referred to in the following article was recently circulated among the trade. Efforts to trace it to its origin showed that it is in no way authoritative, and that it does not express the sentiments of any considerable number of sash and door manufacturers:

Recently I received a circular with the heading "A Code of Trade Ethics" and immediately following: "A statement of trade relations between the wholesale manufacturers and jobbers, making and handling doors, sash, mouldings and general mill work and the retail dealers handling lumber and other building material."—Then it goes on to repeat the correct business policy which has for many years been acknowledged and accepted by both branches of the trade, namely, in brief, that wholesalers should market their products through regular channels only, and the retailers should buy only of those wholesalers practicing this policy.

Then follows, the reasons why the wholesalers may without prejudice use their own judgment in abrogating their obligations to the regular dealers, and solicit and sell to others that are named in ten specifications. I will not quote these in full but will put them in a shorter form, so you may get hold of their import more easily. The "others" are in the following:

Those who live where there are local factories and in the immediate territory owned by such factories.

Purchasing departments of railroads and large industrial wholesale manufacturing corporations.

Municipalities, school boards and other public corporations. General contractors handling large operations.

Purchasers of mill work amounting to not less than \$750, on which bids are sought regardless of the local dealers.

Hardware dealers, and general merchants, in places where there are no lumber yards.

Consumers that want special sizes of goods not kept, or only in small assortment by the local dealers.

Co-operative lumber yards.

Consumers wanting such things as plate glass, leaded glass, church windows, furniture, office, store and bank fixtures, rolling partitions, cabinets, mantles, grilles, wood carpet and other similar lines.

Those living in another community may have goods shipped to them on order from any dealer in mill goods living in another town.

In addition to all this it is held to be proper by this code-making coterie that:

"As a general rule any firm commonly purchasing mill goods for sale to others should be considered as a retailer in that line, even though a limited stock is carried."

### What Is Left the Retailer?

Now, my friends, after you have read this and taken time to think over and analyze it, you will naturally ask, "What is left for the exclusive sale by the regular retail dealer?" I declare it puzzles me to see where he comes in at all in this respect, for, according to the last provision quoted, any hardware dealer buying screen doors from these code-makers may put in a bid for the mill work on a dwelling house he is furnishing the hardware for.

They specify contractors handling large operations. Any contractor who may have contracts for two or three houses to build might think he would come in under that head, and I've not a particle of doubt but that it would be so constituted by some traveling sales agent of one of these concerns.

An old Arab proverb says, "When once the camel gets his head in the tent his whole body is sure to follow," and it will be so with the manufacturers and wholesalers of mill work if this so-called "Code of Ethics" of their making becomes their policy in marketing their goods. For once this is adopted it won't be long before the regular retailer will be only one of their lines of customers.

It is a pretty shrewd move on their part, but whether they make it win remains to be seen. I should think more of it if the circular had been signed by those who got it up, and the fact that it was not leads me to believe that it was put out among the regular dealers as a feeder to ascertain how it would be accepted by them. I don't for an instant think that all the manufacturers of mill work are parties in the scheme. I know some of them too well to believe they would mix up in a deal of this kind. They are too honorable and high class men to send out a communication like this, without

signing their names to it, and the sooner they come out and discover their connection with this assumed authority the better for all concerned.

I am simply expressing my own opinion in the matter and as it looks from my point of view. It is furthermore my opinion that this circular is an expression of the line of policy which those who got it up want and would like to pursue, and undoubtedly they will attempt to carry it out on the lines indicated therein. If they succeed in doing this it will have a tendency to force all others into the same course of policy.

### Conditions in the Mill Work Trade

In justice to this manufacturing branch of the lumber industry I would say that the conditions prevailing in the sash and door trade are but little known among the retailers. They have practically no idea of how demoralizing they are and have been for a long while, and knowing what I know of these conditions I can but feel that it would have been the wisest course for the mill work people to have come out with a plain statement of those conditions to the retailers, letting them know just what they were (instead of having an unsigned document as this "Code of Ethics" go out and meet with the condemning criticism that it has).

Every line of business has its own peculiar troubles to contend with. But I doubt whether any one business has so many and so varied a lot of difficulties to cope with as the sash and door manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers, and there are so many diverse interests among them that it seems impossible to get them to work together on any well defined and uniform policy. Several attempts have been made to achieve this end, but there was not cohesion enough to insure a working union among them. As one of them said to me last winter, "We are demoralized almost beyond the hope of recovery." I am satisfied that a great majority of the larger concerns are loyal to the interests of the regular retailers and do not knowingly sell through irregular channels. But, when it is considered that seventy per cent. of the stock mill work that is manufactured is sold to the jobbers, it is manifestly plain that the manufacturers have no further control over its disposal after it passes from their hands. The jobbers sell to whomsoever they please, and as the mill order concerns handle a large amount of this class of goods they are among the strongest bidders in the market for it. There are many times when the business is suffering from over production as the lumber business is, and large quantities of stock may be bought at very low prices. Trade is dull with the retailers and the demand is slow from them. Consequently the opportunity is offered to those who have the cash to buy them up and speculate on them and sell at an advance to whoever wants them, whether it be a dealer or a consumer. And the fact is there are a good many retailers who will shut their eyes as to where they come from as long as they are getting a good bargain in buying lower than the regular prices quoted them by their friends among the manufacturers. It is natural for the latter to expect reciprocity from the dealers, but in a good many cases they don't get it, and therefore, under the circumstances, I have wondered that these manufacturers continue to be so loyal as they are. There is a certain class of business men who have adopted a well defined principle in the government of their business. They conscientiously adhere to it in spite of any inducements offered them to the contrary, and I believe we have as many of this class of men in the lumber industry as are to be found in any other business on earth. The proof of it is the continuance of so many of the old-timers in the trade. The lease of life is short to any business man who would do otherwise than the "square deal" in his trade relations.

### Has Been Slipping Away

The millwork trade has been gradually slipping away from the retail lumberman until he has but a comparatively small proportion of it to what he used to have. I remember the time when I could figure on and sell any bill of such goods as were in common use at that time. What extras were named in the bill usually were listed in the sash, door and molding books of the period. Once in a while we would get a bill of mill work to figure on for a large public building, such as a court house or a school building, the plans of which had been drawn by a professional architect and, of course, there were a number of items in it that had to be specially made. In such a case we would send them in to get figures on from the concern with whom we traded, or some traveling salesman would give us the assistance required. But as a general thing the class of school buildings and churches built in those times didn't call for

anything in mill work but what we could readily figure on and furnish ourselves.

Nowadays, however, the more pretentious class of buildings are built from architect's plans and specifications, and therefore there is a good deal of divergence in the character of the mill work, requiring an expert to correctly figure out the cost. Such jobs are let out to a contractor who is competent to do them, but in getting his estimate from the local dealer he is informed that the total figures cannot be given until it has been ascertained how much some items in the mill work will cost. It takes more or less time to get this information, as we all know, and local contractors usually expect the dealers to give it in shorter time than is possible. As a consequence of all this contractors have come to think that they can just as well send away and get an estimate on this specialized work as the dealers can, and thus save the dealer's profit for themselves. This habit, once formed by a contractor, gives him a feeling of independence of the dealer, and being posted as to the cost of the more staple class of mill work he requires that the dealer should sell him this on a low margin of profit to keep him from shipping it in himself.

#### Special Work Is Increasing

In the larger towns the proportion of special work is constantly increasing, and, as a matter of fact, it is too much for the average dealer to handle. As long as he could figure of the cost of the sash, doors and moldings for a house in the space of an hour or two, he was master of his business in this particular. But the knowledge that is required nowadays for this line of estimating is beyond his ability, and therefore is one of the principal reasons why a good share of this trade is passing from him. It would be difficult to tell how great the percentage is of this special work that is called for in dwelling house construction. I would give a guess that it is fully one-fourth of the millwork trade. Now add this to what is shipped by the mail order houses and the amount would be found to be considerable that has been lost to the business of the regular dealer. Theoretically, he is entitled to all the mill work trade originating in his territory, where there are no local factories to compete for a share of it.

I have never harmonized with the agreement allowing wholesalers to sell jobs to a certain limit, for the supposed reason that the local dealer was unable to handle it. There is no radical difference between a dealer selling one or two thousand dollars' worth of mill work that he don't keep in stock, and the same amount in value of odd sizes and lengths of timber and other dimension stuff and special items of other lumber that he don't keep in stock. He generally gets figures on those and he can do it also on the mill work.

I am speaking of what he can do if he knows his business as he should know it to meet any competition. But he can't do it by remaining as he was twenty years ago, for things in general with the business have materially changed since then.

If a dealer is located in a town where there is a local factory making general mill work he has a hard proposition to contend against. The factory people claim they shall have all this class of trade because they are a home institution, and the retailer thinks he would be doing more than his share to support it if he were to wholly relinquish this portion of his trade to them. So he continues to keep a stock of this class of material and do the best he can in the competition. The average small factory cannot compete with him in the selling of stock sizes of sash and doors, but they can worry him in the making of moldings, frames, and general odd work that he would otherwise sell if they were not there. These small town factories are rarely paying institutions. They have generally a low rating with the credit agencies. If a dealer sells any stock to them he is expected to take most of it out in trade, for he gets little cash, and they are hardly ever clear on his books. If he ties up with them in a trade agreement he is pretty liable to get the worst end of the bargain. Of course, they seek work and trade from the surrounding towns, which means more or less of close competition with the dealers in those towns, and not being interested in the "home institution" proposition they are apt to resent the intrusion into their trade.

#### Each Situation Presents a Different Problem

It would hardly become me to offer any advice in a matter of this kind, for the difference in conditions and circumstances is so varied that every one so circumstanced must work out his own problem in dealing with them. I don't think I should tie up with any factory, with the knowledge I now have of them. I think I should go on and compete with them for the trade, just as I would with any other concern that was in the field for a share of the business I was in. There was a time when I might have felt more favorable to a home factory, but now with the mail order house and other outside competition to contend with I would consider that under the circumstances my first thought should be for the interests of my own yard.

A local factory cannot afford to purchase their stock lumber

from the local lumber yard and what they do buy is a "forced put" with them. Purchasing at wholesale, as they do, they naturally object to paying him his regular prices. As with the retailer they go into the market to buy and sell again, and therefore I don't see as the dealer is under any more obligation to patronize the local factory people than they are him. Both are under the necessity of buying their stock at wholesale and selling it at a profit.

In some respects a local planing mill and factory is an advantage to a dealer, but on the whole it is a serious competitor as long as its capital and credit lasts, for it not only competes with him in the sale of sash, doors and moldings, but it goes into the making of cornice, porch and other outside finish, and all the inside finish in the average building they can furnish also. So that if he surrenders the furnishing of these things to the local concern on the sentimental grounds of its being a "home institution" there is nothing else left him but the sale of material for the bare superstructure of the building, and the profits on this won't put much meat in his frying pan. In some instances a concern of this kind has an imitation lumber yard in connection with it, something after the order of those to be seen connected with a grain elevator, and while they don't sell a great deal they are demoralizers of prices.

I cannot help but believe that a good lumber yard, carrying at all times a varied and ample supply of stock sufficient for the needs of the public, has the first call on the obligations of the community to patronize it. Of course, this carries with it also the obligation of that yard to deal justly and fairly with all and not attempt to get other than a decent return for the investment and labor.

C. H. KETRIDGE, in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

#### Skinning the Customer—Ways and Means, and Results

"Skinning the Customer. Does it Pay?" This was the frank and practical title of a paper by Mr. W. C. Hartman, read before the recent semi-annual meeting of the National Slack Cooperage Manufacturers' Association. Needless to say, the writer's view was that it does not pay, but his arguments were so good that they place the matter in an unusually strong light. The arguments, moreover, can be applied to other branches of the lumber trade. They afford a particularly striking analogy between the cooperage trade and the trade between the retail lumberman and the wholesaler. The principles governing the relations between the cooperage manufacturer and the jobber or consumer, as explained by Mr. Hartman, can be applied to the trade between the wholesaler and the retailer and will be found to fit the case very nicely.

After a few introductory remarks Mr. Hartman's paper continued as follows:—"The subject confines one to the ways and means by which the consumer is "skinned," although I have no doubt that the originator of this title knows that something could also be said about the manufacturer being "skinned." The cooperage business is no different from any other in that it is made up of different classes of people with varied ideas of business morals, rigid or elastic consciences and individual ideas regarding what is fair and square in business.

Who gets "skinned" the most is a question. I could give you many instances where undoubtedly the manufacturer has been badly and unjustly burned by the purchaser of stock, in some instances the jobber and in others the consumer. I have seen cars of stock in warehouses and at cooper shops on which the consumer was demanding a discount and getting it freely from the manufacturer located at a distant point who figured it was cheaper to be held up than to go to the expense of investigating and perhaps follow up the matter with a lawsuit. Such a course as this encourages unfair and dishonest dealing on the part of the consumers and the jobbers of stock.

#### Purchaser in Wrong

Endeavoring to confine oneself to this particular subject, it is not difficult for anyone with very much experience to recall many instances where to his knowledge the purchaser of stock has been unmercifully "skinned." I take it that reference can be properly made to the purchaser, meaning either the jobber or consumer. There are many ways, direct and indirect, by which the buyer of stock can be cheated and made to lose money at the shipper's advantage. One of the best established and popular methods is that of laying down on contracts, and there are several ways to do this, although the results are generally the same. On advancing markets when the manufacturer has sold to either a dealer or consumer at a comparatively low price he is necessarily subjected to temptation to "skin" the grade and in that way "skin" the consumer. Carrying out a cooperage contract is not always accomplished by making up stock of whatever grade and quality he has through the plant and loading it in a car for the consumer, but the exact quality and grade of material sold is a feature of the deal as the time of delivery, and the seller are definitely outlined both in law and in custom.

ness generally. His duty on the face of the deal is simple enough. Whether the prices are high or low at the time of shipment, whether the stock has been bought at a close figure or a good margin of profit makes absolutely no difference. He is bound to deliver to the purchaser at the time of shipment specified the quality of stock bought. Many times a purchaser has to receive inferior quality or none. Depending upon who the seller is, he determines whether or not this is essential in order to get the stock at all. If he objects to the grade the other fellow in some instances says that is the quality he is making, it is passing inspection with others and the purchaser must take it if any. Thus the contract is filled but most unsatisfactorily because the consumer takes stock of a lower grade or perhaps at different times than agreed upon, at a loss to himself and knowing that if he did not do this his damage in buying at a higher price and in the quality originally purchased from the other fellow would be very much greater.

There are instances where no effort is made to get out timber and fill contracts, because the markets have gone the other way and the deal is unfavorable to the shipper. Floods do extraordinary damage, the weather prohibits getting out timber and unexpected things occur at the mill that absolutely prohibit the fellow from filling his contract and compel the purchaser to buy on the market as best he can. We have known cases where the consumer was put to a large loss in not receiving the quality of stock purchased and the manufacturer was sore and became a "knocker" of the buyer immediately, when as a matter of fact he should have apologized for being unable to carry out his contract and paid the other fellow the loss sustained. It is most extraordinary how some people will insist upon looking at a deal from their own prejudiced standpoint.

#### Gradual Elimination

As to the remedy—there is none. In the cooperage line just as in all other branches of industry there are and always will be people who cannot be depended upon to make or furnish a good quality of stock or to carry out any contract where the prices go against them. Some people do not do this because they think they cannot afford it financially, although they would like to be honest. Others who can afford to suffer a loss refuse to do so in order to make additional profit. A friend of mine recently referred to the increased traffic and large number of automobiles on our city streets and said that most of those who had not been educated had been eliminated. Just so with some manufacturers who have refused to be educated in making good stock or dealing fairly. They are gradually eliminated from consideration by the people who want to do real business on a business basis.

In support of this theory I remember hearing one large purchaser of stock say that he did not open mail from a certain concern but put all of their letters, sealed, into the wastebasket whenever received, and another very large purchaser who voluntarily remarked that he went even further and his office boy was instructed to throw away, without opening, all letters from cooperage people postmarked a certain town, because, as he explained, he did not know any reliable concerns located there and did not have time to separate or become acquainted with them. These instances only go to show how instead of tolerating poor stock and continual wrangling the consumer prefers to drop those with whom he does not find dealings satisfactory and patronize the better class.

After a buyer, whether he be a dealer or a consumer, has a certain amount of experience in the cooperage business he soon learns who make good stock and who can be depended upon to carry out their contracts. Such people are the majority in the cooperage trade, I am glad to say. The other class give little trouble to the discriminating buyers of stock. For this reason the subject cannot be taken as seriously as the title would indicate. There is, in fact, no reason, except in extreme and exceptional cases, for the consumer or buyer of stock to be "skinned" at all. He will find the great bulk of manufacturers and sellers of cooperage material are men of integrity and reliability and if he deals in the right place his troubles will be limited.

#### The Cost of Collections and Deductions

By I. R. Lesueur

The subject Cost of Collecting and Deductions is so very closely allied with that of credits I can hardly treat of one without referring to the other. In the days of yore the question of a man's credit standing was of indifferent consideration; if he saw fit to get credit it was presumed that he was entitled to it. In England there was a place prepared for those who betrayed confidence. How often have all of us wished for that old effect in this country, we would all be here to-day

we allow our confidence to be shared by anyone  
of lumber on credit, Bradstreet, Dun or some

other commercial agency must first advise us as to just what risk we take in doing so. Even then, though there is presumed to be practically no credit risk, the question of unfair claims for deductions is still with us. It is not my intention to attempt to suggest a remedy for this evil which is costing us considerable yearly, but some of the commercial agencies are now not only issuing publications showing a merchant's financial standing and promptness in paying his obligations, but also report the number of cases called to their attention where the merchant has made deductions considered to be unfair. These agencies should certainly have our support, but before we condemn the merchant a careful investigation should be made, for many times it will be found that the fault is really that of the shipper. The grade mixer who is called upon to stand heavy deductions only receives just what he deserves and the report of a shipper of an unfair deduction being made should not be given serious consideration until the shipper's reputation has been investigated.

The closer we scrutinize our credits and the better we know our customer the smaller is going to be the cost of collecting and less chance of an unfair deduction being made. It is absolutely an impossibility to arrive at any fixed cost of collecting and deductions as applied to the lumber industry—it depends so largely upon our credits, and our inspectors. If we select our customers carefully, load stock strictly to order, there is practically no cost of collecting other than the 2 per cent. allowed for cash in ten days. There is not a merchant to-day who can afford not to discount his bills.

"Two per cent. in ten days for cash" are practically universal terms, and hardly a one of our customers who can hope to realize a larger profit in the regular course of his business than the rate of interest he receives on his money is not taking advantage of these terms. If his banker, to whom he is certainly no stranger, does not consider the merchant worthy of such financial support as will enable him to discount his obligations I ask you do you consider the merchant, who in most cases is a stranger to you, quite justified in asking you to accept his paper? The successful merchant of to-day and the successful merchant of to-morrow are they who discount their bills.

I believe that all of you will agree with me when I say that our customers who discount their bills are in the majority and the 2 per cent. deducted by them of course is one of the costs of collecting. Two per cent. will also more than cover the costs of collecting from these merchants to whom we sell who do not take advantage of the cash discount, and taking into consideration the deductions made which are really unfair ones, I believe that the actual cost of collecting and deductions will just about amount to 3 per cent. on a year's business. I also consider that this 2 per cent. will cover the cost of our subscriptions to the commercial agencies and the amount paid to them for special reports as well as postage, stationery and the time used by our office forces in making collections, with a safe margin to cover the cost of any reinspections we are compelled to have made before collections can be effected.

In conclusion I will again state that the cost of collections and deductions depends very largely upon the care with which we select our customers and the class of stock we ship him. If the customer is A No. 1 and we ship him stock strictly to order, the cost of collection and deduction will not and can not be over 2 per cent.

#### Production of Wood Shingles

The production of shingles increases steadily in Canada. Compared with the Canadian lumber cut, the entire shingle industry amounted to less than the value of each of the most important species, spruce, white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar during 1910. Considered separately, the shingle production assumes considerable importance especially in British Columbia. This province is far in advance of the eastern provinces as a shingle producer and made up approximately half of the Canadian 1910 production of nearly two billion shingles, worth over three and a half million dollars. Over one-quarter of the shingles were manufactured in Quebec, where the five hundred and thirty-nine million pieces reported were an increase of sixty per cent. over the 1909 amount. Ontario and New Brunswick produced nearly equal amounts in 1910, one-tenth of the Canadian production being from each of these provinces. Ninety-eight per cent. of the total production was in the above four provinces, although shingles are made in every province in the Dominion. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Manitoba together produced two per cent. of the total. The average price of shingles in 1910 was \$1.80 per thousand, the values ranging from \$1.51 for shingles in Nova Scotia to \$2.27 in Saskatchewan.

The 10th annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, will be held at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 30 and 31.



### Cost of Retail Lumbermen's Sheds

The question of the cost of a particular type and size of shed is often raised, but rarely can it be answered satisfactorily. The building of a shed is surrounded by so many conditions that probably they never all exist alike in any two instances. In two sheds built from the same plans, for example, the items of cost of one showed \$520 in excess of those of the other. The grading for one cost more than \$300, while the ground on which the other was located was so high that no filling was required. In the first, the foundation walls were set two feet deeper than were those for the shed that was on high ground, which of course added materially to the expense.

The framing of a shed is a matter with which ordinarily a carpenter deals, and the ideas of no two are alike. One, not understanding the art of construction, may use more material than another, and this adds to the expense. The builders may differ in their opinions as to the kinds of wood for the frame. A shed that had an excellent foundation was framed with hemlock, which answered every purpose, another with yellow pine, which answered equally as well, while the builder of the third would have nothing in the frame but white pine, seeing to it that it contained no norway, and this increased the cost of the building. A shed in a certain town, that cost \$2,800, appealed to the taste of a dealer in a town twenty miles distant, who was told by a contractor that he would duplicate it for \$2,400, guaranteeing it in every particular so far as the strength of frame was concerned. Two lumbermen built sheds from the same plans and specifications, but as one had a 10-cent rate and the other a 26-cent rate, naturally the cost of the two structures varied.

Oftentimes the labor bill is a matter of difference. When there is a union scale all carpenters are paid the same per day, notwithstanding some of them may be good workmen and others poor. If a man is no better versed in carpentry than to be able to drive a nail straight the wage scale applies to him the same as it would were he thoroughly competent. In towns in which there is no union, men are employed who, in the strict sense of the term, are not carpenters, and who do not expect to receive carpenters' wages.

Many sheds are built very cheaply, the builders not counting the labor of their own men, which practically costs them nothing, as their salaries would go on just the same no matter at what work they might be engaged. In an agricultural district a shed was built, during a dull period of trade when the farmers were busy in the corn fields, that looked to cost \$500 more than it did. The dealer had read how a foundation should be put in, how cement should be mixed, and the piers were placed without assistance. In the erection of the building a carpenter was employed who was assisted by two men from the yard. As the frame was made of light material, the posts built up 2 x 6, the yard men had little to do besides lumber lifting, the carpenter planning the frame and nailing the pieces in place. It was a rush job, but there was plenty of time and the shed was completed by the time the farmers had laid by their corn. This shed is 56 x 80 feet, and the actual cost to the owner is a matter over which he feels elated.

When pole sheds are built the setting of the poles is work that can be done by common labor, which means by men from a yard force, with some one in charge who can line up the poles in proper shape. The holes can be dug by anyone, and if set in cement the cement and sand can be mixed and dumped in by inexperienced hands. In fact, since the advent of cement for shed foundations the services of a mason, which generally must be roundly paid for, may in most cases be dispensed with.

It will be seen from the above that the cost of a shed is not a fixed quantity. A large number of retail lumbermen are more or less versed in building, and with the assistance of this knowledge, and the labor that at dull seasons is at their command, the cost of a shed may be made materially smaller than otherwise it could be.—American Lumberman.

### Timber Scarce on Hudson Bay Route

The forestry branch of the Department of the Interior calls attention to the misapprehension existing in regard to the timber resources on the line of the projected Hudson Bay railway, which have been described as abundant. Careful inspection of the timber along the route made in 1910 and 1911 by the forestry branch shows that there is not enough mature timber there to build the road. While there are trees everywhere, the forest growth, except on a mere fraction of the area, is too small for commercial purposes, and unless it can be protected from fire until it attains maturity it will never be of any use to the country. Explorations in other parts of the northern forest districts show that everywhere fire has worked havoc and that unless adequate measures are taken to protect the young forests that form the greater part of the stand the outlook for the future is none too good.

### Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. C. A. Lyford, of Lyford Clark & Lyford, Montreal, has been on a business trip to New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. William Rutherford, of William Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, Montreal, has been nominated as representative of the lumber and mill work section of the Builders' Exchange, Montreal.

Mr. Hugh A. Rose, Toronto, eastern representative of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., spent the week before Christmas in Montreal, where he succeeded in booking orders for 827,000 feet.

George D. Jackson, lumber commission dealer and manufacturer, who maintains the only commission dealer's office on Saginaw river, returned to his home recently from Georgian bay, where he was located the greater part of the season handling lumber. He shipped from that district 102,000,000 ft. during the season just closed. The Little Current mill manufactured 22,000,000 feet. He estimates the log output in that district at 30 to 35 per cent. less than the quantity handled last year. The concerns operating are cutting and skidding logs, but hauling will not begin until early in January. There is about a foot of snow in the woods. He says the amount of unsold lumber being carried over on the mill docks is comparatively small.

Mr. Arthur Rushforth, of 62 Dale street, Montreal, has been appointed British representative of the Dominion Mahogany and Veneer Company, Limited, which has just let a contract for building a factory at Montreal. The company is composed of Montreal capitalists, with Mr. N. Curry, of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, as president and Mr. Butler as vice-president. The capital is \$500,000. The company has contracted for the necessary machinery, and will put up a well equipped building. It is proposed to make and keep in stock all kinds of tropical hardwoods for floors, interior trim, furniture and piano manufacturers. In addition to wood veneers, the company will manufacture rotary cut stock from Canadian hardwoods. By importing direct, it is hoped to make considerable economies and divert business which now goes to the United States. An expert manager, who has had a long experience in all branches of the hardwood trade, has been appointed.

### Fire Ranging Urgently Needed

The Department of Forestry has issued a warning relative to the need for an extended fire ranging system in the Hudson Bay district. There are no prairie districts of any extent in this section; there are trees everywhere, but owing to repeated fires the forest is a mere wreck of what it might have been had adequate measures been taken to protect it. If the northern forests are to be a permanent source of wealth to the country, it is absolutely essential that the protective system should be extended and that the public should be more carefully educated on the great importance of this question. In Sweden, which has a large extent of northern forests similar to those in northern Canada, the fire danger has been practically eliminated by protective measures and by educating the people.

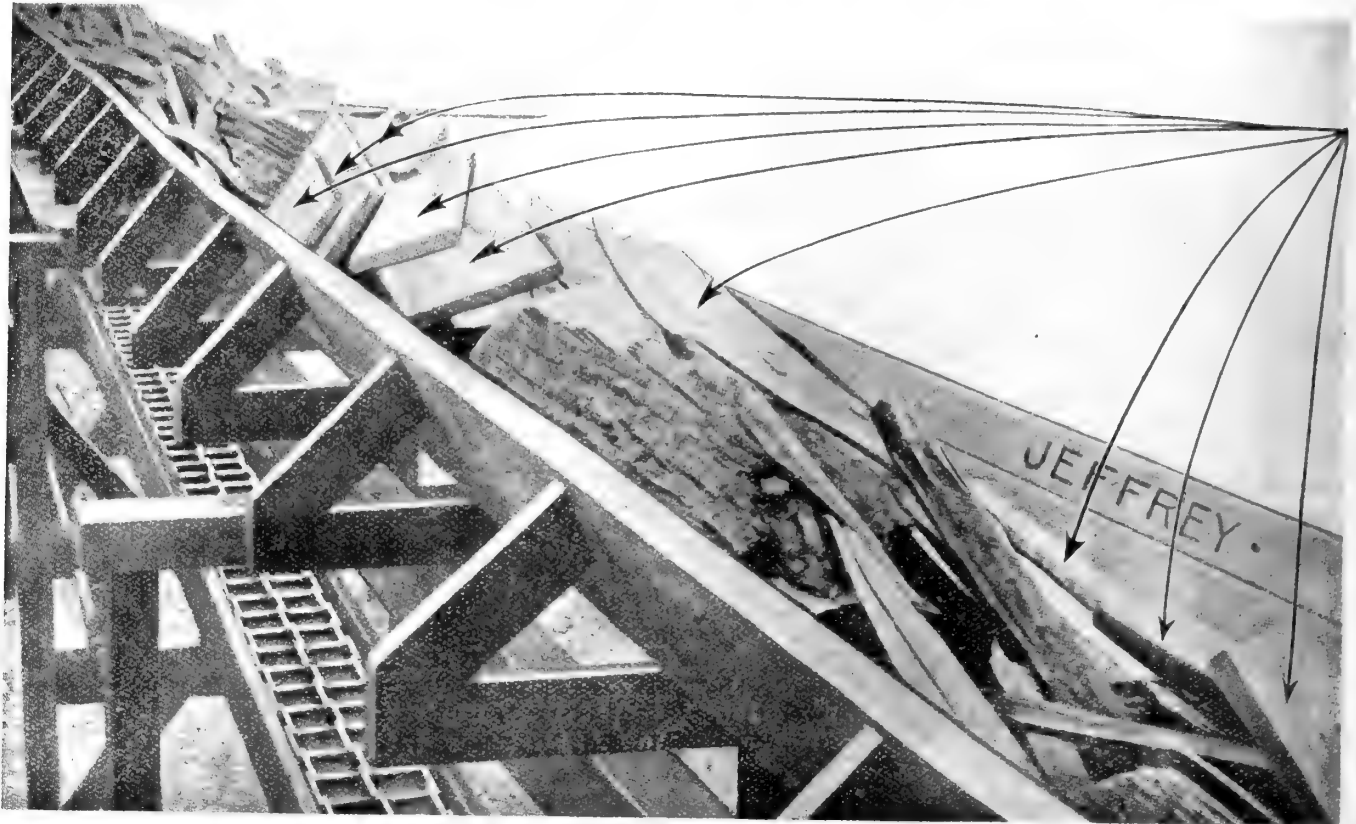
At a recent meeting of the Home Market Club at Boston, Mass., a unanimous resolution was adopted protesting against the free importation from Canada of wood pulp and print paper. Congress will be petitioned to repeal the legislation on the ground that it is unjust to American paper manufacturers. After the resolution had been adopted, the Secretary, Mr. Marvin, pointed out that in 1906 and 1907 the paper producing countries of Europe, held by Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Great Britain, had a surplus for export amounting to \$337,127,000, or nearly twice as large as the entire paper and wood pulp production of the United States.

According to recent press despatches Germany has made it known to the United States Government in unmistakable language that it considers the continued refusal to allow free entry of paper and pulp from that country as a direct violation of the favored-nation treaty and a breach of faith. The "minimum for minimum" clause as provided by the agreement must be granted, according to the German viewpoint, or the United States is not standing by its bargain. The fact that Canada is granted free entry of paper and pulp from untaxed timber makes it clear, according to the German Foreign Office, that the United States is not giving Germany the minimum tariff on this product.

The Port Arthur Young Men's Christian Association has made arrangements with the construction logging camp bosses to take charge of and distribute reading matter, such as magazines, books, illustrated papers, etc., to the men in the camps and along the railway line.



# CONSER



THE  
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Wha  
does

## The Linderman Autom

at a very small cost per thousand will convert you

The same machine on which you work up your waste and short shorts, can also be used for making wide dimension stock from mill culls and narrow widths.

A prominent lumber manufacturer recently was convinced of the profitableness of so utilizing his by-products, after ordering two machines he started out to establish his market, before the first machine was delivered the entire output for 18 months of the two machines were sold.

Utilizing the by-products has greatly increased the fortunes of many—you too can swell your own profits—you have the waste—we have the machine. The proof can be obtained by sending us samples which we will match up and return to you.

There is a machine built to meet every different condition, the lumber can be long or short, narrow, waney or live edge, tapering or straight, can be used for the manufacture of boxes, heading, sheathing, partitions, dimension stock, door or furniture cores, shelving, interior finish, casket, wagon or agricultural stock, car or furniture work.

Just tell us your conditions and we will outline our proposition to meet your particular case.

# Canadian Linderman

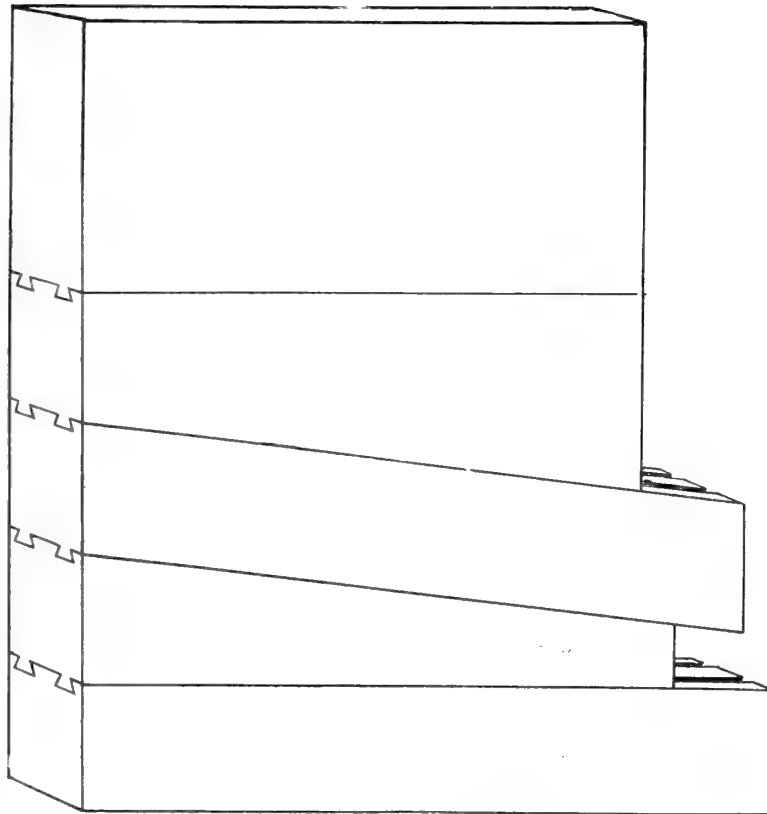
# VATION



Thousands of Dollars  
in Losses of Feet

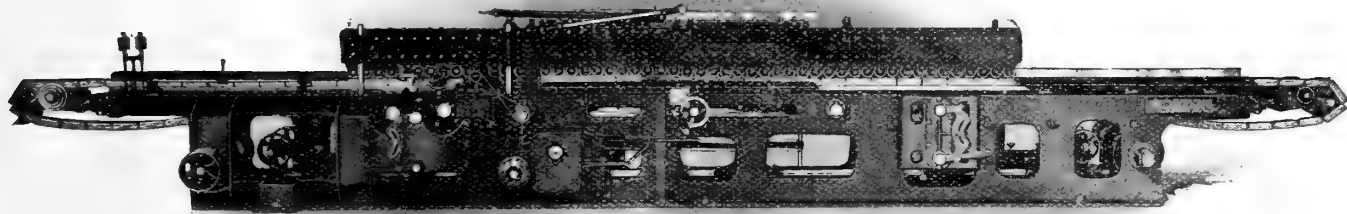
Annually Consumed by Burners

Percentage of your legitimate profit  
is now being carried to the burner?



## Automatic Dovetail Matcher

Converts otherwise waste product into marketable lumber.



# Co., Limited

WORKS AT

WOODSTOCK, ONT.  
MUSKEGON, MICH.

# CAMP DEPARTMENT

## He Refused to be Hazed

"Hazing in the logging camps has, I understand, gone out of fashion," said T. J. Walsh, a well known mining man of Duluth, "and it is just as well that it has, for the sport often took on a dangerous form. There was danger that the candidate for the hazing would get seriously hurt, and besides a camp that had a reputation for brutal hazing often found it hard to get new men. I once worked in such a camp, near McBride, Mich., and how hazing was broken up there is what I am going to tell you about.

"One day a slender, inoffensive looking chap about 28 or 30 years of age arrived at the camp to go to work. He showed up late in the afternoon, but before the men had gone in to supper it was understood by all old hands that there would be something doing afterward. After the men had smoked a few minutes one of them quietly approached the new man, who had been sized up and described by the men, among themselves, as a 'green Canadian,' and said:

"Can you sing a song?"

"No."

"Can you dance?"

"No."

"Tell a story."

"No."

"Bill, get the blanket," said the interrogator, turning to the expectant crew. The blanket was fetched, and was surrounded by willing men.

"Come, get into the blanket," continued the spokesman, turning to the stranger. The stranger looked at blanket, which was held stretched by the men in the middle of the room.

"What do you want me to do?" inquired the stranger without betraying the slightest emotion, other than a tightening of the lips and a narrowing of the eyes, which the spokesman and the others failed to notice.

"Get into the blanket quick. The boys want to have some fun with you."

"None of that for me," said the stranger with decision.

"Come ahead," and the spokesman laid a heavy hand on the stranger's shoulder. It was then that the fireworks began. 'Bing,' and the spokesman fell among the blanket holders. In less than two minutes the floor was covered with wouldbe hazers, and the on-lookers were filled with glee to see their friends met in this manner by a man who did not look the part. Then somebody put the light out, and by the time it was relighted most of the hazers had crept to their bunks and the 'green Canadian' was quietly smoking and sitting on the edge of his bunk. Not a word was said, nor was there a word said at breakfast the following morning. After breakfast the stranger departed as quietly as he had come, and it was sometime before the hazers heard the last of the 'green Canadian.' I have never heard whether the logging firm put up a job on the crew to abolish hazing of the new men or whether that fighter just happened along."—American Lumberman.

## The Fire Hazard in Lumbering

At the recent conference of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, held at Portland, Oregon, several excellent addresses were delivered on the fire risk in connection with the burning of slashings. Mr. J. L. Bridge, of the Washington Forest Fire Association, in a brief address outlined his views as follows:

Experience during recent years with forest fires shows clearly that the increasing slashing area is one of the most serious problems and one on which there are many opposing views.

The majority of logging operators and timber owners of Western Washington, realizing that this increasing slashing area means a corresponding increase of the fire hazard, are now advocating elimination of this risk by annual burning—the greatest difference of opinion being over the question as to whether spring burning, with its attending possibilities of hanging fires, is desirable.

Fall burning is undoubtedly the safest, but not every fall offers opportunity for doing this work, as evidenced by the season just past. The proper time for fall burning is after the first rains have fallen.

There is usually a time in the early spring when fire will run in a slashing and a fairly good burn result. These spring fires will consume the small branches and other finer material which make the fierce fires. In the course of the last season the State and Association issued about 6,000 permits to burn slashings and incidentally made a great many friends among the settlers, by making

it easier for them to burn according to law. No loss resulted from any of these burnings.

The greatest objection to spring burning and really the greatest danger is that some smouldering fires may be left unquenched by the rains which invariably occur before July 1st, and later be fanned into a blaze.

In our organization we have ten men, known as inspectors, each of whom has direct charge of a district with a number of rangers under his supervision. Experience in fighting forest fires enters largely into the selection of our inspectors and we depend largely on them in this slash burning work. We put these men in the field early last spring, with instructions to examine every dangerous slashing in their district and arrange if possible for their disposal. It was necessary to obtain the consent of owners and, of course, advisable to obtain their assistance. It is a source of no little satisfaction to be able to say that we received the most cordial assistance and co-operation from operators and owners in our efforts along this line. I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to thank them on behalf of the Washington Forest Fire Association for the valuable and material assistance rendered on numerous occasions during the past season, and in numerous ways.

In summing up the work of the past season in connection with the question of slash burning, our experience has made us strong advocates of this method of fire protection. Not every spring or every fall offers favorable opportunity for this work, but when the chance to burn is presented advantage should certainly be taken of it, and fire risks thus reduced. Some say it is not advisable to burn slashings at all and maintain that fire can be kept out of them, but our observation has been that most of them burn sooner or later and it usually happens in the hottest part of the season. Annual burning has rapidly gained in favor during the last two or three years and I feel sure it will continue to win advocates in the next few years of heavy logging operations.

## Disposing of Slashings

Mr. W. D. Humiston, Sec. of the North Idaho Association, also gave an address in which he said:

How best to dispose of the slashings and debris on a tract of land after logging operations are completed is a question which must be determined by several conditions.

This subject must, of necessity, be discussed in generalities before a body representing holdings in widely differing conditions.

Generally speaking, all cut-over land falls into one of two classes: that which will repay clearing for agricultural or other purposes, and that the highest economic use of which lies in raising trees, or in re-forestation.

The lay of the land, climatic conditions, quality of the soil, transportation facilities and proximity of towns all bear on the question.

Several of the operators in the Panhandle of Idaho have put their cut-over lands which are suitable for agriculture on the market within the past year or two, and this action has thrown some light on the matter of disposing of slashings.

One of the first things they learned was that if they show a prospective customer cut-over land on which there was practically nothing but grass, and perhaps a few top logs between the stumps, they could sell the land more readily and at an advance of not less than \$5.00 an acre over land covered with a mass of charred brush and tops from which only the needles had been burned.

In Northern Idaho, at least, brush will not come up rapidly, if at all, on land where the slashings have been burned off.

It is safe to say that only on a very small percentage of the land in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho which has been logged off up to this time is it good business for the owner or in the best interests of the community to practice re-forestation, as the demand for cut-over and in this locality is so great.

Probably the most efficient, safest and most economical way to burn is at the time logging operations are going forward. This is possible at almost any season of the year throughout the territory represented by the members of this association.

The work is done by the logging crew with comparatively little additional help. Convenient locations for the fires are selected where they will interfere least with the other work and as the branches are cut off the trimmers throw them on the nearest fire.

In Northern Idaho nearly all the large operators suspend operations during the summer season, so that with us, at least, the danger of fires getting beyond control would be small.

In broadcast burning, it is the usual practice to merely leave

the debris where it falls and then burn it at the least expense, regardless of results.

This method has nothing to recommend it on any class of cut-over land for, when employing it, there is no possibility of protecting the reproduction, the humus is destroyed over the entire tract, the danger is tremendous, and, when you are through, you find that in most cases only the needles and smaller twigs have been consumed, and the ground is covered with a mat of charred and tangled poles and limbs. Then, if you did your broadcast burning in the spring, you have a smoldering fire menace all summer in every rotten log or stump which, with the first high wind, is apt to break out, entailing enormous expense and incalculable loss of property.

Brush piles should not be allowed to stand through the winter, especially when there is snow, for they dry out slowly and ice forms under them, which remains until late in the spring, preventing burning until it is extremely dangerous to have fire out.

While conditions differ so widely in the various sections of the timbered empire represented here to-day that few rules can be set down, yet I am sure every one here who is interested in timber or cut-over lands or the welfare of the community will agree that as an investment as well as a protection the careful and thorough disposition of slashings will well repay better methods than have generally obtained heretofore.

#### The Logging Hazard

Mr. A. W. Laird, Potlatch, delivered an address upon the Logging Hazard, as follows:

The Logging Hazard—Why is it and why is it so difficult to control? Why do we hear so much about it these present days?

Lumbering operations as they have been carried on the past century have been practically all conducted in districts where there were no distinct annual wet and dry seasons. Once in a cycle of ten or fifteen years there would come an unusually dry season and fires would do considerable damage and burn considerable timber.

The starting of operations along the Western Coast and in Northwestern states developed new conditions, a rougher country, the scarcity of streams which could be used by loggers led to the use of donkey engines and the hauling of logs by rail. These methods with their sparking tendencies, and the long certain dry season of every summer, brought the logger face to face with a serious hazard.

The logger found himself by force of circumstances, a conservationist, practical. The other fellow up to this time has been a conservationist, theoretical. Both must soon come to a common working basis.

There are other serious hazards besides fire which are constant but the fire hazard is the topic of the day.

Men who have been brought up in the woods or who have learned woods work are by their training reckless and careless of responsibility and inclined to wastefulness, for Nature herself is ever present with him showing him her wanton wastefulness in her own processes.

The logging camp foreman is the man on whom the immediate responsibility rests. He must watch his men and teach them to walk in other ways than Nature leads them. He cannot and will not make them stop smoking, the great solace of the man in the woods. He can try to make them more careful to put out their matches before throwing them on the brushy ground.

The best stack our company has used is the Radley-Hunter Diamond stack. While not absolutely spark proof it is very safe. Track walkers should also be employed during the very dry season, as an additional precaution. Such men have put out many a dangerous cinder.

We have also adopted as a protective measure against the spread of fire, the practice of clearing the brush a strip from 50 to 100 feet wide between the standing live timber and the tract being cut. The brush picked up is piled and burned and thus little is left to cause a rapid spread of fire.

After all is said and done the best plan is to push the logging a little harder in the winter and spring and accumulate enough logs ahead so that all logging operations can cease during the months of June, July and August. With the slashings burned pretty clean during the close season there should be much less fire fighting expense, much less fire hazard and less destruction of timber.

As color blindness is recognized, why should there not be such a thing as knot blindness? That does not seem any more unlikely than color blindness and it may be possible that this exists and accounts for shipments being made and passed by inspectors who are troubled with this failing. Again, it may be stated that an inspector troubled with color blindness would not be able to detect blue sap. It is up to the lumber associations to have their inspectors examined as to their eyes.—West Coast Lumberman.

#### English Trade Flourishing Again

The Board of Trade returns for October show large increases in the value of the exports and imports of the United Kingdom. The returns show increased activity in the cotton, engineering, mining, coal, electrical, carriage-building and other industries, all of which are users of timber of some kind. Most of them use pine and spruce deals freely, while some use ash and oak in fair quantities.

#### Cooperage Trade Doing Well

The Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., report as follows: The apple crop is now over and on the whole it has been a very satisfactory one for the cooperage stock manufacturers, a great deal more stock having been shipped than was anticipated in September. It did not look very good for a while but crops certainly panned out very nicely and there are practically no apple barrel staves carried over into next season. In fact, we ourselves are cutting some apple barrel staves to take care of the winter carload trade.

Elm staves, especially No. 1's, are very scarce and prices on 30-inch staves have advanced from 25 to 50 cents per 1,000 over earlier sales. No. 2 elm staves are also steady and higher prices are being obtained for these than for some time. The demand for gum staves is good and prices are satisfactory to the manufacturer, although they could do with a little more money.

Hoops have eased off somewhat but prices are still very good for this season of the year, and as the consumption is light during the winter months, prices should remain steady on the present basis.

Basswood heading is extremely scarce in the No. 1 grade. Cottonwood heading is also comparatively scarce, but there is still plenty of gum and hardwood heading to be obtained at very reasonable prices. Exceptionally wet weather for the past month has put the woods in the northern district in very bad shape and until there is a freeze up, nothing will be done in the way of logging.

The mills in the South are still cutting to considerable extent and unless very wet weather intervenes, will continue to run for a good part of the winter.

Trade on the whole at the present time is exceptionally good for this season of the year and prices appear to be satisfactory both to the manufacturer and the consumer.

#### Lumbering on the Rainy River

Logging operations in the Lake of the Woods district are now in full swing and it is expected that there will be fully as large a cut taken out this winter as last, which, owing to the quantity of burnt timber was the largest for the past fifteen years.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co. have five and the Keewatin Lumber Co. six large camps, all taking out both saw logs and Tie logs, the combined output of which will be approximately 20 million feet, b.m.

In addition to these two operations J. W. Short has five camps taking out tie timber, R. S. Kindall, Frank Gardner and Hugh Fraser each one doing the same, all of which will be sawn into ties at Kenora and Keewatin during the next summer.

Up to the present weather conditions have been ideal for work in the woods, the swamps and small lakes having frozen early, since which there has been just sufficient snow to make good skidding without at all affecting the log cutting or road making, thus enabling them to get well advanced with these branches of the work before the New Year, after which hauling commences and by which time it is expected there will be sufficient snow and hard frost to keep the main roads in good condition.

Although somewhat scarce at the beginning of the season labor is now plentiful at from \$26 to \$30 per month, but it is to be regretted that the old time lumber jack has apparently passed out of existence.

#### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

1276. **Wood dowels.**—A Manchester firm wishes to purchase in large quantities from manufacturers only, maple or birch dowels, rods, prefer them in 24-inch, 30-inch, 36-inch, 48-inch. Would like quotations for whatever length or thickness made.

1277. **Hickory dowels.**—Manchester firm will handle limited number of hickory dowels.

1287. **Timber.**—A South African firm of general merchants wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of timber. Catalogues, prices, discounts, etc., are requested.

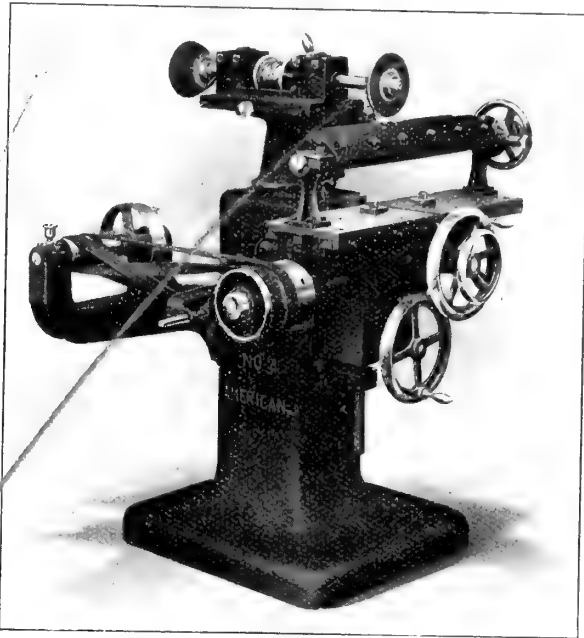
1307. **Handles.**—A Bristol firm wants lowest quotations for ash hayfork handles, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7 and 8 feet. Ash manure fork handles, 4 and 4½ feet. Ash bent fitted scythe snaths. Hickory sledge handles, 36 inches. Hickory pickaxe handles 36 inches.

1401. **Unplaned maple strips.**—A London firm report a large opening for unplaned maple strips, 1½-in. x 3-in. x 18-in. and upwards in multiples of 9-in. They would like to receive quotations from Canadian manufacturers.



# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing



A New "American" Grinder—No. 1

## A Convertible Grinding Machine

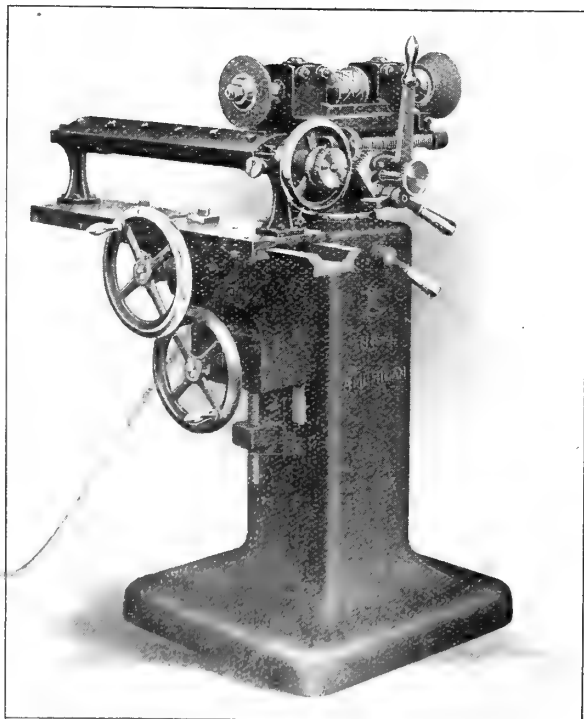
The accompanying illustrations show three views of a new grinding machine which has just been added to the high grade American line.

The manufacturers call this machine their No. 4 Universal Grinder, and they claim that for a filing room tool it cannot be surpassed.

Cut No. 1 shows this machine as a thin knife grinder with power feed attachment. No. 2 is the same machine with hand feed only. No. 3 is a view of this machine as a cutter head grinder.

When used as a cutter head grinder there is a stand for side heads and an attached double arbor for right and left hand heads, which are secured to the carriage. An adjustable indexing stop holds the heads at various points for grinding the cutters.

Primarily this machine is a matcher or cutter head grinder, but by the use of an independent attachment, which the makers call



A New "American" Grinder—No. 2

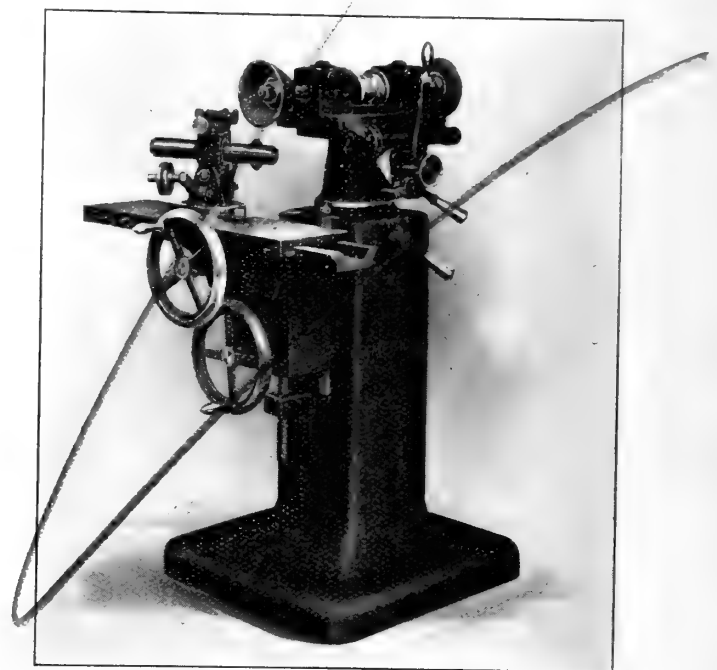
their "Plain Knife Clamping Bar," this machine can be converted into a tool for grinding thin steel knives, for which either hand or automatic feed can be supplied. This change can be made in a very few minutes.

For mills desiring a universal grinder, this should prove a very effective tool.

Any further information or a circular regarding the machine may be obtained by addressing the American Wood Working Machinery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

## Unique Cross-Cut Saw Booklet

One of the most attractive cross-cut saw booklets ever issued by a saw manufacturing company has recently been produced by Henry Disston & Sons, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa. In the foreword of the booklet the company draw special attention to the fact that they have been in business for over seventy years, and that ever since the foundation of the company in 1840, the demand for Disston brand saws has steadily increased, necessitating, from time to time, the erection of new buildings, employment of additional help and installation of extra mechanical facilities, until now, as for some years past, they claim that the Disston works have become the largest of their kind in the world. This achievement, they as-



A New "American" Grinder—No. 3

sert to be the result simply of having produced "service-giving saws."

All who are interested in cross-cut saws will be consulting their own interest by writing to the company for a copy of this excellent booklet, which contains in the first place a splendid article upon the purpose of the raker or cleaner tooth. This is followed by a series of excellent illustrations of the various cross-cut saws produced by the company, together with price lists. The booklet closes with illustrations and prices of Disston cross-cut saw handles, setting and sharpening saw tools, etc.

## An Excellent New Lumber Rule

The American Rule Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn., have entered the lumber rule field with a product which they have every reason to expect will meet with widespread approval. Their direct aim has been to make an improved rule at a moderate price. They have been aided by the advice and suggestions of many lumbermen and their rule has been designed by lumber inspectors. It embodies their suggestions as to make-up, shape of head and handle. As to its finish, workmanship, quality of wood and metal, accuracy and durability, the company claim that it is without an equal. These rules are made of select second growth white hickory, butt cuts of the log only being used. Each stick of hickory is selected by an expert with over thirty years' experience in buying and handling

hickory. It is thoroughly air-dried, thereby retaining the greatest amount of strength and flexibility.

All the figures on these rules are printed by an original process, which eliminates the danger to the fibre of the wood, caused by the old method, and which for accuracy, it is claimed, will stand the test of a micrometer to the 1/100 part of an inch.

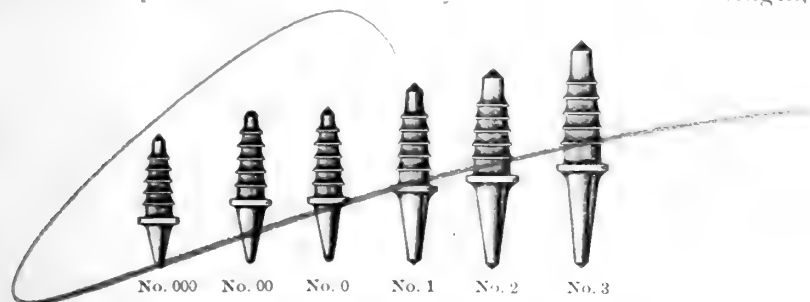
The tip or blade of the rule is of oil-tempered tool steel, double riveted to the brass shoulders, which taper gradually to a feather edge. The pole head is so made as to be practically indestructible, the company guarantee to replace all heads that break or come apart. The shape of the steel is oval, nicely beveled, making an ideal head for the lumber inspector.

The rule is three feet long, including the handle, and is made in two widths,  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch and one inch. On one side of the rule the scale is for 12-foot, 14-foot and 16-foot, and on the other side for 8-foot, 10-foot and 18-foot. A rule with 12-foot scale only on each side can be furnished if desired. These rules are sold at \$1.25 each, with a discount of twenty per cent. on one-half dozen lots. The company make a specialty of filling orders by express upon the same day as they are received.

### An Improved Drive Calk

An improved drive calk which, it is claimed, will not work through the shoe and injure the foot or work loose in a soft, wet sole, has been placed upon the market by the North & Pfeiffer Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. So confident are the manufacturers of these calks, that they will prove to be all that is claimed for them, that they have put them on the market with the following guarantee:

"We hereby guarantee our boot calks to be made from the finest quality of steel, adaptable to calks, to be perfectly hardened with scientific precision and uniformity, to be uniform in length,



and exact in workmanship, in short to give complete satisfaction to the user and to be the best boot calk on the market.

"Any of our calks not measuring up to this guarantee will be replaced free of all transportation and other charges, in the hands of anyone, anywhere, at any time. This extends to manufacturers, jobbers, dealers and actual users."

Samples and particulars may be secured by addressing the above firm.

### Carborundum and Electrite Products

The Vincit Company, Limited, manufacturers of carborundum and electrite, 70 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., have issued an attractive catalogue of their high class grinding machinery. The catalogue is printed in two colors and contains a vast amount of matter of much interest to all users of grinding machinery.

### Jeffrey Installations

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Canadian Works, Montreal, Quebec, have recently received orders for four rather extensive cable conveyors for the Lake Superior Pulp & Paper Co. at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada. Geo. F. Hardy, mill architect and consulting engineer, is furnishing the designs and specifications. The East Canada Power & Pulp Co. have also recently ordered Jeffrey equipments.

### The Parsons Turbine in Canada

Mr. J. P. Stockbridge who represents C. A. Parsons & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, builders of the Parsons turbine, is visiting various parts of Canada in the interests of this turbine which has a wide application for driving generators, ventilating fans, etc. Mr. Stockbridge has recently been engaged in the installation of many large Parsons turbine plants in Australia. One of the principal results of his present visit to Canada has been the placing of the sole Canadian agency for these turbines with the Robb Engineering Co., Ltd., who will also manufacture certain parts. The Robb Engineering Co., Ltd., having various district offices in the principal cities of Canada, are widely known as contractors for the complete equipment of central power stations, collieries, steel works, etc.

### Mule-Hide Roofing a Ready Seller

The Dominion Roofing Company of Canada, Limited, with head office at Toronto, are pushing their Mule-Hide Roofing very effectively among the lumber dealers of Canada. This is a malthite asphalt roofing which is put out under a ten-year iron clad guarantee and is proving a tough and durable roofing with a splendid lasting and resisting power. A new and novel proposition is being offered to the dealer by this company which is helping greatly to increase its business. Mr. Earl R. Malthy the general manager, is a firm believer in co-operation with the dealer in the pushing of sales and has inaugurated a service which is free to every dealer handling their roofing and which not only pushes the sale of roofing in the locality in which the dealer is located, but also pushes in every home the sales of the other lines carried by him. A two-cent stamp sent in an inquiry will repay the lumber dealer.

### Handling of Lumber

We very often hear it said that the lumber we get nowadays is poor stuff and that it is a shame the way the millwork "they" send us warps and checks and misbehaves after being put in place. If the truth could be known, however, the fault is usually not with the millwork, but with the way we treat it—or, rather, mistreat it. This is particularly true of doors; and the higher quality they are, the more they resent improper treatment.

A prominent Chicago lumber company, realizing this, sends out with every order for millwork this card of warning, instruction and advice:

"Read Carefully! All wood is porous, and the drier and more thoroughly seasoned it is, the more readily it absorbs moisture and is affected by climatic conditions. For instance, when an unfinished hardwood door is placed in a damp room it quickly absorbs the moisture in the air, consequently expands or swells, and when it returns to normal condition (that is, when the moisture is all dried out), the door is warped and twisted all out of shape, the joints open, and it takes much time and work to repair the damage. This could easily have been avoided if only a little precaution and care had been exercised in the handling of the door.

"Be sure your building is thoroughly dried out before any interior finish is put in. Mortar, as you know, contains large quantities of water, and until the moisture has dried out of the walls the house is not fit for occupancy; neither is it in the right condition to receive hardwood doors or any other fine woodwork quickly affected by climatic conditions, and the manufacturer should not be blamed if the product upon which every care is exercised in the making is not handled properly upon arrival at building.

"Where possible, it is always well to have artificial heat to help dry out the building before any interior woodwork is put in. After doors are hung and no more 'fitting' is to be done, it is an excellent plan to cover the ends of the stiles (both top and bottom) with at least one coat of paint or varnish. This will prevent moisture from entering the 'end pores' of the wood. If the above hints are carried out, we guarantee that finish manufactured by us will stay where it is put, and the doors will not shrink or warp."

This is along the right line. Carpenters and builders find it to their special advantage to see to it that extra care is taken to protect their materials on all jobs so that permanent satisfaction may be had.

The Hoyt Metal Company, manufacturers of Babbitts of all kinds, have moved into their new factory on Eastern avenue, Toronto, which will enable them to more than double their previous output. With factories at New York, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; London, Eng., and Toronto, Canada, the company markets annually over \$5,000,000 worth of mixed metals. Mr. G. F. Allen is general manager of the Toronto business.

### Of Interest to Lumber Buyers

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, of Ottawa, appearing on another page of this issue. They are offering the trade a choice line of stock on which it would pay those interested to secure quotations. This large firm have thoroughly up-to-date facilities for manufacturing and handling stock which ensures the consumer reasonable prices, quick shipments and satisfaction all round. Readers of the Canada Lumberman would do well to write to W. C. Edwards & Co. when looking for stocks of good lumber.

The annual export of Christmas trees began this year earlier than usual; thousands of young spruce, cedar and pine trees are being shipped to the large American cities. A year or two ago efforts were made to discourage the wholesale cutting of these young trees, but apparently the demand from the United States and the tempting prices offered weigh more heavily with farmers than the thought of conserving their young trees.

# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted to buy a quantity of green standing Maple. Apply M. Bremen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 1-1

### Wanted

Ten cars 1 in. and 1½ in. Dry Soft Elm, log run. Apply Box 370, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

### Basswood, Elm and Maple

Wanted—a quantity of one and two-inch basswood, elm and maple. R. W. Baxter, Chatham, Ont. 24-1

WANTED 5 x 5 White Maple, second growth, dry, 5 to 10 years old, for bowling pins. Address, M. J. Bernhard, 712 to 720 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 1-4

Two-inch Soft Elm wanted, immediately, several cars, dry. State quality and prices. Great Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 1-4

### Basswood Wanted

WANTED—inch No. 2 common and mill culls, winter cut Basswood. Apply Firstbrook Box Company, Limited, King street east, Toronto. 22-25

### Lumber Wanted

Have you any stock which you wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

### Wanted

two carloads 4-inch firsts and seconds, Hard Maple, dry, 6 inches and up wide, 10 ft. and up long, for immediate shipment. Quote price and point of shipment to Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-1f

### Wanted

500,000 feet 4 in., 4½ in. and 5 in. Birch Firsts and Seconds for shipment as soon as sawn, green or dry. Quote best price on cars, giving amounts you can furnish. Box 353, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-5

### Wanted

Five million feet of maple, birch, basswood, ash, oak and elm, 1 in. to 4-in. thick, for delivery during 1912 at Owen Sound, water shipment only. Can use log run. Advise what you have to offer, giving lowest prices. Our terms are spot cash on delivery. Box 288, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 21-3

### Wanted Box Lumber

Large consumer of No. 1 and No. 2 White Pine Box Lumber, desires to negotiate with responsible shippers, regarding stock for water delivery next season. Give shipping point, state quantity 4-4 and 5-4 can furnish with lowest quotations and other particulars. Address, Box 374, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

## White Pine Logs Wanted

Wanted, sound, green, white pine logs (small second growth preferred) for immediate or winter delivery. State what quantity, where they are, and price by piece or by the thousand. Write The Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. 22-1

## Birch Wanted

We want to buy Birch in all thicknesses. Log run or on grades. Will contract for winter's cut. National Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y. 23-2

## Maple and Rock Elm Wanted

Wanted—Up to 120,000 feet 1-in. and 1½ in. hard maple 6 in. up wide, 10 ft. up long; also 20,000 feet 1-in. and 1½-in. rock elm 6-in. up wide, 10 ft. up long; quote price for 1sts and 2nds and also No. 1 Common grades in each case and name point of shipment to Box 382, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1f

# Hardwood Wanted

3,000,000 feet Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Oak, and Soft Maple, for delivery, shipping dry during 1912. Sawn to our sizes. State what you have to offer and lowest prices for spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply Manufacturer, Box 401, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

### Cedar For Sale

Square Cedar for sale; 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 feet, for next winter and spring delivery. Auger & Son, Quebec, Que. 22-1

### For Sale

1-in., 1¼-in., 1½-in. and 2-in. mill cull White Pine in strips and sidings. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-1f.

# We Want a "Want Ad" From YOU

☐ Just an opportunity to prove to you what a quick purchase or sale you can make by advertising in this department.

☐ The page is before you—read what the other fellow wants, or has for sale.

## Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto - Canada

## 12 in. x 12 in. For Sale

300,000 feet B.M. of 12 in. x 12-in. short leaf yellow pine timbers 18 ft. to 40 ft., average 30 feet. Can ship immediately.

JAMES SHEPPARD & SON,  
Sorel, Que. 24-3

## Hardwood For Sale

We are prepared to cut under contract:— 250 M. to 500 M. feet Hard Maple, 100 M. to 200 M. feet Basswood.

Also some Black Ash, Birch, Soft Elm. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont. 22—1f

## Shingles

500,000 M. pieces Rathbun's XX-18-in. Cedar Shingles. To introduce this shingle to the trade, we are offering them for one-half their value. \$1.00 per M. pieces F.O.B. cars Deseronto. The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont. 1-4

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

### For Sale

Good boiler, 72 inches by 14 feet, 72 4-in. tubes, 75 h.p. engine and 100 light dynamo. All in good condition and ready for immediate delivery. Will accept lumber in exchange. Apply to Box 400, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

### For Sale

One fifty horse power tubular boiler complete with front, grate bars, injector and smoke stack, and one thirty-five horse power engine, together with steam pipes and heater, for \$250, f.o.b. cars. For particulars apply to C. H. Sheppard, Waubesa, Ont. 23-2

### For Sale

One Gang Circular Sawing Machine (Kendall patent) good as new; run only 18 months. This machine carries nine 32-inch saws, takes from 4 to 10-inch cants, can be set to cut one to three inch stock.

Reason for selling, cut out. For price, write Jas R. Gillies, Arnprior, Ont. 24-5

## Equipment You Can Swear By, Not At

16 miles 56 lb. relay rail with angles, gross ton \$25.00.  
25 standard gauge 60 M. capacity log cars, guaranteed, \$175. (Located near Toronto, duty paid).  
42 Ton Shay, 10 x 12 cylinders, standard gauge, Port Arthur, \$3,500.  
31 Ton Shay, 10 x 10 cylinders, standard gauge, guaranteed, \$2,300.

JONES PURCHASING AGENCY,  
507-508 Andrus Building,  
Minneapolis, Minn. 22-1

## Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohlman.  
Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame.  
Dovetailer, Boulds.  
Engines and boilers, various sizes.  
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.  
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.  
Jointer, 16-in. White.  
Moulder, 6-in. Houston.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Planers, 24-in. single belted.  
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.  
Saw Gummer, Rogers.  
Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel.  
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.  
Variety Lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

### Wanted

WANTED—One double ward hoop planer, one wheel lapper and pointer in good repair. Address Box 2, Heathcote, Ont. 24-24-1

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Position wanted as filer in a factory where there are band resaws. First-class references. Box 366, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

First-class band and band resaw filer experienced in box factory and saw mills. References. Box 383, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3

Commission salesman calling on Ontario trade, would like a connection with good manufacturer or dealer in Pine and Hemlock who can fill orders. Box 377, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-1

If you want an employee for any branch of the lumber or woodworking trade the best, quickest and cheapest way to get him is by placing an advertisement on this page. Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper with lumber firm in Ontario. Twelve years' experience, mostly as office manager; age 34 years. Acquainted thoroughly with all departments of lumber office. Best of references furnished on application. Apply Box 399, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

Advertising Manager—Of a large manufacturing concern of Cleveland, Ohio, desires to connect with a going house who are looking for results in advertising. Is competent of writing own copy, compiling of catalogues, folders, circulars, etc. For further information address Box 384, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

Young man to take charge of office in town on Georgian Bay. One with some experience in lumber trade preferred. State age, salary expected and references. Box 397, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-2

WANTED—Hardwood lumber buyer; must be experienced and capable of grading in accordance with National Hardwood Rules. We want a high-class man and will pay accordingly. Box 380, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Partner wanted, sleeping or active, with \$10,000 to manufacture small articles from hardwood. I have a 10-year contract in my pocket for all I can produce. 50 per cent. profits, unlimited quantity of suitable timber. Don't answer unless you have the cash. Box 378, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

### Wanted

A manager for a saw mill in Northern Alberta, must be prepared to take stock to the amount of \$10,000, or one having a saw mill with a capacity of from 50,000 to 60,000 a day who wants location; timber will last 15 or 20 years. Manager to take full charge from stump to market. Apply Box 369, Canada Lumberman. 22-1

## Business Opportunity

WANTED—A man with \$15,000 to \$20,000 to buy and run a mill business in the Province of Quebec, on the seashore. About \$6,000 will pay for the machinery, the mill site, dwellings, sleighs, trucks, belts, etc. Balance of capital to be employed to buy each year 40,000 to 50,000 logs or more. Lumber may be exported by vessels to England or United States, or by rail to the United States. A wharf 400 feet long will be built in the locality by the government and could be contracted. Tenders asked; also for sale fine pulpwood land free from restriction, for exportation to United States. For particulars, apply to Box 346, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-1



**Timber Limits For Sale**

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

**Sales Agents Wanted**

Large British firm with plants in England, Bohemia and France manufacturing Carborundum and Electricite goods and high class grinding machinery wants to secure either first class salesmen or firms with established trade connections to represent them in Canada. Apply Box 334, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

**For Sale**

Up-to-date Circular Saw Mill, going concern, 15,000 to 20,000 capacity; In good shape. House and stables, tools and utensils of all kinds, 300 acres of bush land, railroad connection. Much timber can be bought. This is worth looking into. Will be sold cheap. Write Jones Brothers, Katrine Station, Ont.

**Wanted Mill Connection**

Old established New York State manufacturer controlling extensive and desirable trade in spruce, hemlock and white pine, desires to make a permanent mill connection with a Canadian manufacturer to handle output or will consider proposition to buy yearly output, all or part. Address reply to Box 381, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

**Canadian Timber Limits****E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)**

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609.

**For Sale**

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

**For Sale**

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.  
11 M. ft. 1 1/4 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.  
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.  
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

**For Sale**

Sawmill and Shingle Mill in active operation and thoroughly equipped with A1 up-to-date machinery in first class condition. Timber on all sides. Exceptional opportunity; \$1,600 cash, \$1,600 in 6, 12, 15 and 18 months. Can secure eighty acre cut of virgin timber, thirty yards from mill if desired. Write D. McNair & Son, Whitewood Grove P. O., Ont.

**A Going Lumber Business**

In the Republic of Panama

We offer for sale at a very low figure, one of the choicest mill and timber propositions in the Republic of Panama. It is a going proposition and consists of mills, railroad and equipment, logging outfit, buildings, boat, barges, etc., and a tract of the finest hardwoods to be found in that country, which will cut from 1 1/2 to 2 billion feet. This proposition is located on navigable water. The entire cut can be contracted at good prices. This proposition is worthy of attention and will stand the closest investigation. Shall be glad to furnish further data on request.

J. W. ROBINSON,  
Wells Building,  
Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

22-1

**MISCELLANEOUS**

I have a Newfoundland limit for sale about one hundred square miles, well watered and close to railway; price moderate; chiefly spruce and pine. Write B. T. R., care Canada Lumberman, B34 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que.

22-1

**BRITISH COLUMBIA  
TIMBER TRACT**

Correspondence solicited  
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

**Match Making in Sweden**

The match industry is one of the most important in the Kingdom of Sweden, and has grown rapidly. Twenty factories produced matches valued at \$3,422,000 in 1909. Nine-tenths of the total product is exported. These Swedist matches are encountered all over the world, despite a very keen competition. The export interests complain of the high protective duties in most countries. In France, Spain, and Greece matches are a Government monopoly.

The Swedish factory equipment contains many devices for replacing manual labor. Lagerman's "complete machine," introduced in 1892 at the Jonkoping works, is one of the most ingenious labor-saving devices known. The match splints, already cut into the proper form by other appliances, are fed regularly into one end of this machine and emerge at the other end a finished product, packed in boxes, ready for shipment. One such machine produces hourly 3,600 boxes of matches.

Aspen wood is used almost exclusively in the match industry. It is easy to cut and porous enough to admit easily of impregnation with sulphur or paraffin. The domestic supply of aspen of good quality is now seriously reduced, and much is imported from Finland and Russia. Most of the chemicals used—phosphorous, antimony, sulphur, and paraffin—are imported. This was also formerly the case with potassium chlorate until the recent establishment of the Swedish electrolytic manufacture. In 1901 the Swedish Government forbade the sale in the Kingdom of matches made with yellow phosphorous. At present the manufacture of the old-fashioned matches is much less than formerly, although the Jonkoping works produce a considerable quantity in which yellow phosphorous is replaced by innocuous phosphorous sesquisulphide. In manufacturing the standard safety matches of Sweden now the splints are first soaked in paraffin, or in a concentrated solution of ammonium phosphate. The ignition mass for the heads consists of potassium chlorate, mixed with sulphur or antimony sulphide, gum, or dextrin in solution, and small amounts of powdered glass and ferric oxide. Potassium dichromate and manganese dioxide are occasionally added as oxidizers. The friction surface on the boxes is coated with a mixture of red phosphorous, antimony sulphide, and dextrin solution.

The largest factories in the Kingdom are the two at Jonkoping and the "Vulcan" at Tidaholm. Under their lead nearly all the other manufacturers have combined to prevent undue competition and facilitate the export trade. This latter is carried on

largely through Hamburg and London, which serve as distributing points for much of the world's trade in matches.

**Walnut for Gunstocks in England**

A number of attempts have been made by prominent English gun manufacturers to obtain walnut from the United States for gunstocks, but the wood has invariably been found unsuitable for the high-class guns, and it has not heretofore been used for guns of poor quality. The difficulty is not in the strength of the wood, but in the color, which is dark brown with none of the yellow and light-brown streaks that are found so attractive for gunstocks.

The walnut that has been used for British gunstocks has come from Italy, Switzerland and France. It is said, however, that the last tree suitable for gunstocks in Italy has apparently been cut so that the supply is now French, but the prices for the French walnut are going up so high that they may within a few years become prohibitive. The French walnut is now particularly in demand for veneering purposes, it being found more profitable, as a rule, to cut it for veneer than to sell it for gunstocks. Thus it is quite likely that a situation will develop where American walnut gunstocks will be in demand.

It is highly desirable that prices be quoted in English money and the walnut delivered in Birmingham, or at least delivered at a British seaport.—From Consul Albert Halstead, Birmingham.

**Working Up Low-grade at the Saw Mill**

The best way to attack the poorer grades of lumber at the saw mill, particularly those which are not worth transporting a reasonable distance to market, is to manufacture them into a higher-priced product, which is profitable in spite of the increased freight rate of the manufactured over the raw material. It was through the application of this principle that the great wholesale sash and door works have been established, enabling all of the manufacturing waste to be eliminated at the plant, transportation charges being paid only on the finished product, whose weight is rarely over one-fourth that of the equivalent rough, green lumber.

It would seem that in a similar way a profitable business might be worked up in standard varieties of "knock-down" frames. It would be possible to standardize into a dozen or so types and to manufacture the stock into large quantities, machining on semi-automatic frame machinery and racking same ready for orders. In

this way a mixed order of frames could be sorted out, crated in a solid bundle, one frame to the bundle, ready for immediate shipment. It would seem that this might afford an outlet for lumber of short and unmerchantable sizes that would be worth investigating. R. M. C. in the Wood-Worker.

**Lumber from Paper**

J. B. White, chairman of the executive committee of the National Conservation Congress, who recently returned to Kansas City from a trip through the Eastern States, has been investigating the possibilities of manufacturing lumber from paper. "So nearly perfect is artificial lumber made from paper," he said, "that there is no longer cause for great worry over forest conservation. Furthermore," he continued, "a superior quality of artificial lumber can be manufactured cheaper than natural lumber can be grown. Taking 57 per cent. waste paper, 22 per cent. straw, 5 per cent. jute, and 15 per cent. wood fibre, a ton of fibre board, one-fourth inch thick, or 1,100 feet of inch lumber, can be produced."

**Inefficient Belt Service**

How long should a good composition wire belt lace, properly put in, last under the average running conditions? It is my candid opinion that many factories are continually hampered by shut-downs and belt troubles through the lack of sufficient care in this very essential particular. Some one in every factory should be given the care of the belts, and be supervised and instructed until dependence can be placed upon his ability. When this is done, better results and more uniform and longer service may be expected. At the present price of belting, which shows no immediate sign of diminishing, longer and more efficient service is well worth the trouble involved.

M. W. M.

**Imitation Mahogany**

More than half of the 40,000,000 feet of "mahogany" consumed every year in the United States is not mahogany. There are a score of imitation woods, but one chief one. The so-called Colombian mahogany, according to a monograph just issued by the forest service, belongs to the monkey-pod family, *Lechytigaceae*, otherwise known as *Cariniana pyriformis*. Its grain and color resemble the wood of mahogany, and its straight, cylindrical trunk, averaging three feet in diameter and with a clear length of 50 feet, admirably adapts it for lumbering. The cabinetmakers like it, as well as the true mahogany. Why not call it by its true name *Cariniana*?



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

Lumber trade conditions in Northern Ontario show a decided improvement in every way over those of a year ago. As compared with November, the prices in December showed a tendency toward a slight advance. Stocks among the inland mills are now very light and moving well. No. 2 and 3 Pine lath are very scarce, the demand during the past season having been phenomenal. This is owing to these grades being used so extensively in the cheaper grades of construction. The demand for No. 1 Pine and Hemlock lath is not so great but prices for these are firm. The mills along the North Shore have still large stocks on hand, but these are now moving and conditions even here compared with last season are much improved.

Among many of the Northern firms there will be a curtailment in this winter's woods operations. While the whole cut will perhaps not be less than last year's, still there will be no important increase in quantity. The principal reason for this seems to be the bad condition of the United States market.

With the Christmas season on, and stock-taking to be attended to, it was not to be expected that the lumber trade would show any great activity during the last two weeks of December. In spite of this, however, travellers report that they met with a fair amount of business and that prices as a rule were well maintained. The long continued soft weather was accountable for this, as it permitted building operations to continue much later than usual. Outside of this feature of the situation there is not much to say about trade conditions. Building operations throughout the province may be said to have pretty well come to a close now, and retailers are only purchasing what they actually need. The old habit of buying extensive stocks at the beginning of the year has practically disappeared and retailers now buy what they want, when they want it. As the demands of the building trade are so limited at this time of year, the retailers accordingly have not much incentive to lay in stocks. This condition is likely to continue till the opening of Spring buying, though, after the inventories have been taken and the retailers have a fair idea of just where they stand, a little more activity may naturally be expected.

The hardwood trade in Ontario has been of fair volume for this time of year. Previous to Christmas there was a good enquiry and in fact right up to Christmas the enquiries kept up better than they ever did before at the same time of year. Nearly all items in the hardwood lines are pretty close to the saw. A well known manufacturer, discussing the situation, stated recently that if he were to be asked to name any drug on the hardwood market to-day he would be unable to do so.

## Eastern Canada

Almost every class of lumber has been enjoying an exceptionally good demand during the early winter period, on account of the open weather, which has permitted the continuance of building operations. A prominent Montreal dealer reports that there has been no let-up in business and the demand is extraordinary for this time of year. On account of making preparations for stock-taking, some of the yards are not now ordering as much as they have been but on the whole this has had little effect upon business. There has been a good movement of hardwood stocks of which chestnut and birch flooring have been the features. The outlook for the spring trade is also considered good, on account of the certainty that there will be a continuance of the extensive building operations.

The Boston market for eastern spruce is improving and prices are showing a firmer demand. Retailers show no inclination to buy for future use, but the demand is fair. Reports are frequent that an early advance of 50 cents a thousand is probable. The asking prices for frames is \$24 to \$24.50, and it is difficult to buy at the lower price for immediate delivery. Sales for prompt delivery have been reported at \$25. There is a good demand for random and prices are steady. Shingles at Boston are firmer. The best cedar extras have brought \$3.65, but sales are still reported at \$3.60. Clears are steady at \$3.20 to \$3.30. There is a fair demand for lath. The asking price for 1.5/8 inch ranges from \$4 to \$4.15 and for 1.1/2 inch from \$3.50 to \$3.55. There is only a small demand for hemlock boards at Boston. Manufacturers' stocks of eastern clipped boards are fairly large, but they are showing no inclination to sell in a hurry. Eastern clipped boards are quoted at \$19.50 to \$20, but the top price is rare.

At New York, orders for eastern spruce are increasing and inquiries show more variety. The outlook is considered encouraging. Local stocks are not large and the yards show an increased inclination to anticipate their spring requirements. The demand for hem-

lock boards is better at New York and the prices are fairly firm. The assortment of local stocks is about the same as it was a month ago. Yards are not showing much tendency to anticipate their wants.

## Western Canada

The logging situation in British Columbia is reported weak, with large stocks in salt water. The dull condition of the lumber trade is indicated by the decrease in the amount of logs scaled in November, 1911, as compared with November, 1910. The figures were 42,000,000 feet, while in the same period a year ago they were 60,000,000 feet. Trade with the Northwest and to foreign ports is dull, though local trade is fair. Conditions, however, are not deterring some companies from beginning operations. Perhaps it is because timber owners want to realize, for at the final sitting of the Taxation Commission in Vancouver, L. A. Lewis, manager of the Brunette Sawmills, New Westminster, expressed the opinion that because of heavy taxes those who controlled natural resources could not conserve them, and the government was rendering void its own policy. He suggested that where the government receives a royalty the lumber affected should be exempt from the personal property tax.

About two hundred million feet of logs are reported in the water, but the number of camps operating is comparatively small. Prices range about \$9 to \$11.50 for good camp run of fir. Cedar is in fair demand at from \$9 to \$10.50 for lumber logs and about \$7.50 for the shingle logs. Spruce is scarce and in little demand, price about \$9. Hemlock sells at about \$6. Logs that will go say 35 per cent. clear and not more than 5 per cent. number three are selling at Vancouver at \$10.50. A few booms may be picked up at \$8 and \$8.50 that will run about merchantable. Association prices are \$6, \$9 and \$12. The weather in Manitoba was mild during much of December and much work was done in finishing buildings. Farmers did not do much fall building on account of the lateness of the harvest and the threshing season, but in December they bought small lots of lumber for repair work. Retail lumber dealers did not order very heavily from the mills during the fall. In the cities and towns, however, the year's business has been satisfactory apparently. Indications for next spring are unusually favorable. Stocks at country yards are not large, and the demand when spring opens up is expected to be heavy.

While collections have not been as satisfactory as the wholesale and retail merchants hoped, a large amount of money already has come in from the country. Threshing, as already stated, was later than usual, and consequently marketing of the grain was delayed, especially after the traffic congestion in November set in. The wheat output of 1911 in Western Canada was by far the largest in the history of the country. Its value also was much ahead of the aggregate high prices for even the lower grades, of which there is an enormous quantity on account of frost damage.

## Great Britain

The lumber trade at London has settled down to a winter basis and little important activity is expected until the buying for the new year commences. Stocks in most of the important lines are shorter than they were a year ago and there is a prospect of better prices. At present, prices are steady and firm. There is a scarcity of sound deals and planks and they are bringing high prices. Considerable criticism is heard of the quality of the deals and planks which have been sent by White Sea shippers during the past year or two. Clean shakey deals are too plentiful and are of no use. There is an improvement in several sizes of battens, and a shrinkage of 25 per cent. in the piled stock of floorings is making them stiffer in price in the face of a continued strong demand. For the week ending December 2nd, deliveries at the London Docks totalled 5227 standards as compared with 5629 in the corresponding week of 1910.

At Foy Morgan & Company's recent auction sale 3 x 11 3rd dry Quebec Pine sold for £15 15s. for 11/12 and 13 ft. A parcel of St. John Spruce sold at £5 10s. for 1 x 3.5/23.

At Liverpool, the close of the year found the demand for wood goods of most descriptions nearing its minimum as is usual at this time of year. Retail buyers are only in the market for such stocks as their actual requirements make necessary. The close of the season for shipments of spruce deals has resulted in an improvement of prices. A few shipments will arrive by liners from St. John, and Halifax and are expected to bring higher prices. A cargo from St. John is reported to have been sold at £8 10s., or better, c.i.f. to the west coast. There is a fair demand on the spruce spot market, but it is confined to actual requirements. The indications are that the trade during the coming year will be much better than it was a year ago. If these prospects are in any way realized there will be a considerable depletion of stocks before the opening of next season.



# BEAR IN MIND

That we saw all winter and have large stocks of Norway and White Pine for immediate shipment.

ALSO

**HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBER,  
SHIPBUILDING TIMBER,  
RAILROAD TIMBER.**

The above timber can be cut to order up to 60 feet in length from Pine or B.C. Fir.

We aim to maintain the supremacy of "Cleveland Sarnia Quality".

**Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited**  
SARNIA, ONTARIO

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.  
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Gen'l. Mgr.  
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

There is a firm spot market for birch and the demand is steady and moderate. Stocks of logs are fair but the stock of planks is small. The c.i.f. market for birch is also firm and there is an upward tendency both for timber and planks. Offerings are light. American quartered oak is selling well. Prepared maple flooring is steady.

The close of the season at Manchester finds the stocks in a very healthy condition from the importers' and shippers' point of view. Statistics seem to indicate strongly that the low water mark for the timber trade was reached in 1910 and that from 1911 onwards a period of good trade is certain. Prices are very firm. Spruce scantling are strong at £8 5s. ex quay with other sizes in proportion. There is considerable stir in the building trade and several large undertakings are being planned for the new year.

Little change is reported from Glasgow. The general demand continues on a satisfactory basis and orders have been rather more numerous of late. There is still however an unpleasant amount of price cutting. With the conclusion of arrivals from Quebec it has become evident that a serious shortage in some of the staple lines is probable. Yellow pine deals are scarce especially in the better qualities. Quebec elm is selling at a premium and recent sales have made new high records. Supplies of waney pine timber and oak logs are also low and have advanced in price. An improvement is noted in the spruce market. Prices however are unchanged.

#### United States

In spite of the unsettled financial and political conditions in the United States there continues what may be generally characterized as a fairly satisfactory demand for lumber for consumption. It is still evident however, that in some sections of the country there is only an intermittent demand with irregular prices and small margins of profit. Buying in general is only for immediate demand without any disposition apparent to lay in stocks for future use. The December trade was about on the same level as that of November, which was better than that of the preceding months. In the northern pine trade the present season is one of activity in the woods rather than in the trade. The soft weather which has prevailed so far has given rise to reports of a probable shortage in the log camp. As yet however, it is too soon to make any definite predictions along this line, as one so frequently finds that early indications of reduced operations in the woods do not materialize. It may be said however, that the indications in favor of a reduced cut were seldom more pronounced than at present.

Chicago:—The yard trade has suffered as usual on account of the holiday period. The local consumption has continued, but the demand for retail yard stocks is quiet. During the past year there has been nothing more noticeable than the general disinclination to buy stocks for future use. There are plenty of enquiries turning up however and as soon as the inventory season has been passed it seems probable that there will be a fair trade revival. Lumber receipts for the week ending December 16th were 43,845,000 feet, against 46,809,000 feet for the corresponding week of the previous year. The total receipts for the year up to December 16th showed a decrease of 407,320,000 feet compared with the corresponding period of 1910. The total shipments for the same period showed a decrease of 165,904,000 feet compared with 1910. There is a fair demand for mixed car lots of northern pine and some good inquiries have developed for pattern lumber and box material. There is a fairly good trade in hardwoods and frequent inquiries are made for deliveries in January and later. There is a scarcity of stocks of dry lumber in the upper grades of the more important hardwoods. Prices are firm and there is an encouraging improvement in the general market. Plain red oak is active and there has been a little more activity in the demand for quarter sawed. There is a fair movement in white ash. The lower grades of basswood are active. Birch and maple are in good request. A good trade in hemlock is expected during the winter. Higher prices are expected for southern pine within the next month, as a result of better inquiries and the reported broken nature of stocks at mill points. The demand for red cedar shingles is quiet. Prices are strong. Lath are firm and selling well. The market for cooperage stock has been quiet with a lower tendency.

New York:—The demand for northern pine is improving and the retail yards are more active. Orders for straight cars are limited but a good general business is being done in mixed cars. Competition is strong for immediate shipments, but wholesalers are diffident about accepting current prices for orders far ahead. Hardwood stocks are reported low in city yards, and inquiries are brisk. Prices are strong, but the nature of the demand is not all that it might be, as buyers want immediate delivery and their shipments are rather of a mixed variety. Quartered oak is rather slow, but plain oak, maple and ash are moving well.

Buffalo:—The better grades of northern pine continue scarce and are bringing good prices. Box lumber is firm and a little higher. The demand for pattern makers' stock is strong. An increase in the demand for hardwood is evident. Quartered oak is stronger.

Plain oak and maple continue in good demand. Hemlock prices are firm and dealers expect them to continue so. The consumption of hemlock is large. Shortleaf pine is firm and is expected to continue so throughout the winter. The same conditions prevail in the market for longleaf pine. The demand for red cedar shingles is quiet and large supplies are available.

## Market Correspondence

### Brisk Lumber Trade at Montreal

Montreal, Dec. 23rd.—The open weather has had a good influence on local trade, and, having regard to the time of the year, there has been an exceptionally brisk demand for almost every description of lumber. Contractors have been able to continue outdoor work, and have been buying in fair quantities. As one dealer expressed it, "There has been no let-up in business, and the demand has been extraordinary considering the season." Some of the yards have been making preparations for the usual stocktaking, and naturally have been inclined to reduce stocks, but on the whole, trade has been satisfactory. Hardwoods have been moving freely, with chestnut and birch flooring as features.

Perspects for next year are generally considered to be excellent as there is certain to be a continuance of the extensive building operations, judging from the reports of property sales and contemplated work.

It is claimed by some that the recent soft spell will be a good thing for the woods, as it put the lakes and streams in a better condition for the piling up of logs. On the other hand, the absence of snow will greatly interfere with hauling, with a consequent shortage of lumber and higher prices.

Water conditions are now good, so far as Eastern Canada is concerned, but this cannot be said of the State of Maine. The production of ground wood and news paper is now at its maximum in the States, although there is not much new business passing. As the weather gets colder, the streams will close up, lessening the water supply, and gradually curtailing production. The present good water powers will enable the paper mills throughout the continent to make their full production, and the consumption of various kinds of pulp will thus be greatly stimulated. Authorities claim that in 1911 a better business in paper and pulp was done than for any period in the last decade, and 1912 promises to be even better than the last 12 months. The stock of news paper in the United States is decreasing at the rate of 5000 tons per month.

The low water conditions in Scandinavia continue and a mechanical wood famine is said to be certain. Prices are now many dollars higher per ton for any available ground wood. Sulphite in Scandinavia commands two dollars more per ton, and chances are that prices will advance further. The effect of this scarcity is being felt in Canada and the United States, and as much as \$3 advance per ton has recently been paid for Canadian sulphite.

It is stated that a Canadian mill has just contracted for 15,000 tons of ground wood for a year from next spring; the mill had previously manufactured their own ground wood, but have had to buy, owing to exceptional circumstances. A large New England mill has also contracted for 15,000 tons of ground wood from a Canadian mill. There is a considerable tonnage due in the early part of 1912 from Canadian mills, owing to new installations, but this will be readily absorbed in consequence of the strong demand. During 1911 the American continent was easily short of 30,000 tons of mechanical wood pulp.

Some interest has been taken by Canadian mills in the discussion at Washington as to what action Congress will take over section 2 of the rejected Reciprocity Bill, but the result will be received with indifference, as Canadian wood, water power, pulp and paper will readily command a market irrespective of any tariff action.

The S. E. Carss Lumber Company, Limited, Orillia, Ont., have taken over the business of the Tait-Carss Lumber Company, Limited.

The McGibbon Lumber Company, Penetanguishene, Ont., have made a very happy selection of an illustration and design for their calendar for the year 1912. The calendar mount is of a soft light brown color and the illustration is a splendid colored reproduction of a painting by E. Roscoe Shrader, entitled "Breaking the Jam." The picture shows a couple of husky lumber jacks at work on a huge jam. They are putting their efforts into the releasing the key log. Their intentness and coolness in the face of imminent peril are excellently depicted. The calendar is one which will have an especial appeal to all lumbermen.

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of Douglas Fir CUT to YOUR ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and  
**SHIPPED PROMPTLY**



Try a sample car of No. 1 and 2 clear B. C. Fir for Doors  
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### Prairie Trade Review of the Year 1911

The year 1911 in western Canada was a disappointing one in many respects in the prairie lumber trade, speaking in a general sense and as a whole. The entire volume of sales has not been nearly so great as was generally believed would be the case. The demand during the Spring and Summer reached a fair average but during the last three months of the year the bottom dropped entirely out of the country trade and at a period in which it was believed business would be most favorable the contrary proved to be the case.

At no time for a number of years have country collections been so unfavorable as during the latter three months of 1911. The inability to move the grain and get the returns for it has left the farmers in a position where, as a rule, they are unable to buy more lumber or to pay for what they had bought earlier. Money in this connection has been very tight throughout the entire fall season and these arduous conditions are now only commenced to grow easier.

The grain was several weeks late in ripening, the threshing season, late as it was, was very unfavorable and the cold weather of mid-November were elements which all tended to make up a most unfavorable situation. The railway facilities proved entirely inadequate to the task of moving the grain with even a reasonable promptness and the result has been the financial stagnation in the lumber business as described above, in common with other lines of trade. The whole situation throughout the year hinged, as is always the case, upon the success of the harvest, which being in many important respects unsuccessful, the culmination has been such that the year will go down in history as a poor year in the lumber business in the west.

A redeeming feature of the situation throughout the year was the activity of retail trade in the cities. This activity was most prominent in the larger centres, such as Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Saskatoon and numerous other rapidly growing cities and towns. Building at such points has been very active and retail buying of lumber consequently very brisk.

Prices throughout the year have been in a somewhat unsettled state in the markets of the prairies. Changes of an important nature have been few but values have ranged below the normal. The importations of American lumber to the prairies has been responsible for the instability of prices in wholesale circles and as a consequence retailers have bought at figures considerably below the average in many of the principal lines. Dealers who handle coast and mountain products exclusively have found it hard to keep prices

up to the average level in the face of the competition of the output of the American mills and the meeting of the schedules offered by the latter has been responsible for much of the instability of the markets.

Competition in the lumber trade has been quite as keen as ever before, despite the increasing of the scope of the market and the increasing opportunities to sell lumber. In a few cases price wars were carried on for short periods in some of the smaller towns. There has been little real competition from mail-order houses although country dealers have been obliged in many cases to cope with quotations from such sources. The results have been more in the nature of inconvenience and trouble for the yard-man rather than any material loss of business. Generally speaking, little difficulty has been experienced in selling lumber in the face of the figures submitted by the mail-order houses.

A feature of the year has been the rapid increase of sales territory on the prairies due to the large number of new branches of railroads which have been opened for traffic. The line-yard companies have shown their ability to keep abreast of the development in this line as the prompt opening of one, two or three yards in even the smallest of the new towns will testify. The number of new yards opened has been very large.

The year 1911 had many favorable elements bearing upon the trade in general and the prairie trade in particular. Immigration was heavy, building in all lines in the cities was very brisk, the railroad expansion was all that could be described,—there and other conditions all tended to make the year a prosperous one but the unusual combination of circumstances and conditions with the crop brought the year to a close in the midst of conditions that could not be called other than unfavorable.

### Is the Wooden House A "Cheap" House

In the campaign against "substitutions for wood" vigorous effort should be made to down once for all the idea that the wooden house is a "cheap house." Not cheap in the sense that it costs less to build, but when built it will look cheap. This idea is effectively worked by the substituters for wooden building materials, and as they have worked almost without opposition from the lumberman this idea has had a wide growth in the past few years, says the Southern Lumberman.

The fact is that wood frame construction has recently been used but little except for the less expensive buildings, and the home build-

## The LOMBARD Steam Log Hauler

Consider what a valuable saving over the use of Horses.

Do not take our word for it, let us refer you to some of the many users.

First Cost only Cost.



This Cut produced from a photograph right from the scene of operation.

Length of haul 7 miles. How long would it take Horses to Draw in this quantity?

*Ask for Further Particulars*

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Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

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Waterproof - Wears Well

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HARD usage has less effect  
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Tanners and Manufacturers of  
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## Algonquin Steel Shanty Range

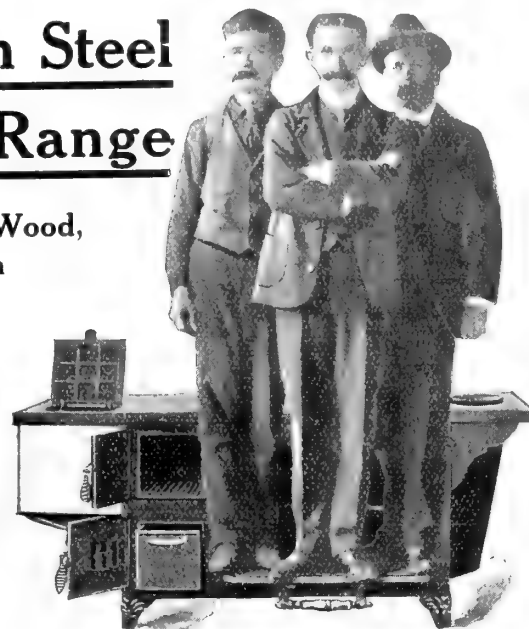
For Coal or Wood,  
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Built for the big capacity  
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Big cooking surface.

Big Oven—Big Reservoir—Big Fire Box—Big Ash Pit.

Heavy Steel Body—Extreme Heavy Cast Iron Top and Lids.

Duplex Grates and Fire Box Linings—all of heaviest design and construction.

Double Steel Wall on top and bottom of oven, interlined with heavy Asbestos Board, ensuring quick and even baking.

Top Cooking Surface, 53 x 28 in.

Six 10 in. Cooking Holes.

Oven 24 x 26 x 14. Fire-door 9 x 9. Ash Door 9 x 9.

15 Gal. Capacity Reservoir.

Note what the Shelf made by the Big-One-Piece-Drop-Oven Door means to the cook when baking.

Oven Thermometer supplied at small extra cost if desired.

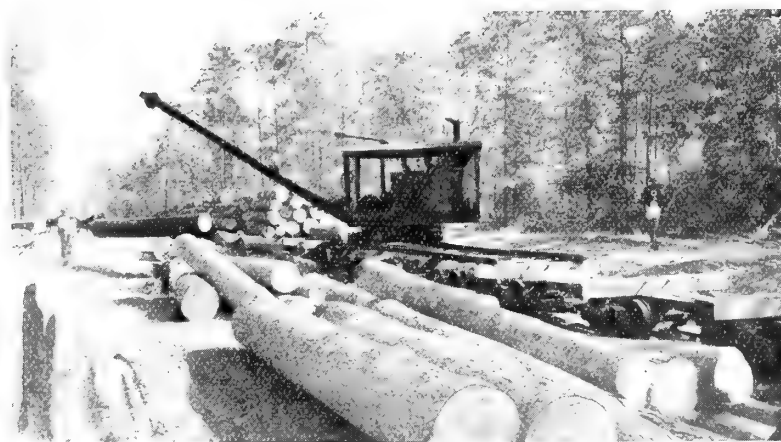
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Average cost of loading Logs with above  
"AMERICAN" LOG LOADER  
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1000 feet, everything included.

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**AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY**  
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## Makes It's Mark Vivid and Lasting

Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

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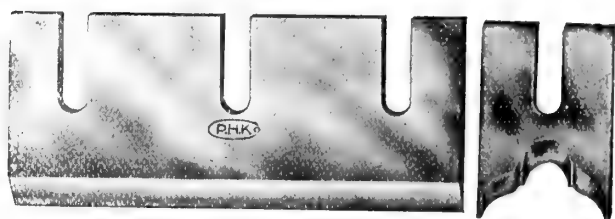
have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

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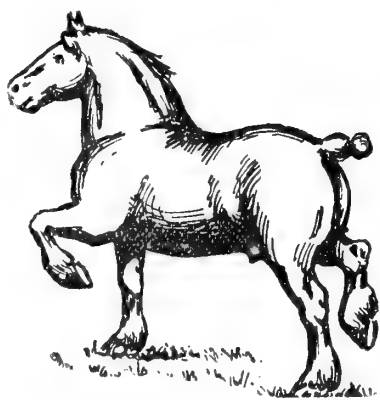


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## Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

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## We specialize on Lumber Horses and Work Horses

A trial order solicited  
Write us your requirements

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## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK    PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR            ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

## Wistar Underhill & Co.

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

er, when he intends to spend on his residence as much as four thousand dollars or more gives but little thought to the possibility of his building a better house, a more attractive one if the building's outside is of wood. Led by his architect and influenced by the custom that prevails about him he figures on brick or stucco and studies the woods only to decide upon the character of the interior trimmings. Had that same builder worked with wood as the basis, he could for the same money have built not only as good a house, but certainly in each case a more pretentious one and one more artistic. Some of the country's most stately anti-bellum houses were frame, and most of these are holding their own with houses of the same age built of other materials. Where the families who owned these frame mansions have taken an interest in them and given them the proper care they are to-day the same attractive houses, showing that durability is not the problem.

To-day, in most of our cities, the competitor of wood as the material for residence construction, where the builder wants a house less expensive than of brick or stone, is stucco or cement. The cement block house has seen its best days, and it seems the secret of the flimsiness of stucco cannot long be held away. Its present popularity is due to the fact that the builder wants something else than wood, under the misguided belief that his house will give a "finer appearance." A lumberman has only to point to any of two houses of the same age, standing as long as ten months—one built of stucco and one of frame—to carry his point with any intelligent builder. The stucco house is just as expensive to keep fresh with paint, and when it cracks, as it surely will, it is not capable of repair except at a heavy expense. There has been no one working to point out such facts.

Pictures and plans of homes built of wood—not only small houses and cheap bungalows—these too, but houses that would range in price from \$1,500 to \$15,000, could be left to good advantage for lumbermen in the offices of architects, where the prospective builder could use them as tips on his construction. Such tips is something that every experienced builder is searching for, and the booklet could show a range of modern architecture not possible in other materials.

### Ontario's 1910 Lumber Cut

Ontario still produces a little over one-third of the quantity of the lumber cut annually in Canada, but its annual cut, while increasing, is increasing more slowly each year. Ontario's 1909 cut was 17 per cent. greater than in 1908; its 1910 cut was only 7.5 per cent. more than in 1909. The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has compiled statistics showing that 1,642,191,000 feet of lumber worth \$30,011,000 was cut in Ontario during 1910, but that British Columbia will be Canada's premier lumber province in a short time. The diversified forests of Ontario have enabled this province to hold its supremacy up to the present, as illustrated in 1910, when the chief cut of seventeen species came from Ontario. White pine to the value of \$17,743,074 came from Ontario forests and formed 85 per cent. of Canada's white pine cut. Nearly half of the hemlock cut in Canada in 1910 was cut in Ontario, as was over 90 per cent. of the red pine. Ontario contributed over 70 per cent. of the hardwoods. Of the total made up by twenty-three species cut in Ontario, over one-half was white pine. Red pine contributed 10 per cent., hemlock 12 per cent., leaving 25 per cent. to be equally divided among the hardwoods and less important conifers. To arrive at the correct amount cut by lumber mills of Ontario in 1910, there must be added to the above lumber cut, 1,976,000,000 shingles worth \$3,557,211, and 851,953,000 lath worth \$1,943,544.

The annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association will be held in Winnipeg the second week in February, at the time when the annual "bonspiel" is held.

It is estimated that the Turtle Mountain forest reserve, if properly stocked with oak, would yield some six million feet of timber of that species per year—a quantity not lightly to be passed over when it is remembered that all the oak used by the woodworkers of Manitoba (the agricultural implement and vehicle manufacturers of Manitoba alone used, in 1910, 1,835,000 feet of oak) had to be imported.

The Appleton & Sewall Company, Foresters and Surveyors, of 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, owing to numerous inquiries relative to timber land holdings have established a timber land department in connection with their other forestry work and at present are making a specialty of buying and selling Maine timber land about which they have valuable data and information. They have for sale some valuable lands along the St. John and Allagash rivers in the northern part of Maine, which is undoubtedly the future timber section for that state.



# Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

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## Lumber Insurance Co. of New York

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E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager  
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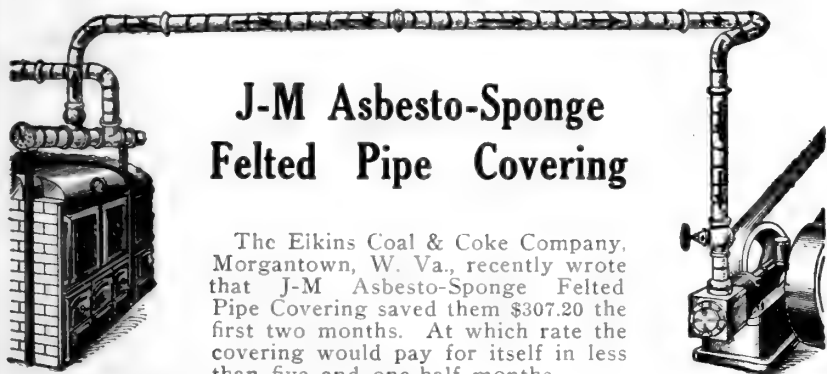
SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN

## Nearly 7 Times as Much Steam Delivered from Every Ton of Coal

By the use of J-M Asbesto-Sponge Felted Pipe Covering as high as 6 4-5 times as much steam has been delivered from every ton of coal as when the pipes were left bare. And about 1 1/3 times as much steam has been delivered as when ordinary coverings were used.

This is proven by a series of disinterested tests conducted by Mr. Geo. H. Barrus, the well-known engineer, on the basis of 100 pounds pressure and up, 10,000 square feet of surface.

This big saving of fuel has also been proven by the many users of



### J-M Asbesto-Sponge Felted Pipe Covering

The Elkins Coal & Coke Company, Morgantown, W. Va., recently wrote that J-M Asbesto-Sponge Felted Pipe Covering saved them \$307.20 the first two months. At which rate the covering would pay for itself in less than five and one-half months.

Tests made by prominent engineers show that steam at 350 degrees F., through pipes insulated with J-M Asbesto-Sponge Felted Covering, can be carried over a mile, through a temperature of 60 degrees F., with a loss of only 10 H. P. (or 2.65%) of a 375 H. P. engine carrying 120 pounds steam.

J-M Asbesto-Sponge Felted Covering is as full of air cells as a sponge. And—due to the laminated construction—every one of these air cells is sealed. Thus an enormous amount of dead air—the greatest of non-conductors—is confined in this Asbestos covering. That is why this covering permits so little of the steam to be wasted through condensation.

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## McGIFFERT LOG LOADER

Made with either stationary or swing boom. It is also equipped with four-wheel, swivel trucks for use on light rail. These trucks always remain in horizontal position when raised and come back squarely to the track when lowered. Send for catalogue.

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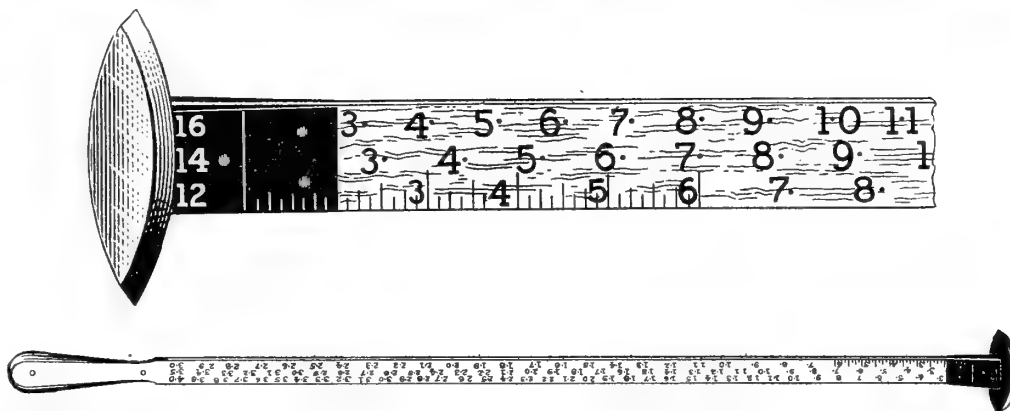
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### DIMENSIONS, ETC.

LENGTH: 3 feet, including handle.

WIDTH: Made in two widths, 7" and 1".

SCALE: 12', 14' and 16' on one side; 8', 10' and 18' on the other.

REDUCED PRICE: In 1/2 doz. lots, \$6. Orders filled by express same day received.

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Technically and Practically Correct

Made by the largest manufacturers of Steel Pulleys in the world

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LYFORD  
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Montreal

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

Pickard & Jermyn, of Wiarton, Ont., have dissolved partnership.

David Conklin, Kingsville, Ont., is building a new sawmill to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

A. E. Pickard and H. W. Jermyn, lumbermen and sawmillers, Wiarton, Ont., are reported to have dissolved partnership.

An explosion recently destroyed the engine and sawmill outfit belonging to Fred Elliott, at Embro, Ont. A new outfit will be procured.

The city of London, Ont., is contemplating the purchase of woodworking machinery to the value of \$5,000, for Technical School equipment.

The saw and grist mill and general store of H. N. M. Chene, St. Andre Avelin, Ont., has suffered loss by fire. The damage is covered by insurance.

The Seaman, Kent Company, Limited, Meaford, Ont., intend to erect an addition costing \$10,000 to their hardwood flooring plant at Fort William, Ont.

Snyder Bros., Waterloo, Ont., are erecting an addition to their furniture factory. The new building is to be three storeys, 158 x 55 feet, and to cost \$15,000.

Mickle, Dymont & Company, Brantford, Ont., will erect an addition to their planing mill, for a moulding shop. Woodworking machinery may be required by the company.

The Montrose Paper Mills, Ltd., Thorold, have prepared plans for a new machine room. They intend to install one paper machine, six boilers, and washers with necessary screens, tanks, etc., two rotary boilers, finishing machinery, cutters and calenders.

R. W. Nicholson, Strathroy, Ont., intends to erect a woodworking factory two storeys, 50 x 60, for the manufacture of kitchen cabinets, screen doors, windows, etc. The town has carried a by-law to authorize a loan of \$12,000 for the purpose of assisting the industry.

The Imperial Pulp & Paper Mills at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., have been purchased by the Dominion Bond Company for \$900,000. The industry will be re-opened and run in conjunction with the Spanish River pulp and paper mills at Espanola, seventy-five miles distant. The plant originally cost \$1,500,000.

The Board of Control of the City of Toronto have recommended that the city either purchase direct or expropriate the planing mill property of the Dunn Lumber Company, which recently suffered a serious loss by fire. The property adjoins the Aged Men's and Women's Homes and the Industrial Refuge, and was considered a source of danger to the lives of the inmates.

Mr. John T. James, of Bridgeburg, Ont., has purchased from Mr. W. H. Crawford, of Orillia, a sawmill and considerable hardwood timber near Whitehall, about fourteen miles west of Scotia Junction. The mill contains a 50 h.p. boiler and 45 h.p. engine and has a capacity of from 16,000 to 20,000 feet a day. He has also purchased four hundred acres of timber land at Scotia Junction. It is his intention to erect a small store at Whitehall. The timber consists chiefly of birch, with some maple, beech, spruce, balsam and cedar.

### Eastern Canada

Allen & Ross, Sherbrooke, Que., have been registered to carry on a lumber business.

The sawmill of Dalton Brown, at Bolton Glen, P. Q., is reported to have been destroyed by fire.

The sawmill belonging to A. Cloutier, Rimouski, Que., is reported to have been destroyed by fire.

Landreville & Huard's sash and door factory, Montreal, P. Q., is reported to have been destroyed by fire.

The sash and door factory of Landreville, Heard & Company, Longue Pointe, Que., has been destroyed by fire.

The sash and door factory of the Kent Lumber Company, Granby, P. Q., has been damaged by fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

An American syndicate is considering the erection of a sawmill at Smithville, N. S., Antigonish County. Walter Dixon, Smithville, is the manager. The building will be 100 x 85 feet.

P. Dussault & Company, La Patrie, Que., have registered to carry on a lumber and real estate business. The firm is composed of Messrs. P. Dussault, H. Vincent, N. Edgar, G. and L. Lussier.

The sash and door factory of Michael Bruneau & Son, Granby, P. Q., is reported to have been purchased at auction by Arthur Barre for \$6,300. Mr. Barre intends to continue the operation of the factory.

The Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Company, of St. John, N. B., has secured a suitable site and next year, according to present plans will erect a news print mill in that city. The new location adjoins the company's pulp mill.

The Dominion Lumber Mills at Black River, N. S., were recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$8,000. The mills were owned by an American syndicate. W. Dickson was manager. It is reported that the company will rebuild.

Parisean Bros., 419 Mitcheson street, Montreal, are erecting a box factory to cost \$20,000. The building is to be 200 x 100 feet. The company are in the market for band saws, planers, shaving blower, dry kiln, and 175 horse power engine.

The Sydney Lumber Company, who recently purchased the Bearinger and Chapin mill at Dalhousie, N. B., have under consideration the erection of a factory for the manufacture of nail kegs in conjunction with the nail plant at Sydney.

Saguenay Mills Limited, Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, to own and operate sawmills, timber limits and deal in lumber, wood, pulp and timber of all kinds. The incorporators are J. S.

P. Morgan, Wm. G. M. Morgan, of Sorel, Que., and E. Maurault, of Montreal, Que.

A Fredericton, N.B., despatch states that W. H. Gunter has purchased the Babbitt Estate mill at St. Mary's, N.B. Mr. Gunter is also reported to have sold his interest in the Richards Company's business on the Restigouche to the Stetson-Cutler Company.

The D'Auteuil Lumber Company, Limited, Quebec, have been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, to buy, sell and deal in lumber, pulp and timber of all kinds, operate power plants, saw mills, etc. The incorporators are C. E. Taschereau, J. P. Cantin and U. Gelly, all of Quebec.

Wm. Rutherford & Sons, 425 Atwater Avenue, Montreal, will build an extension to their box factory at Levis and Duvermay streets. The extension is to cost \$4,000 and to be of three storeys, 40 x 80. They will also build a lumber shed costing \$2,000 on Atwater avenue, two storeys, 52 x 180.

The Dominion Mahogany and Veneer Company, Lachine, Que., have awarded a contract for the erection of a wood veneer factory to cost \$75,000. The building is to be two storeys, of concrete construction. The company are in the market for an engine and for planing and edging machines. The general contractors are F. J. Jago & Company, 626 Coristine Building, Montreal. Messrs. E. & W. S. Maxwell, Montreal, are the architects.

Tenders are being received by the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, until noon of January 15th, for 40,000 cubic feet of round white pine timber and 10,000 feet of round yellow spruce in the log, in accordance with the specification prepared by the department, to be delivered at Sorel, P. Q., not later than July 31st next. Specifications can be obtained from the purchasing and contract agent of the department and from the Director of the Shipyard, Sorel, P. Q.

The property recently purchased by Percy C. Black and others from Chas. Davidson Hill, of Truro, N.S., is reported to have been taken over by the Maple Leaf Lumber Co., Ltd., which has been organized with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Percy C. Black has been appointed president; I. J. Soy, manager; Edgar Fillmore, R. M. Embres and E. L. Milner, directors. The company own about thirty thousand acres of lumber lands situated near Folleigh and North River. It is estimated that there are about 150 million feet of lumber on the property, chiefly spruce. The company expect to cut about six million feet this season and a much larger quantity next season.

### Western Canada

The Hillman Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia with capital of \$10,000 and head office at Vancouver.

The Gibson Lumber Company's mill at Pingston Creek, B. C., is reported to have been destroyed by fire. The loss, amounting to \$100,000, was covered by insurance.

The Acme Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C., has been incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000 to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, etc.

The Hillman Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., has been incorporated with capital of \$10,000, to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, etc.

The Westholme Lumber Company, Westholme, B. C., have secured the tender for the construction of the Sooke Lake waterworks for Victoria, B. C. Their tender was for \$1,169,720.

United States capital is behind the Dominion Match Company, which is erecting a factory with thirty-six machines at New Westminster, B.C. This is the first of its kind in the Canadian West.

The T. A. Burrows Lumber Company has been incorporated at Winnipeg with a capital of \$500,000. The incorporators include Frank Carlisle, W. J. Chalk and Marshall Anderson, all of Winnipeg.

A standard logging railway will be built by the Canadian-Puget Sound Lumber Company from Jordan river to Sooke harbor, a distance of twenty miles. If a favorable location is secured, a mill will be built on Sooke harbor.

The Brittingham & Young Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$50,000, to operate timber lands, timber leases and carry on business as lumbermen, saw, pulp and shingle mill proprietors, etc.

The Lombard Investment Company, Winnipeg, has been incorporated by F. W. Louthood, B. S. Jenkins and George A. Dysart, all of Winnipeg, with a capital of \$100,000, to carry on a general land, mining and lumber business.

The Carman Manufacturing Company, 615 Hastings street west, Vancouver, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, to operate sawmills and conduct a general lumbering plant, etc. J. N. Ellis, of Vancouver, is attorney.

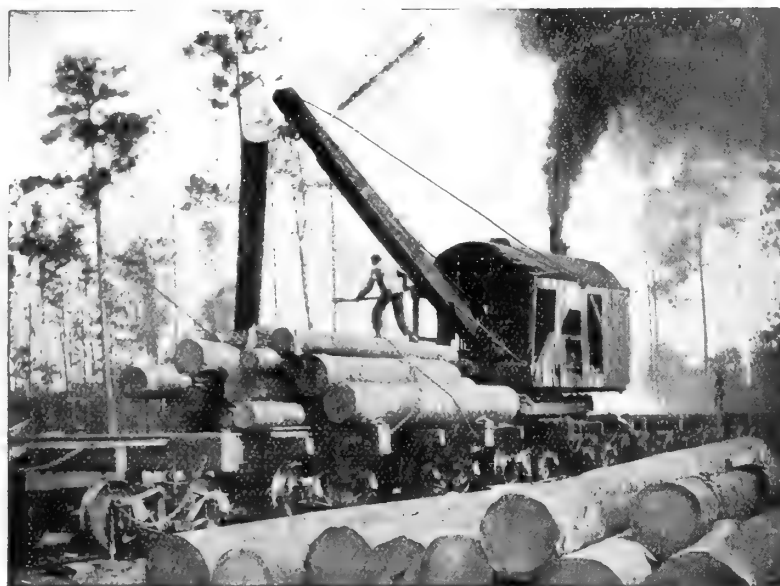
The McLelan Lumber Company, Ladner, B. C., report that they are still open for tenders for general contracts and machinery for their sawmill at Ladner's Landing. The head office of the company is at 744 Hastings street west, Vancouver.

The Similkameen Fruit Land Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches, manufacturing brick and tile, etc. The incorporators are Wm. T. Alexander, D. J. Taylor, and R. Langtry, all of Winnipeg.

A fire recently occurred at the sawmill of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, at Pingston Creek, Arrow Lakes, B. C. The flames spread to a slab pile from the refuse burner and completely wiped out the mill and yards. The damage is estimated at \$75,000. The manager of the company is Mr. Rand Gibbons.

Bloedel, Stewart & Welsh, who recently acquired 7,800 acres of timber from T. L. Shelvin and 4,000 acres from the Gulf Lumber Company, will log their product for sale in the open market. They will install a standard gauge railway from Myrtle Point, near Van Anda, to its limits. Later the company may build a mill.

The Dominion Match Company, 328 Hastings street west, Vancouver, B. C., are contemplating the erection of a plant at Vancouver. The company control the patent for making matches out of woods such as alder, cottonwood and spruce to be found in British Columbia. Subsidiary companies may also be established in Eastern Canada. R. Thompson is the secretary-treasurer of the company.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company,** BUFFALO, N. Y.

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE  
RED PINE  
SPRUCE**

**Enquiries solicited from the  
wholesale trade.**

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

**Ottawa**

**49 Metcalfe Street**

**Montreal**

**Canadian Express Bldg.**

## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

CAR LOTS		
White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts		
& better.....	\$60 00	65 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1		
cuts and better.	64 00	68 00
" No. 1 Cuts and		
Better.....	67 00	72 00
1 1/2" No. 2, C & B	50 00	52 00
2" No. 2 Cuts and		
Better.....	56 00	60 00
1 1/2" No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2" No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1" Good Shorts....	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 common		
and dressing.....	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and		
dressing.....	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and		
dressing.....	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 com & dr's g	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 com & dr's g	40 00	42 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill		
stocks.....	20 00	21 00
1" mill cul sidings		17 00
2 x 10 common.....	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 1/2 x & common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and		
common.....	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box & common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run siding	24 00	26 00
1" Mill Run Shorts		18 00
1" dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1 1/2 inch flooring		28 00
1" mill run Norway		22 00
2" " "		25 00
Norway, c&cf 1".....	33 00	34 00
" " 1 1/2".....	35 00	36 00
" " 2".....	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear inch B.C.		
cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18ft.		20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
12 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x,		
14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16.....		34 00
10, 10, 6 x 12, 8 x 10, 8 x		
12, 10 x 16, 12 x 16, 16		
16 x 16, 14 x 18, 16 x 18,		
18 x 18 & 20 x 20.....		34 50
6 x 14, 8 x 14, 12 x 18, 18		
x 20.....		35 00
6 x 16, 8 x 16, 10 x 18,		
12 x 20, 14 x 20 & 16		
x 20.....		35 50
10 x 20.....		36 00
6 x 18, 8 x 18.....		36 50
6 x 20, 8 x 20.....		37 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge		
grain.....		44 50
No. 1 & 2 clear 1"		
Fir rough.....		45 10
No. 1 & 2 cl. 1 1/4, 1 1/2		
& 2" Fir rough.....		47 10
1 1/2" No. 1 4 ft. Pine		
Lath.....		4 50
1 1/2" No. 2, 4 ft. lath		4 00
1 1/2" 3 1/2" pine.....		1 60
1 1/2" No. 1 4 ft.		
hemlock lath.....		3 25
1 1/2" mill run hem-		
lock lath.....		3 00
X Pine or Cedar		
Shingles.....		1 05
XX Pine or Cedar		
Shingles.....		2 25
XXX Pine or Cedar		
Shingles.....		3 30
XX B.C. Cedar		
Shingles.....		2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2"		3 30
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 52
XXXXX.....		3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9		
to 16 ft.....		14 50
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16ft.		17 50
1 x 10 and 12 in. x		
9 to 16 ft.....		19 50
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x		
9 to 16 ft.....		17 50
1" No. 2, 6' to 16'		12 50
2 x 4 to 12', 6' to		
16 ft.....		9 50
2 x 4 to 12', 12 and		
14 ft.....		18 50
2 x 4 to 12', 18 ft.....		21 50
" " 20 ft.....		23 50
" " 22 ft.....		25 50
" " 24 ft.....		28 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up		
in width, 6 to 16ft.		12 50

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS		
Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	55	00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.	45	00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	46	00
Ash, brown, C & B.	35	00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	50	00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35	00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	29	00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38	00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42	00
Basswood, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	35	00
Basswood, No. 1, com- mon and better, 4/4	28	00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16	00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40	00
Basswood 6/4 & 8/4 common and better	35	00
Basswood No. 2 com- mon and better	24	50
Soft Elm, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	33	00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4	28	00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15	00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4 & 2	38	00
Soft Elm, 3" 1st and 2nd	42	00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	50	00
Rock Elm, No. 2, com- mon and better, 6/4 & 8/4	35	00
Cherry 4/4 1st and 2nds	85	00
4/4 No 1 com.	60	00
6/4 1st & 2nds	87	00
6/4 No. 1 com.	65	00
8/4 1st & 2nds	87	00
8/4 No. 1 com.	65	00
12/4 1st & 2nds	90	00
12/4 No. 1 com	70	00
Soft Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31	00
Soft Maple, common and better, 4/4	25	00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4 1sts and 2nds	34	00
Hard Maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34	00
Hard Maple, common and better, 4/4	27	00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43	00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	54	00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60	00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65	00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55	00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2"	60	00
White Oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70	00
White Oak, ¾ cut 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	85	00
White Oak, ¾ cut 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds	87	00
White Oak ¾ cut No. 1 common	55	00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70	00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75	00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES					
Pine good sidings:		Pine, box boards:			
1 in. x 7 in. and up:	54 00	58 00	1" x 4" & up 6'-11" ..	13 00	14 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4" x			1" x 3 1/2" to 6' 12'-16' ..	15 00	16 00
7/8" and up:	56 00	60 00	1" x 2" to 6' 12'-16' ..	16 00	17 00
2" x 7" and up:	58 00	63 00	Pine Shorts 6" to 11"		
No. 2 cuts 2x8			1" x 10" ..	20 00	21 00
and up .....	40 00	45 00	1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 bars ..	27 00	27 00
Pine good strips:			O. culls r & w p ..	10 00	12 00
1"	40 00	44 00	Red Pine log run,		
1 1/2" and 1 3/4" ..	50 00	55 00	mill culls out, 1"	15 00	16 00
2"	50 00	54 00	do 1 1/2" ..	19 50	20 50
			do 1 3/2" ..	21 00	22 00
Pine good shorts:			Mill run Spruce:		
1" x 7" and up:	38 00	40 00	1" x 4" & up 6'-11' ..	14 00	16 50
1" x 4" to 6' ..	33 00	35 00	1" x 3 1/2" & up 12'-16' ..	16 00	17 50
1 1/2" and 1 3/4" ..	45 00	48 00	1" x 2" to 6' ..	18 00	19 00
2"	48 00	52 00	1 1/2" x 7-8-9 " ..	18 00	20 00
3" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00	1 1/2" x 10" ..	19 00	20 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing			1 1/2" & 2" x 12" ..	24 00	25 00
sidings .....	3 00	35 00	Spruce 1" clear (fine		
Pine, No. 1 dressing			dressing and B) ..	24 00	26 50
strips .....	26 00	31 00	Hemlock 1" cull. ....	10 00	12 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing			Hemlock 1" log run 13'	14 50	
shorts .....	22 00	26 00	Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8,		
Pine, 8 s. c. and bet-			10, 12/16' ..	14 00	16 50
ter 12' to 16' ..	23 00	24 00	Tamarac .....	13 00	15 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sid-			Basswood log run,		
ing 1" .....	22 00	24 00	dead culls out ..	20 00	22 00
Pine s. Sidings 1 1/2			Basswood log run		
& 2" ..	26 00	30 00	mill culls out ..	24 00	26 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1"	17 00	19 50	Birch Log run .....	19 00	22 00
1 1/2", 1 3/4" and 2"	22 00	24 00	Soft Elm, common,		
Pine, s. c. shorts, 1x4			and better 1 1/2" 2"	20 00	24 00
x4 .....	20 00	21 00	Ash, black log		
Pine, s. c. & bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00	run .....	26 00	29 00
Pine, s. c. & bet. 1x6	23 00	25 00			

Pine, sc. and better,			Lath per M:		
<sup>1x7..</sup> 21 50	23 00	No. 1 white pine			
Pine, s.c. and better		<sup>1x8<sup>9</sup></sup> x 4.....	4 00	4 00	
<sup>1x7.</sup> 21 50	23 00	No. 2 White Pine ..	2 75	3 00	
Pine, s.c. and better,		Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50	
<sup>1x8.</sup> 23 00	25 00	Spruce, mill run <sup>1½</sup> "	2 75	3 25	
Pine, s.c. and better,		Kedpine millrun	2 85	3 00	
<sup>1x9.</sup> 23 00	24 50	Tamarac mill run	1 50	2 00	
Pine, s.c. and better		Basswood "	0 00	0 50	
<sup>1x10.</sup> 25 50	27 00	Hemlock "	1 75	2 25	
1x10 No 1 barn ..	30 00	32" lath. "	1 25	1 75	
1x10 No. 2 " ..	30 00	Pine Shingles			
x 8 & 9 No. 2 " ..	30 00	xxxx, 18" <sup>9</sup> ..	3 50	4 00	
Pine mill culls, strips		Clear Butt 18" <sup>9</sup>	2 50	3 25	
& sidings, 1"x4"		xx, ..	1 50	1 75	
& up, 12' & up ..	13 00	White Cedar Shingles:			
Mill cull shorts, 1"x4"		xxxx, 18" <sup>9</sup> ..	4 00	4 25	
& up, 6' to 11' ..	11 00	Clear Butt, 18" <sup>9</sup>	2 50	3 00	
		18", xx ..	1 60	1 85	
		Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00	

QUEBEC, QUE.

	WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average.....	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal..	85	90
<b>OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.</b>		
By the dram, according to average and quality.....	60	65
<b>ELM.</b>		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	75	80
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	30 to 35 feet.	55 60
<b>ASH.</b>		
13 inches and up, according to average and quality.....	25	3
Average 16 inch.....		30 4
<b>BIRCH.</b>		
14 inch.....		18 20
15 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		22 24
16 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		26 28
18 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		32 30

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. ANN. BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"	.....	54 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	.....	62 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 "	.....	65 00
2 1/4 "	.....	68 00
CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	.....	48 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & bett	.....	60 00
8/4 "	.....	62 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2	.....	48 00
9/4 "	.....	50 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3	.....	42 00
8/4 "	.....	46 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide	.....	47 00
1 1/4 in.	.....	57 00
1 1/2 in.	.....	57 00
2 in.	.....	59 00
2 1/2 and 3'	.....	75 00
4 in.	.....	80 00
NO. 2. CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	.....	31 00
1 1/4 "	.....	44 00
1 1/2 "	.....	44 00
2 "	.....	45 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 "	.....	60 00 65 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	.....	23 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 "	.....	33 00
2 "	.....	33 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 "	.....	43 00 48 00
COMMON AND DRESSING MILL RUN		
1" 4"	.....	22 00
1" 5"	.....	25 00
1" 6 and 8"	.....	26 00
1" x 10"	.....	28 00
1" x 12"	.....	33 00
1" x 13" and up	.....	33 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	.....	30 00
NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	.....	33 00 42 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	.....	36 00 43 00
2 1/2 and 3'	.....	40 00
4 "	.....	42 00
NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	.....	30 00 36 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	.....	31 00 36 00
2 1/2 and 3'	.....	34 00
NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	.....	23 00 26 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	.....	25 00 30 00
BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2"	.....	20 00 26 00
No. 2, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2"	.....	16 00 19 00
MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"	.....	15 00
1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	.....	16 00
No. 2.	.....	13 00
LATH.		
No. 1, 32" Pine.	.....	1 50
No. 2, 48" Pine.	.....	3 75
No. 3, 48" Pine.	.....	3 00
No. 1, 48" Pine.	.....	4 25
No. 1, 48" Hemlock.	.....	3 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC				
DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.				
	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	13 50	16 50	20 00	1 00
2 x 6	15 50	16 50	20 00	18 00
2 x 8	17 50	18 00	21 50	19 50
2 x 10	18 50	19 00	22 00	20 50
2 x 12	18 50	19 50	22 50	22 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH	
MOUNTAIN STOCK	Flooring
2 x 4-12.....\$21 50	4 or 6 inch No. 1.....\$33 00
2 x 4-8-14-16.....21 50	" " " 2.....31 00
2 x 4-10-18-20.....24 50	" " " 3.....24 50
2 x 6 } 8 to 16.....50	Shiplap—Finished
	4 inch.....20 00
	6.....22 50
	8, 10, 12 inch.....23 50
	Siding
	6 inch No. 1.....33 00
	" No. 2.....31 00
	" No. 3.....24 50
	Lath

Common Boards	
4 inch.....\$19 00	
6 ".....21 50	
8 ".....22 50	
10 ".....22 50	
12 ".....22 50	

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce.....	5 00
No. 2 " " ".....	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER		
	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
Less \$2.00 per M		
3 x 6 and 3 x 8.....	20 50	20 50
3 x 10.....	21 00	21 00
3 x 12.....	22 50	21 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8.....	20 50	20 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10.....	22 50	21 50
8 x 8.....	21 50	21 50
6 x 14 up to 12 ft.....		20 00

## BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRE

DIMENSIONS, S. I. S. AND E.			
4, 6 x 6,	8 x 8 to 16 ft.	.....	\$21 50
	18 to 32 ft.	.....	25 50
6 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	.....		23 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	.....		26 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32 .....			28 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	.....		29 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	.....		24 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 18 to 32 ft.	.....		29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	.....		24 00
.....			27 00

## FLOORING.

No 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in. ....	14 00
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring.....	39 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.....	39 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.....	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring.....	30 00

## SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce.....	25 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.....	23 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'.....	23 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'.....	23 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. & S.

No. 1	Common Pine, 10 inch	\$31 00
" 2	" " " " " "	25 00
" 3	" " " " " "mixed widths	20 00
" 4	" " " " " "	14 50
" 5	" " " " " "	10 00

## SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar .....	\$2.90
XX B. C. Cedar .....	1.90
XXX Dimension .....	3.25

## LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine.....	\$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir.....	3.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE	
Wholesale selling price.	
Uppers 4/4	94 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	92 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	97 00
Selects 4/4	84 00
" 5/4 to 8/4	82 00
" 10/4 to 12/4	92 00
Fine Common 4/4	61 00
" " 5/4	65 00
" " 6/4	65 00
" " 8/4	67 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	51 00
" " 5/4	57 00
" " 6/4	59 00
" " 8/4	61 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	35 00
" " 5/4	45 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
" " 6/4	37 00
" " 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	44 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.			
1st & 2nd, 1 inch...	40 00	42 00	Strips ..... 23 00 24 00 Com. and culls .... 14 00 23 00
1½ to 2 inch.....	44 00	46 00	
2½ to 4 inch.....	48 00	54 00	
BLACK AND BROWN			
1st & 2nd 6 inch up .40 00	42 00	Com. good culls 14 00 20 00	
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red. ....	40 00	42 00	1st and, white, 6 inch and up..... 30 00 32 00 Common and good culls..... 16 00 18 00
ELM.			
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up. ....	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up .... 26 00 28 00 Common and culls. 10 00 17 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	
MAPLE			
1st and 2nd hand 26 00	28 00	1st and 2nd, soft. . 26 00 28 00	
Common and culls 14 00	22 00	Common and culls. 14 00 22 00	

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch.....	\$99 00	\$100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch.....	86 00	90 00
Fine Common, 1 inch.....	70 00	72 00
1½ to 2 inch.....		73 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch.....		45 00
1½ to 2 inch.....	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch.....	35 00	37 00
1½ to 2 inch.....	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12.....	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10.....		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8.....		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12.....		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10.....	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8.....		35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12.....		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10.....	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8.....		29 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension.....	26 00	27 00
9 in. and under.....		25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up.....	24 00	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up.....	20 00	21 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft., and up.....	20 00	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 18 Canadian Spruce boards.....	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched.....		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p. 18 clipped and bundled ¾" Spruce laths.....	20 00	22 00
1½".....		4 18
2".....		3 55

## NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras.....	NEW BROWNISH CLEAR SHIGLES	\$3 40	\$3 56
Clears.....			3 10
Second clears.....			2 50
Clear Whites.....		1 25	1 30
Extra 18 (Clear whites out).....		1 45	1 65
Extra 18 (Clear whites in).....		1 50	1 50
Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to a".....		3 75	4 00
" Eureka, 18" " ".....			4 20
" Perfection, 5 butts to 3 1/2".....			4 75

# TO YOU

On this, the beginning of the New Year we tender a hearty greeting with our sincere wishes for your continued prosperity.

Your interests, as users, and ours, as manufacturers, are mutual and we take this occasion to express full appreciation of the trade you have given us.

On our part we shall spare no effort or expense necessary for the maintenance of that superiority of Quality, Workmanship, Design and Efficiency, which has been so characteristic of Disston Saws, Tools and Files, thus meriting a long continuance of your orders.

Yours very truly,

## Henry Disston & Sons

INCORPORATED

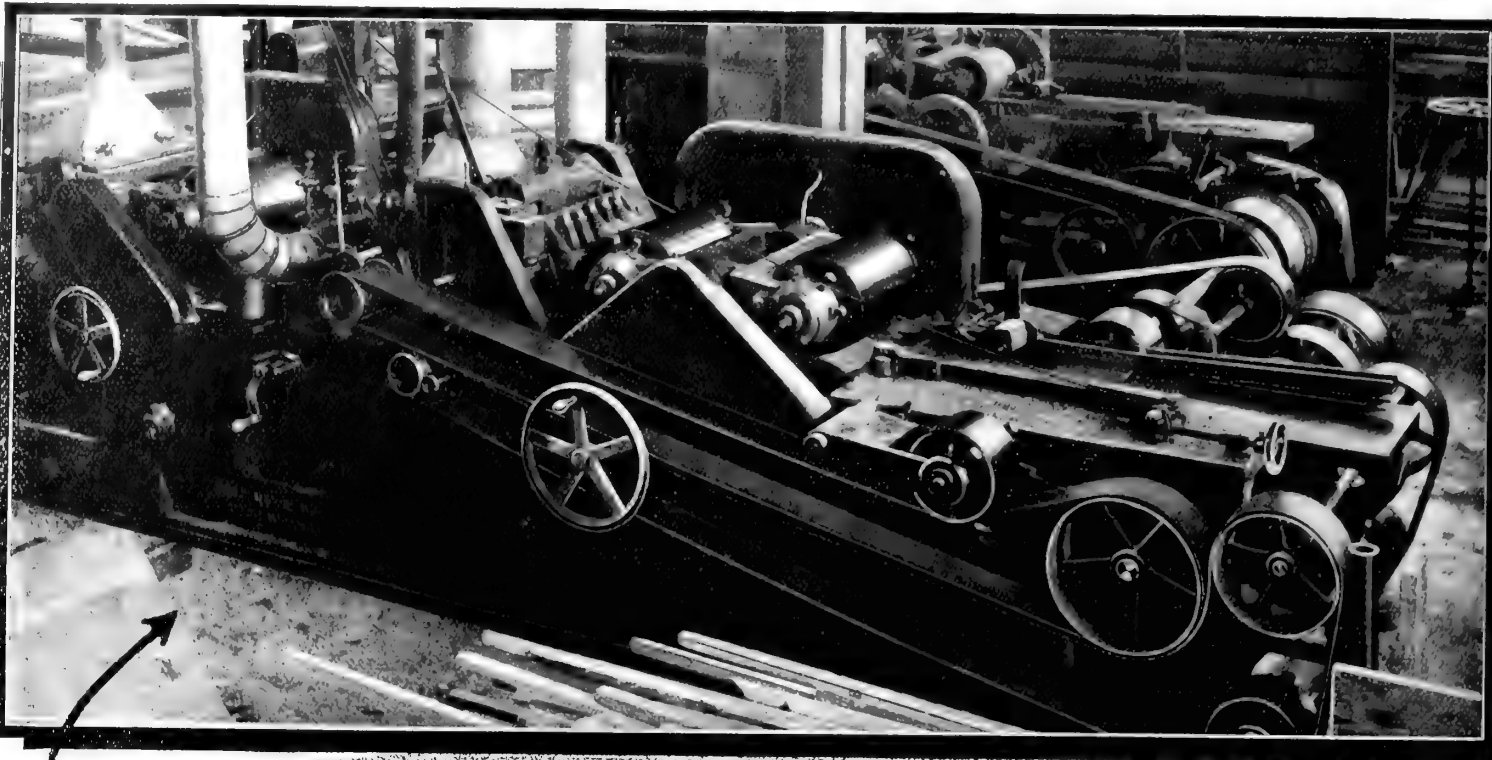
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

PHILADELPHIA

BRANCH HOUSES :

Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio. Boston, Mass. San Francisco, Cal. New Orleans, La.  
Memphis, Tenn. Seattle, Wash. Portland, Ore. Vancouver, B.C. Toronto, Can.





## Go and see the new BERLIN fast-feed matcher in operation

The mill is the laboratory in which the durability of a matcher is shown. A year's run will disclose more weaknesses and show the need of mechanical efficiency more clearly than any testing out the manufacturer could give.

And the great improvements made in the wood-working field today are due to our initiative in the direction of fast-feed machines.

### Pioneering

When we brought out the first fast-feed matcher ever built, a howl of skepticism rose up.

Competitors scoffed, and most lumbermen didn't believe a word of our advertising.

We told then as we tell today, the absolute truth in our announcements.

The first fast-feed matcher was the "94." It produced a better quality of work than other machines and at double the rates of feed.

Yet the "94" as compared with the latest Berlins is like the automobile of today and that of several years ago.

It paid its way. The hundreds and hundreds installed were gilt-edged investments. Yet we have been blamed because the "94" wasn't developed **twice** as fast as anything else in the machinery world.

### Further developments

After we had proven that a hundred foot feed was practical, the other makers of wood-working machinery clambered into the race.

Patents don't always protect and it didn't protect us then or now. If you notice mech-

anical construction you will find our improvements being adapted regularly.

Take the Berlin round cylinder head for example. In the first one we built, the screw which held the gib in place against the knife, passed through a portion of the head itself.

The principle was wrong. We replaced every head we had out. Yet that same style of head is being sold you today on other machines.

The Berlin cylinder head of today is the only durable head offered the buyer. It can't wear out. It's almost one solid piece. Ask any user.

Go and see one of the latest Berlin matchers in operation. And look carefully at the head construction. Compare it with others.

### Testing side heads

We soon found out that fine cylinder work must also be followed by equal side-head production.

A new head department was organized. Our pin type twelve bitted matcher heads were developed. The expansion feature was invented.

Today we have the only complete line of fast-feed side-heads in the world. There's the special ship-lap heads, matching heads, double tongue and groove heads—a complete line.

If you are unfamiliar with the completeness of our side-head line, let us send you a copy of a new booklet, 48-page, "Berlin Heads and Specialties."

Let us mail it to you. It tells the reason for the quality of our side-head work.

### The feed drive

From thirty gears, we have descended to almost none. On the latest Berlin fast-feed matcher there is but **five**.

Our frictionless chain drive is by far the most successful matcher feed works drive today. Its life is as yet unknown.

The Diamond chain runs smoothly and without perceptible wear. We used the chain drive on our No. 108 Moulders for the last eight years. We have never replaced a chain.

Competitors say "it will wear out." We leave it to your judgment. Certainly, it will stand ten times the strain we put it to.

Fire engines, motor trucks, of 60 H. P. and better, racing cars of 200 H.P. use the Diamond Drive and it is used for heavy duty.

The chain drive does away with all complications. Shavings don't stick. And we'll guarantee the wear. That's the last thing we think of.

### The result

The result of our years of experience in the fast-feed field is shown by the volume of our business.

We have created and put out more improvements than all other makers combined. Our line is high-grade and medium priced.

The results show in our latest machines. Go and see them in operation. Notice the profiling attachments and its simplicity.

Be sure and notice our line of heads. Go and see a machine. Ask us where you can see one running.

# Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Branch Offices:

Boston

Spokane, Seattle

Manufacturing Plants:

Beloit, Wisconsin.

::

Hamilton, Canada

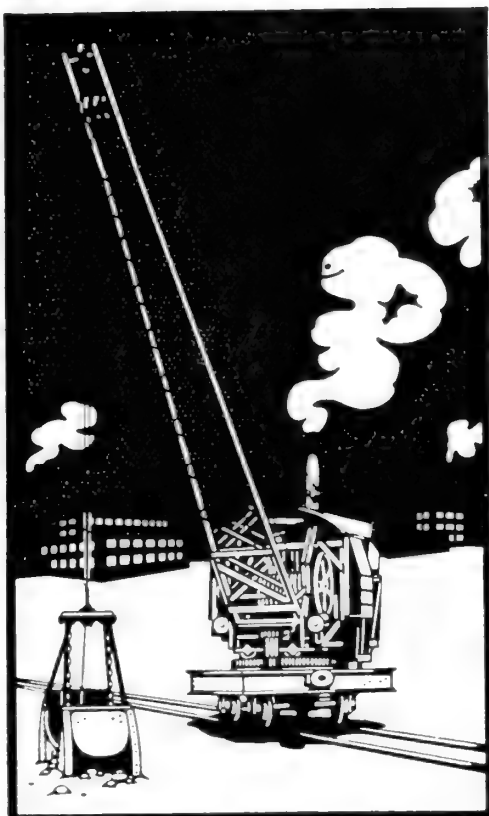
Branch Offices:

Montreal, Que.

Vancouver, B.C.

# W I R E R O P E K i l i n d o W I R E R O P E

For  
Cranes  
Derricks  
Elevators  
Mines  
Cargo  
Falls  
Etc.



Does not  
Rotate  
With or  
Without  
The Load  
All Sizes  
In Stock

**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL

The General Supply Company of Canada, Ltd., Agents for Manitoba

## Jeffrey Conveyors

For handling Pulp Wood, Lumber, Refuse, Sawdust, Etc.



View of Trough showing Wire Cable Conveyor Handling Pulpwood. The wood is delivered to storage yard by cable and reclaimed by the return cable which travels through a tunnel underneath the pile.

We design and build various types of conveyors for Saw Mills and Woodworking Plants. We furnish dependable and economical equipments for all practical requirements.

Catalogue T57 Mailed upon request

**The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.**

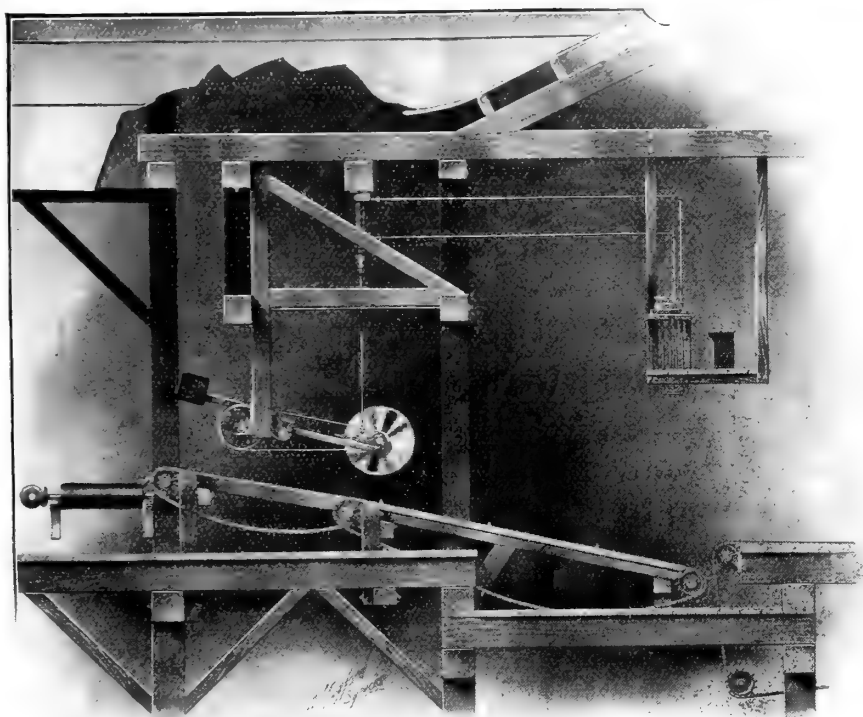
Branch Office:  
WINNIPEG

Canadian Office and Works:  
MONTREAL, CAN.

## The Clark Heavy Duty Saw Mill Machinery

Includes Among Its Leaders

### The Clark Heavy Duty Pneumatic Trimmer



Saw frames are perfectly balanced.  
And telescope for tightening belts.  
Cylinders are double acting.  
And cushion at both ends.  
Pistons packed with double snap rings.  
Saw arbors are extra heavy.  
And suitable for 30 to 34 inch saws.  
Arbor pulleys carry 8-in. belts.  
Machine trims stock 10-in. thick.  
Built with any desired length of table.  
And any number or spacing of saws.  
Variable feed furnished when desired.  
Countershaft bearings are adjustable in both directions.  
Keyboard lower saws independently or in any desired group.  
A single lever lowers every alternate saw or raises all saws at pleasure.  
Steam coils or steam connections are provided for all styles of keyboard.  
This prevents ice formation at exhaust, an invaluable feature.  
The above type of machine is also equipped with single acting cylinders.  
We also build under cut trimmers controlled by pneumatic power.  
For complete details and illustrations of the several types see our trimmer catalogue.

We build every machine required in an up-to-date high service Band or Circular Mill.

Ask for our Catalogs

Coast Office: - - White Building, SEATTLE

**THE CLARK BROTHERS COMPANY**

**BELMONT, N. Y.**

# IMITATION is the sincerest FLATTERY



## Plain Facts No. 2

The Number 77—capacity, speed of feed, and many details—has been imitated by all competitors. This would sound like boasting if it were not the truth. If the average mill-man were not acquainted with the facts, we would be cautious in making the assertion.

It is true and we are proud of it.

We are proud of another thing, too—the trade knows the difference between the *genuine* and the *imitation*. There was a time when some manufacturers thought they could make the mill-man believe that a new number made a new machine—we have never resorted to such a trick.

The No. 77, of course, is a better machine to-day than it was three years ago when it first came out, but that is no reason why we should put a new number on it; or give it a new name—no more reason than for you, because you are older to-day and advanced beyond what you were yesterday, should change your name from Smith to Jones or vice versa.

Mr. Mill-man, you are wise to the No. 77; you know what it is; you know the difference; let the other fellow “string” you if he will—you can smile when you think of the No. 77—*smile complacently*.

If it should happen that you have been too busy all your life to give much attention to our ads, or to our literature on the No. 77, we shall gladly furnish you information, if you will send us your name to be put on our mailing list.

*Write us direct, or our nearest selling office.*

## AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO

SALES OFFICES  
NEW YORK - 90 WEST ST.  
CHICAGO - 917 FISHER BLD.  
NEW ORLEANS - CANAL LA BANK BLD.

EXECUTIVE  
AND GENERAL SALES OFFICE  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES  
SPOKANE - 314 W. PACIFIC AVE.  
PORTLAND, ORE - 53-55 FIRST ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL - 46 FREMONT ST.



**FIRST IN  
QUALITY**



**Life Saver!**

Patent

**Car Stake Pocket**

for Logging Cars and Slips

**Money Saver!****The Western Steel & Iron Works Co.**

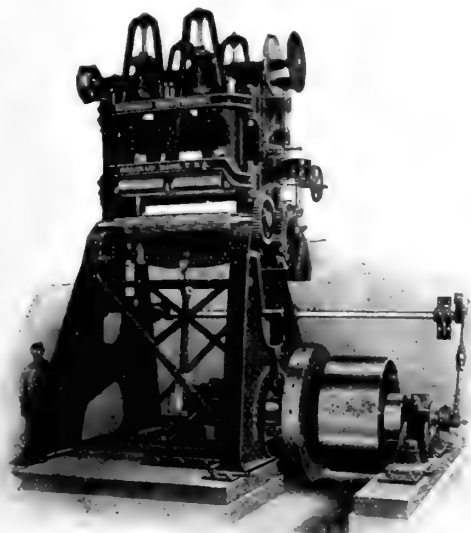
SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Winnipeg - Canada

**Easily Added Output**

A Wickes Gang will add largely to the capacity of your mill with but moderate addition to the cost, the plant or the number of men employed.

It's thirty to fifty saws all cutting at once, required but one machine one foundation, one crew.



You can get a Wickes Gang that will saw into perfect flooring strips all the high grade flitches you can supply, a larger one to saw all the logs a single band can slab, a still larger one to saw the slabbed product of two or three bands, or a gang to

saw, in the round, all the logs two men can feed into it.

It is a success in hardwood as well as in pine, fir or spruce.

*We have a Gang to Meet Every Requirement and Everyone a Money Maker*

**WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.**

Seattle Office, 410 White Bldg.

**Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?**

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Branch at Winnipeg

**"Polar Bear" Shoepacks**

The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.



Todd's Meaford Special 17 in.  
Draw String Shoepack.

Arctic Storm King Child's Sporting.  
All sizes and lengths of legs.

We use nothing but oil-tanned leather in both leg and foot, no splits. We tan our own leather and our 20 years' reputation in the manufacture of oil-tanned stock stands back of every pair we put out.

Quick shipments our specialty. Our large factory, up-to-date appliances, good shipping facilities makes this possible. No order too large or none too small but that we can take care of on shortest notice.

We make shoepacks in any size or style  
from customer's order. Send for our price list

**A. C. Todd, Meaford, Ontario**

**"WHEN** good fellows get together" you will find TUCKETT'S CIGARETTES in the crowds. They've "class" with those who know.

Fine pure leaf tobacco, properly cured and blended give them a flavor and fragrance that's altogether good.

*Sold Everywhere*

**Tuckett's Cigarettes**

IN THREE VARIETIES

Club Virginias 15c for 10.

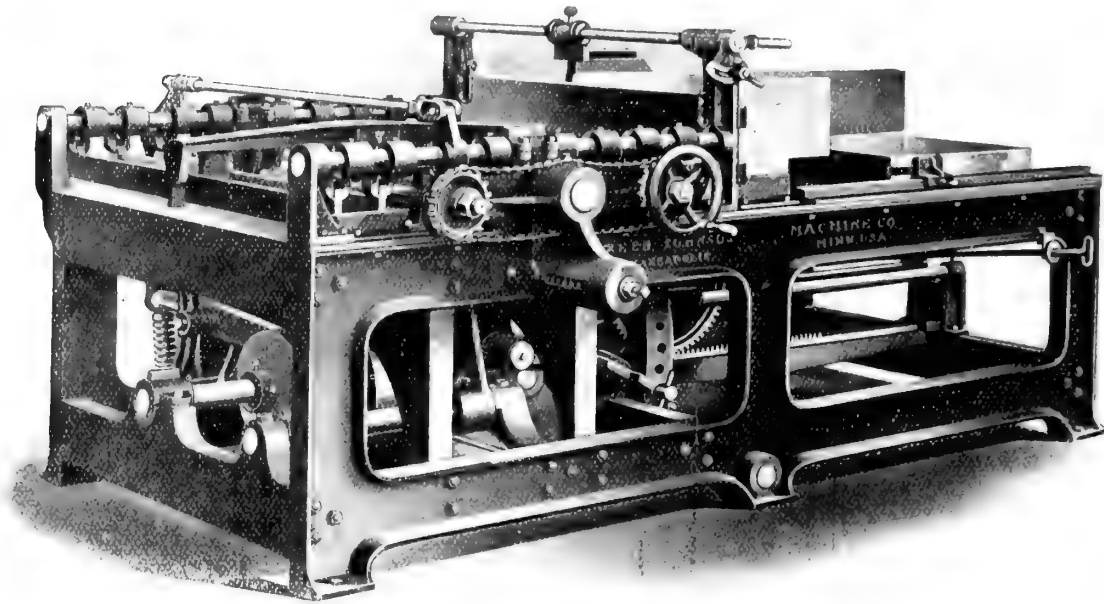
Special Turkish 15c for 10.

T. &amp; B. 10c for 10



# Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

## BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



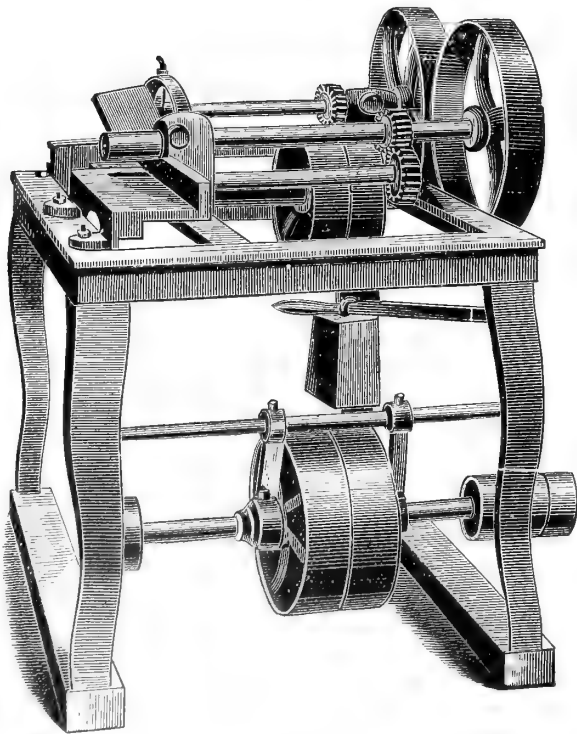
Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

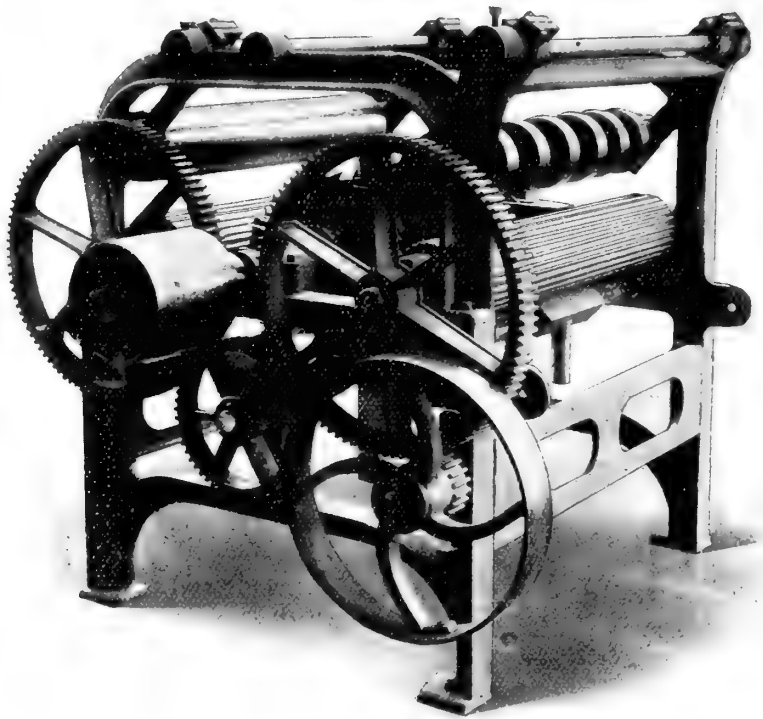
We also manufacture :  
Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
U. S. A.

## Everything for the Saw Mill



Our Lath Mill



Our Two Saw Edger

We can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices, they will interest you.

**MOWRY & SONS,** - **Gravenhurst, Ontario**

## Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always  
**"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

## Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	\$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

### Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic	
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz.

### Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

### Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

Bulk	.30 lb.
------	---------

**Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies**, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

**A. H. Johnson,** Wholesale Druggist, Collingwood, Ont.

## Forest Maps



The mapping of timber lands is recognized as a most important piece of work by Pulp Companies and timber land owners, in the economic handling of wild lands. We furnish topographic maps which show fifty-foot contours, or actual location of streams, ponds, lakes, roads, trails, and any other natural features of importance.

Accompanying this map is a so-called "Timber Map," showing in colors the distribution of timbers found. These maps, together with the detailed report and estimate, afford the owner of lands an intelligent system for the handling of same.

La Compagnie de Pulp de Chicoutimi  
 Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada,  
 August 23rd, 1911.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your favor of August 11th, would say that we have no objection whatever to your using the name of this company with reference to the quality of your work.

After a careful examination of the maps and reports which were the result of your work on the two hundred odd square miles in question, we take pleasure in complimenting you on their accuracy, neatness and generally satisfactory character.

With best wishes for your success in the future,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE C. W. LOW,

Manager Woodlands Department

Messrs. Appleton & Sewall,

156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We are PRACTICAL FORESTERS, make forest surveys, timber estimates, and abstracts, showing character and quantity of available timber, indicating the most approved methods of cutting each year, so that there shall be no unprofitable depletion, and appraise for present and future worth. Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will be of interest to you. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Kathdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston, Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp and Paper Company, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada.

Old Town Me. **Appleton & Sewall** © Bangor Me.  
 INCORPORATED  
 156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

# Lumber Camp Ranges

## and Heaters

## All Kinds of Stoves

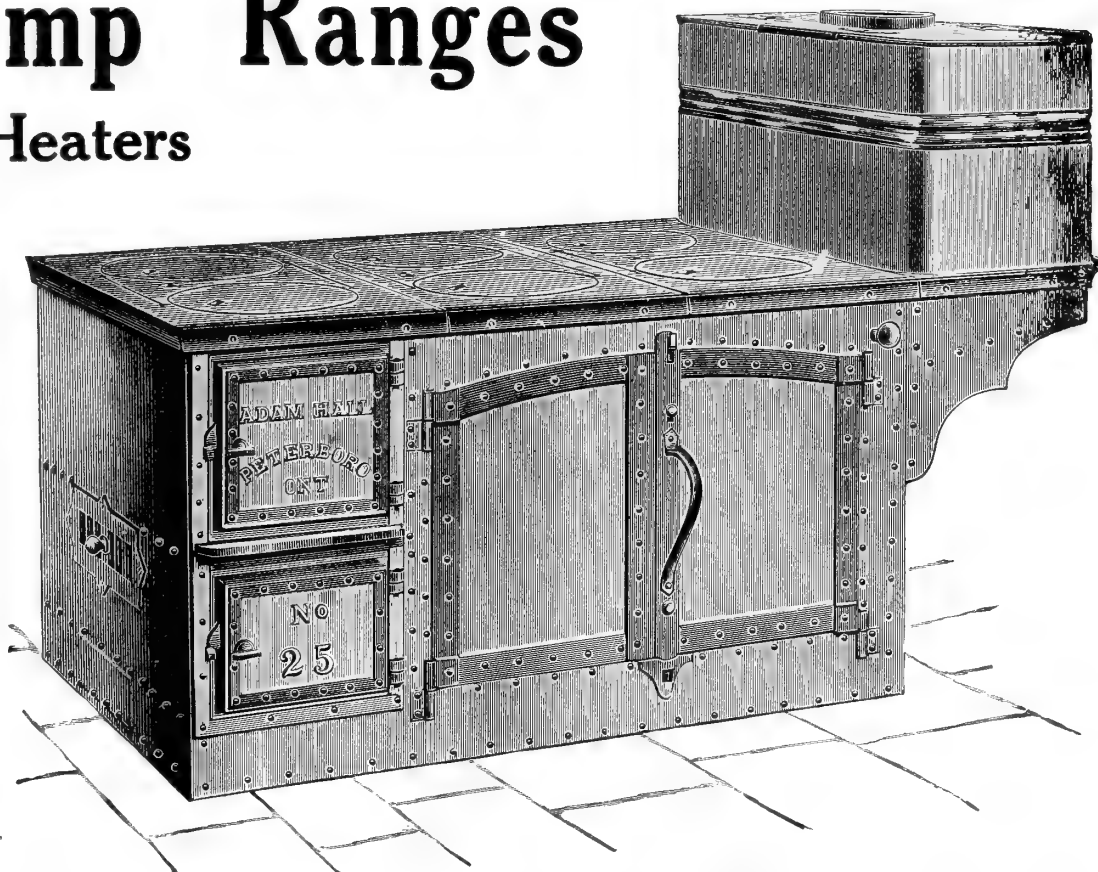
for

## Large or Small Lamps

With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

**ADAM HALL, Limited**

**Peterborough, Ontario**

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



**"John  
Bull"  
Larrigans**

**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

**R. M. Beal Leather Co.**

LINDSAY, Ontario

Limited

# International

**Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee**

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

**International Stock Food**

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

**International Silver Pine Healing Oil**

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

**International Worm Powder**

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

**International Distemper Cure**

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

**International Colic Cure**

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

**International Compound Absorbent**

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

**International Gall Cure**

Cures while horses work or rest.

**International Foot Remedy**

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

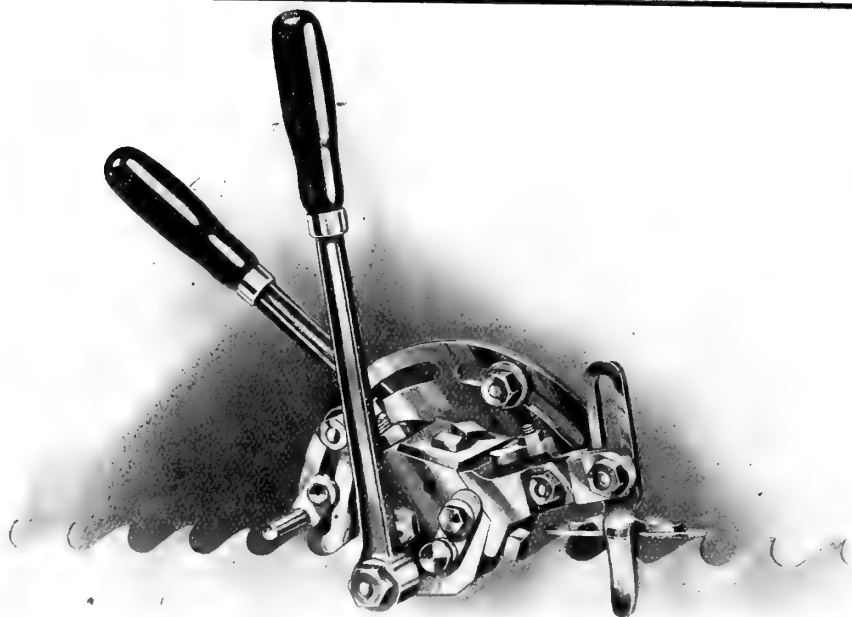
**International Harness Soap**

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Ont.



## The Filing Room

### Something New

any other swage. There are over 14,000 of them in use up to this date. They are long lived too, for many of the very first ones made are still in daily use. We have now made an attachment or die lever stop whereby the eccentric die may be adjusted to not turn past the anvil or to turn past the anvil as desired. This attachment will fit on any of the older Hanchett Swages. It is neat, solid and compact. Send for Catalog No. 2.

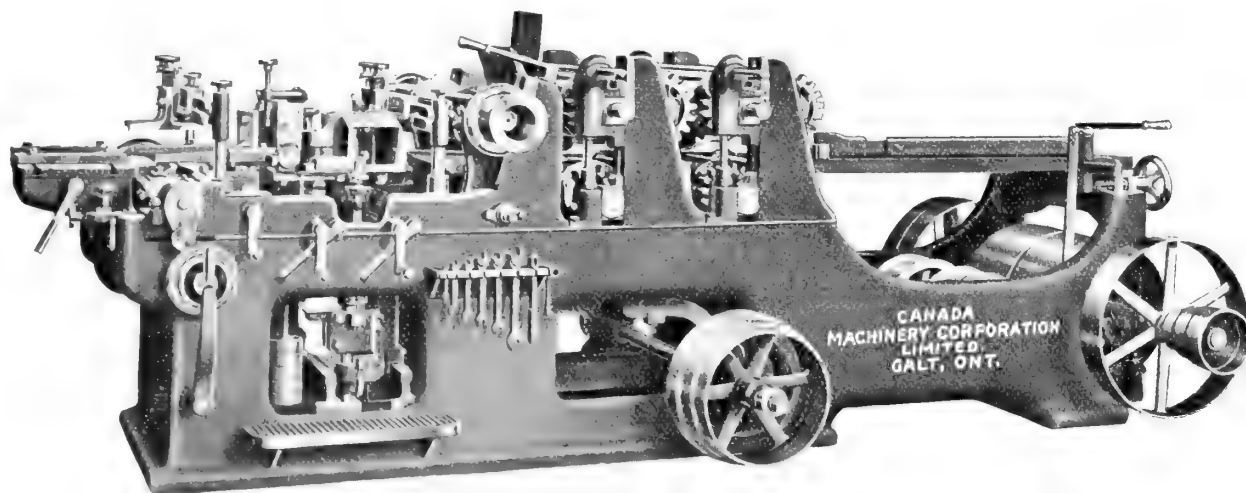
**HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS, Big Rapids, Mich. U.S.A.**

"HANCHETT SWAGES DO GOOD WORK."

# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

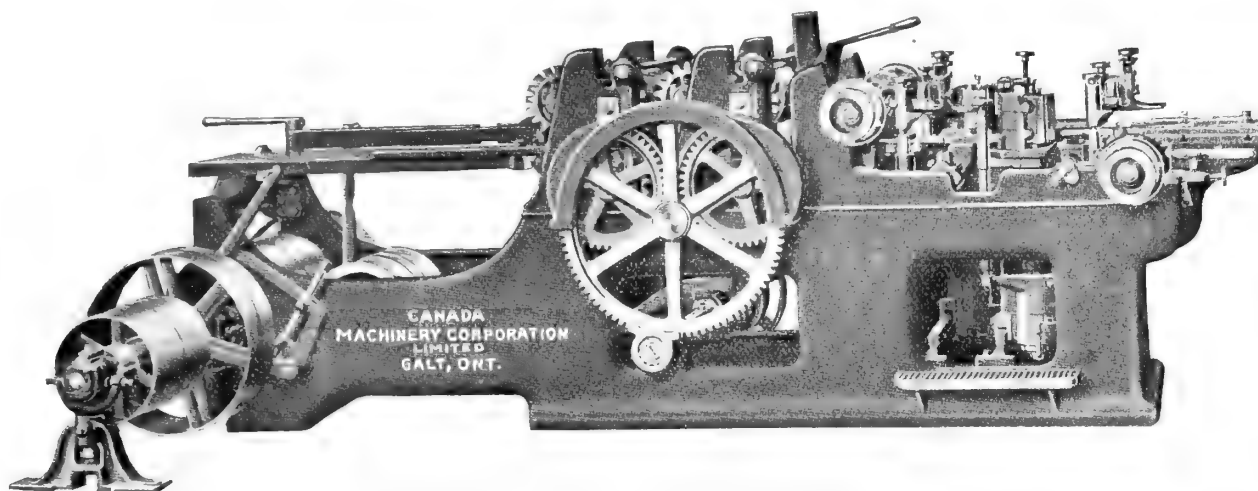
## Galt, Ontario

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**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6.

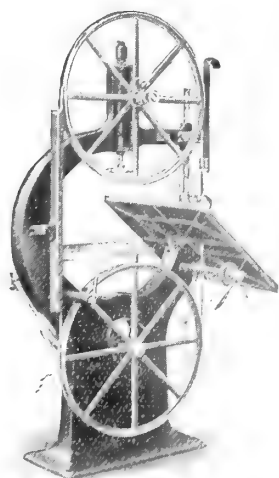
**Catalogue and Prices on application**

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# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

## Galt, Ontario



[illegible]

Saw Tables, Jointers, Swing Saws, Band Saws—tools of good, honest construction, newest improvements and conveniences; patterns fresh from the designers.

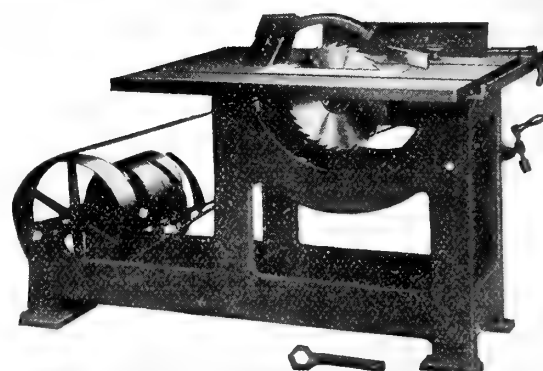
**JOINTERS**—8, 12, 16, 20, and 24-inch.  
**BAND SAWS**—20, (foot or belt power) 26, 32, and 36-inch.  
**SWING SAWS**—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot lengths  
**SAW TABLES**—Two Styles

Silver's machines are high pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in sizes and in prices too.

Post up on these tools. Ask for our 1911 catalogue and special prices at once.

# THE SILVER MFG. CO.

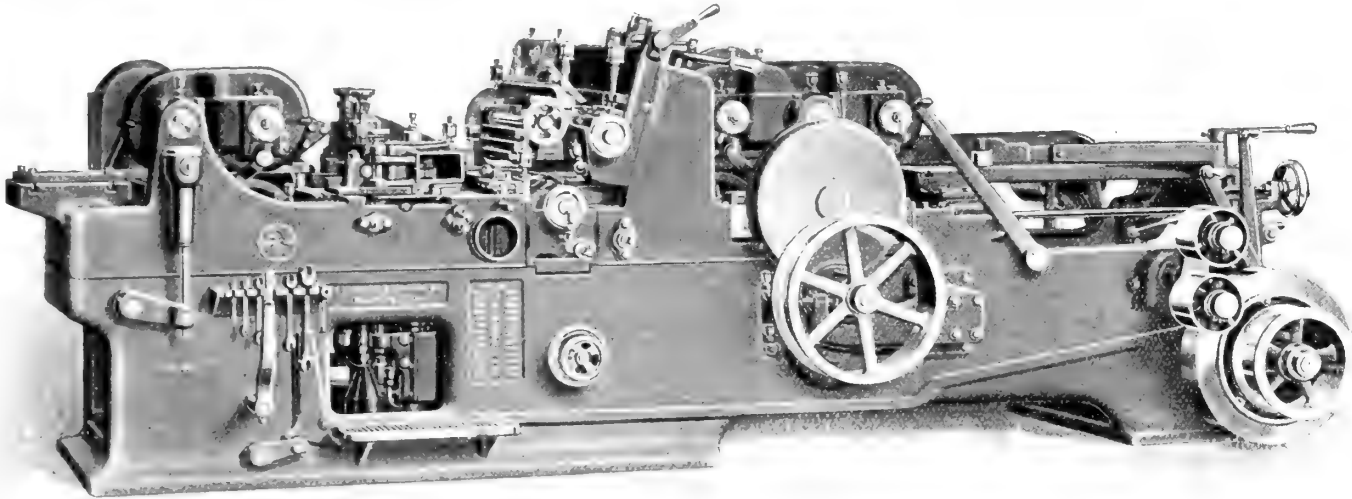
## 375 BROADWAY

**SALEM, OHIO.**

# REDUCE COSTS and INCREASE PROFITS

Every lumber manufacturer should have a planer that will produce flooring of the highest quality at 200 FEET and UPWARDS per minute. It enables you to meet competition and enjoy good profits.

**THE PLANERS OF WOODS** have a productive capacity limited only by mill arrangements and ability of labor to handle the stock. When equipped with our **Automatic Feeding Table** any feeder can keep them filled.



The  
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of  
Woods  
are  
Built  
with  
One  
or  
Two  
Side  
Drive

Front View of 401-One Side Drive Planer of Woods



## S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO., Boston, U. S. A.

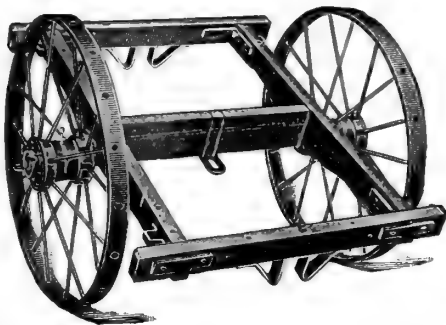
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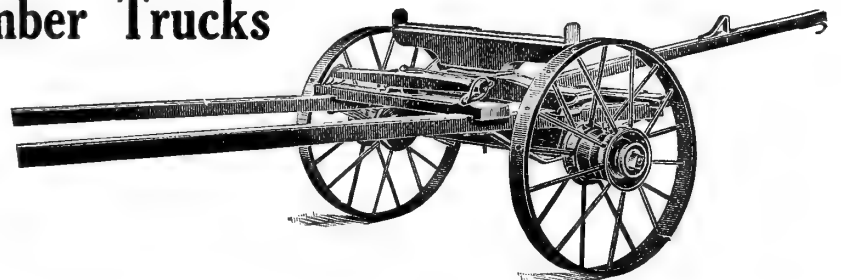
NORFOLK



### Detachable Lumber Trucks

with  
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

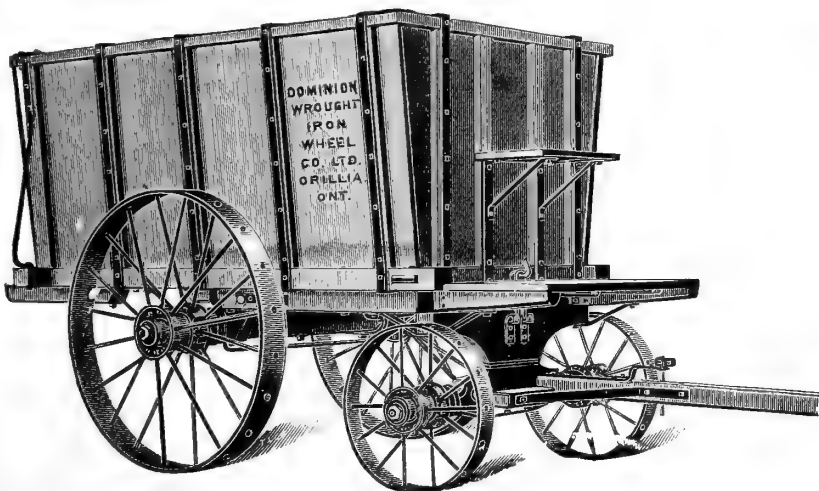
for Saw Mills, Planing  
Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



### Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout



### Three Wheel Lumber Cart

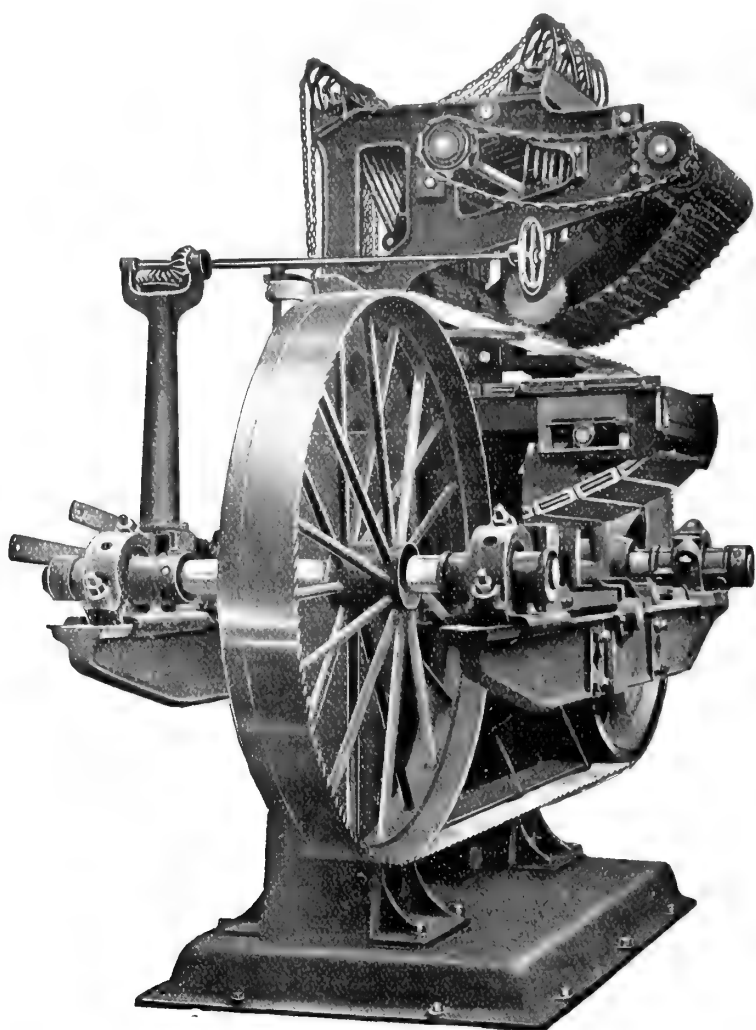
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Used in trains or singly for platform work.

## Tudhope-Knox Co., Limited

ORILLIA - - - ONT.

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Will

*Increase your Output  
Lower your Cost of Production  
Better your Grade of Lumber*

LET US CONVINCE YOU THAT  
IT IS A REAL MONEY SAVER.

**IMPROVEMENTS HAVE MADE DIAMOND MACHINERY  
all the more desirable**

We manufacture everything for the  
Sawmill and are prepared to furnish  
complete plans and specifications  
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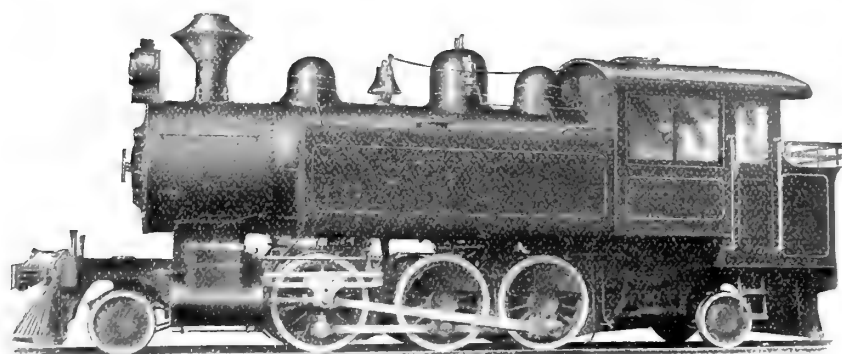
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Western Representative:  
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# INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES



Persistent specialization, careful testing of all materials and painstaking care in manufacturing have produced our standard locomotives for logging operations and switching around industrial plants.

These locomotives are the product of engineers and manufacturers who thoroughly understand conditions surrounding their use. These conditions require powerful and sturdy locomotives which will give maximum work for minimum attention. It is important that the boilers should be ample in capacity

and that they should be tight and remain so. Also that the machinery should be rugged for service with ample surfaces for wear. Parts that will wear should be accessible for easy renewal.

Our standard locomotives embody these features, combined with wide experience. To do yourself justice you should investigate them before purchasing.

Spare parts that are sure to fit are always on hand for prompt shipment.

## MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

# ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

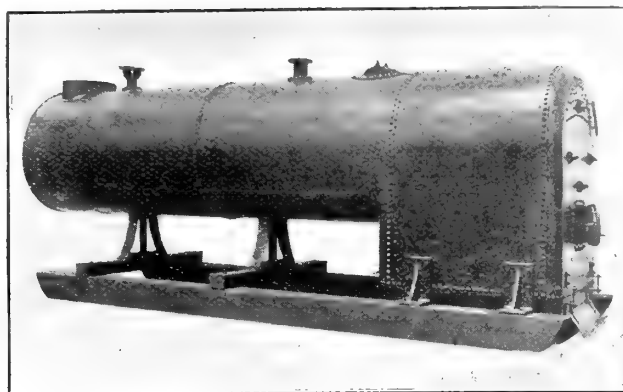
We cater specially to the lumbering industries

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Locomotive Boiler on Skids

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

## Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

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MANUFACTURERS  
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**SAWS**  
STAVE-HEADING AND BARREL  
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STAVES	HEADING
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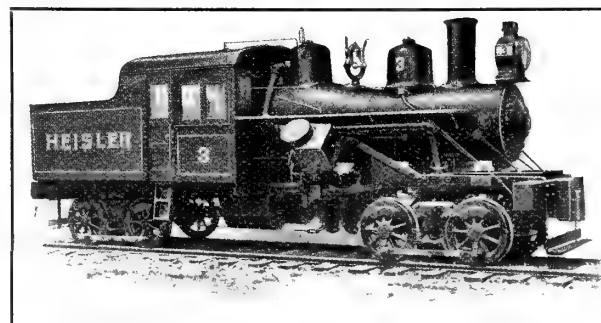
and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:—Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

### The Pure Carbon Chemical Company

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## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

### Heisler Locomotive Works

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.  
Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent



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to search for belting that is better than Beardmore Leather Belting—there is none better.

All our belting is made from extra selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak tanned under the *slow* and old-fashioned process which gives solidity and tensile strength.

LARGE STOCKS AT ALL BRANCHES.

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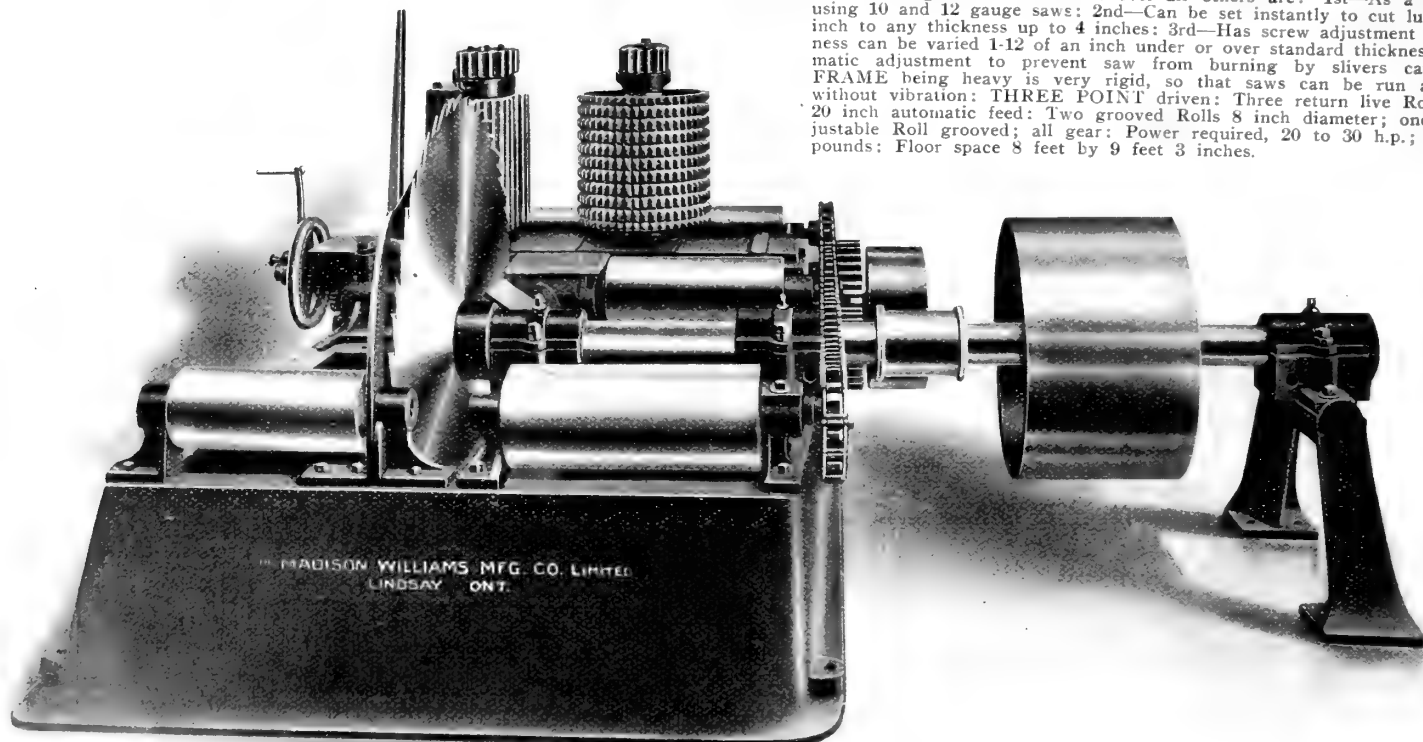
356-58-60 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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## JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws; 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches; 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness; 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw from burning by slivers catching; THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration; THREE POINT driven; Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h.p.; Weight 6,500 pounds; Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.



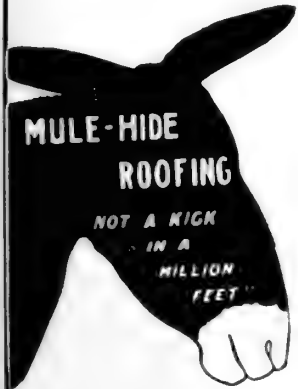
## THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

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All the goodness that has been possible to incorporate into a high grade Roofing has been put into

## MULE-HIDE ROOFING

You get genuine quality, that has a lasting and resisting power over any other. It is the toughest and most durable roofing now on the market. It is backed up with our

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We not only sell you our Roofing—we go further—we back it up. You get co-operation all along the line when you sell **Mule-Hide**.

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31-33 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO



PATENTED IXL BIT

PAT. NO. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDWAYS



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

## Saws

Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

# The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

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**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

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Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

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Phone 7458

**B**Y doing perfect work of this kind, (No. 117 Siding) at 200 feet per minute, the "Three-Double-Three" with profiler, is proving itself to be "The New Speed King." Heretofore the best record on No. 117 Siding was 150 feet. The efficiency of the high speed planers is now beyond doubt. The question now is—"Which is the *most* efficient?"

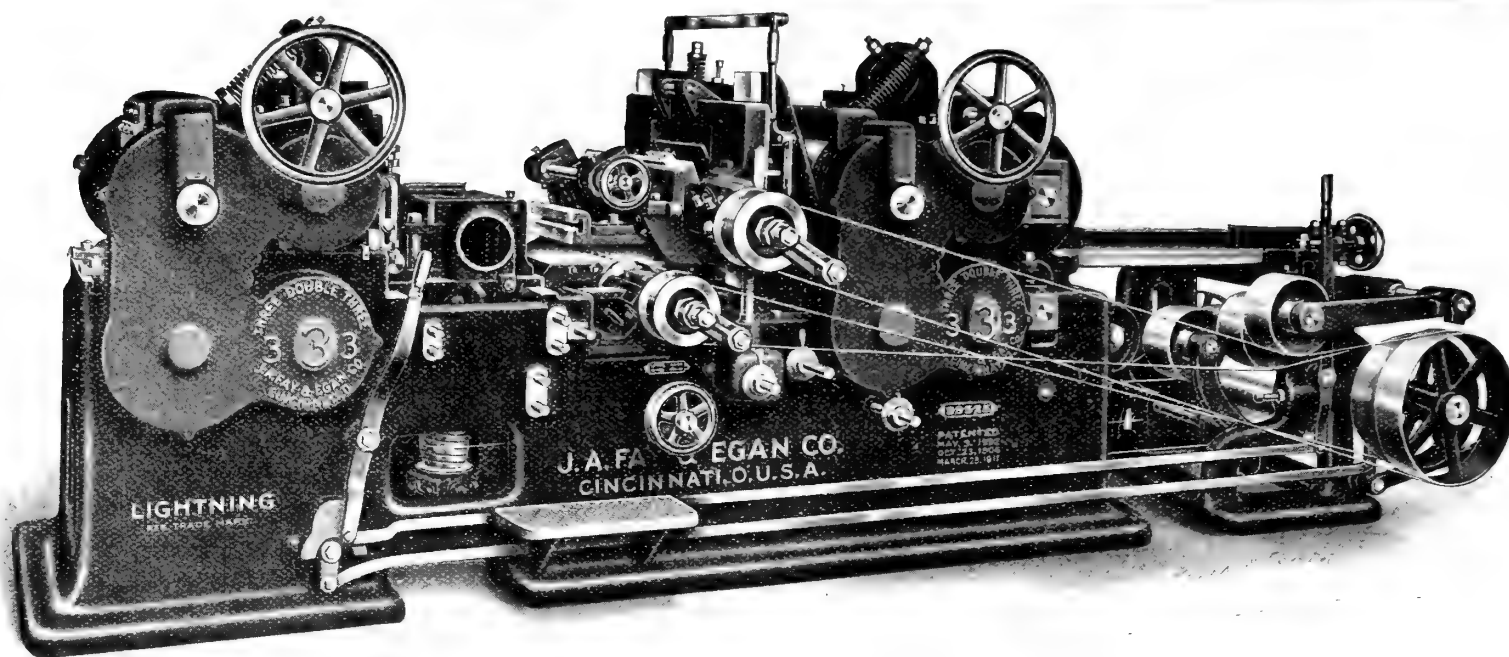
We can demonstrate to you both theoretically and practically, that the "Three-Double-Three" is at least 25% faster than any other planer and matcher now made. Give us a chance. Special pamphlet and sample of this siding worked at 200 feet per minute, **FREE** upon request.

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## J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO



No. 333 "LIGHTNING" High Speed Planer and Matcher  
Patented March 28, 1911—October 23, 1907—May 9, 1902

The New High Speed Planer that has "made good" in every respect—the Planer that saves time, increases output and raises grades—the planer you will eventually buy—the Fay-Egan Three-Double-Three, write for special pamphlet or read about it in "The Lightning Line."

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**The Best and Most Economical Lubricant**

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Manufactured only by

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## BOOKS

### Will Save You Time, Labor and Money

No chance of overrunning credit limits; no room for wrangles or disputes.

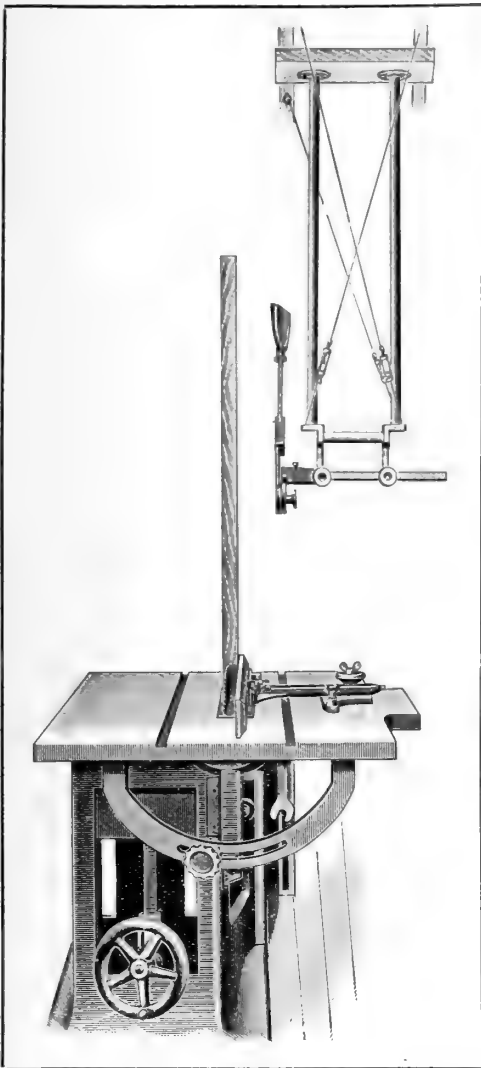
The easiest method of discharging obligations between the store and its employees.

An automatic system of accounting without book-keeping or red tape.

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**Southern Coupon Company, Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A**



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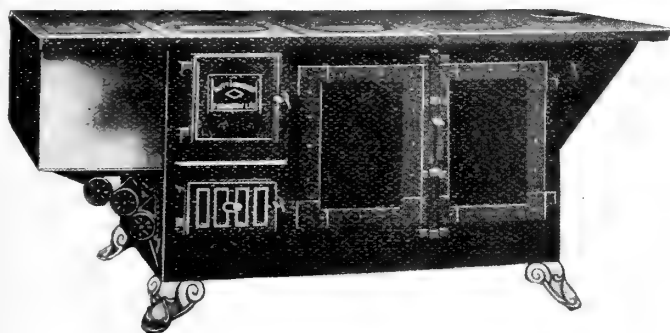
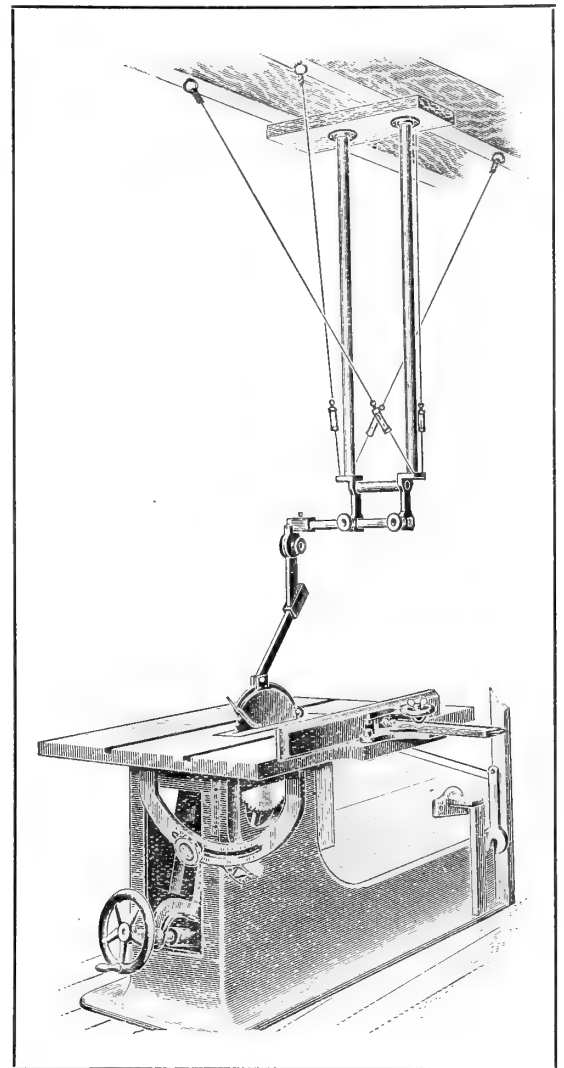
**YOU and YOUR MEN**

The JONES SAFETY DEVICES are made to suit nearly every kind of machinery.

They are no hindrance but will enable your men to work more rapidly and safely.

Send to-day for our literature.

**JONES**  
**Safety Device Company**  
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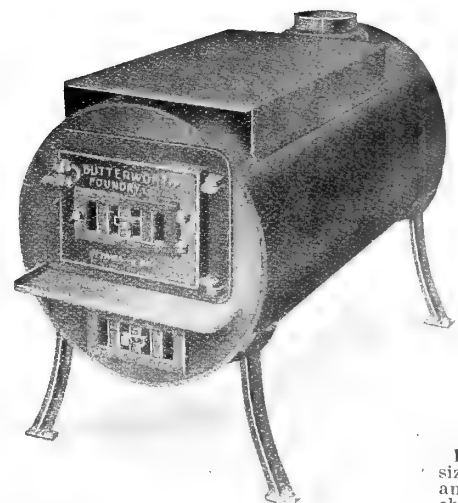
**Diamond Shanty Steel Range**—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

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Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking



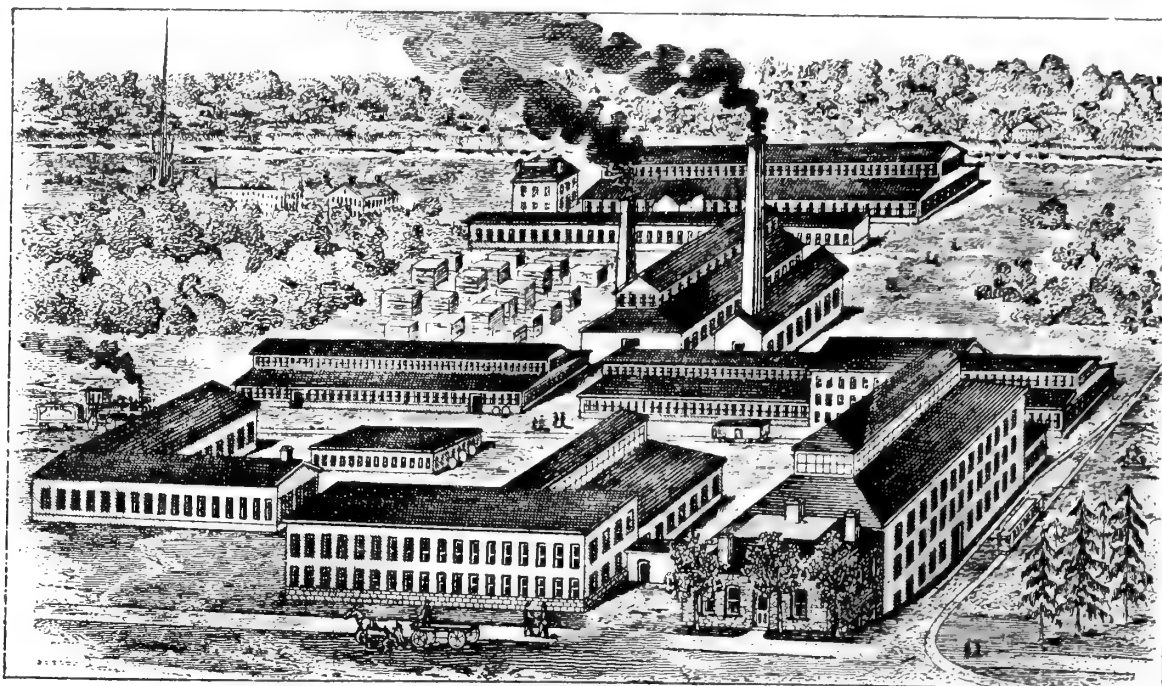
In three sizes 36, 42 and 48 inches long.

**Butterworth Foundry, Limited** Ottawa, Canada.



# MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made



The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

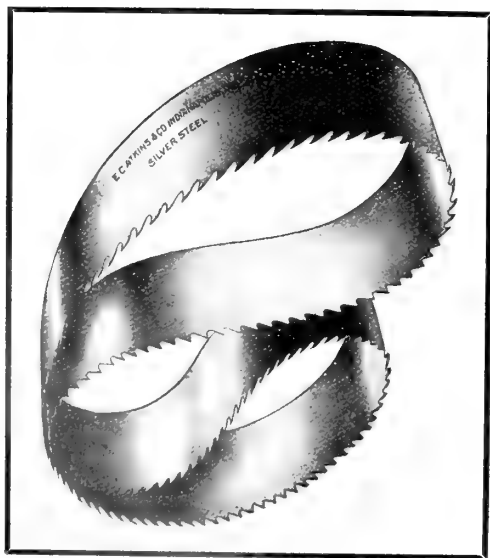
All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

**Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited** Galt, Ontario

*Why not make 1912 the most profitable year in your history?*

## ATKINS STERLING SAWS

Made in Canada



They are quality Saws. They appeal to the best mechanics and are backed up by an aggressive advertising campaign that pays. Write us for full information. It will cost nothing to at least investigate the merits of this important line. Address

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **HAMILTON, ONT.**

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ALL GRADES

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PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM PORT ARTHUR

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The Enviably Reputation earned by

**STILL'S AXE HANDLES**

Has been built up chiefly by attention to two details:

1. Care in the selection and seasoning of the wood.
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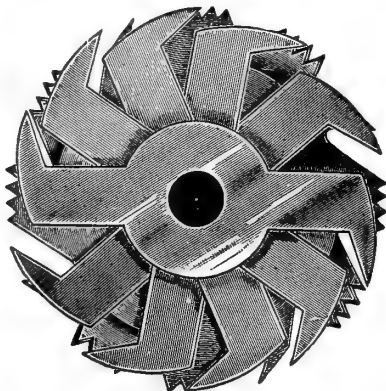
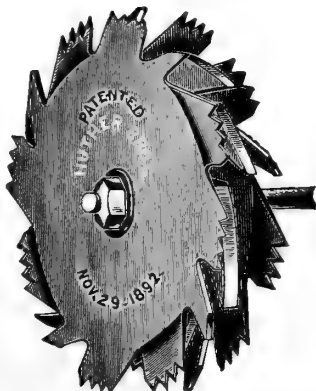
As a genuine satisfaction-giving line, Still's Handles have no  
superior and very few equals. The prices will interest you.**J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd.**

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Canada's Greatest General  
Trade Journal**THE COMMERCIAL**  
*The Financial, Commercial and General Trade  
Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.*

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For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over

Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.

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**Glue Room Necessities****Veneer Presses**

Screw and Hydraulic

**Glue Spreaders**

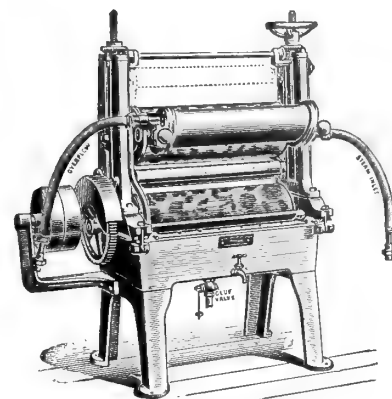
Hand and Power Feed

**Glue Heaters**

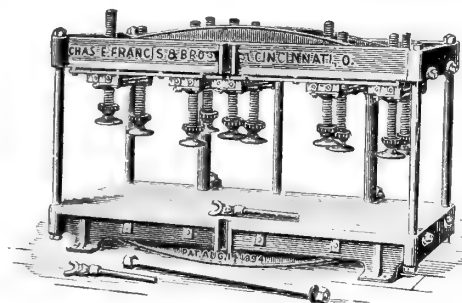
Every Variety and Size

**Clamps, Etc.**

Whatever You Need



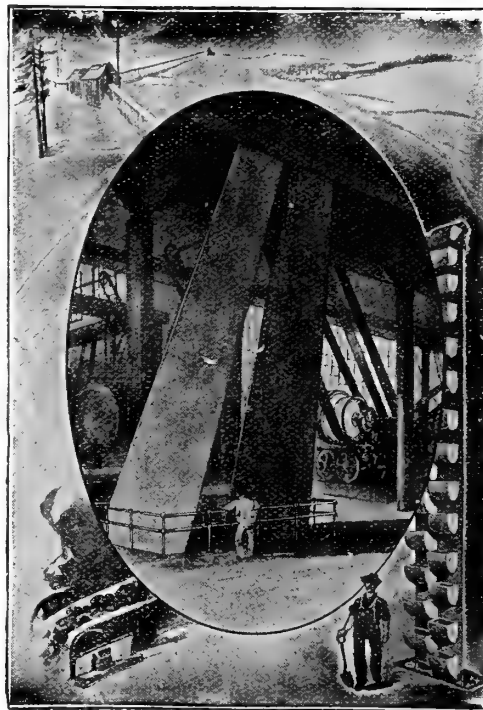
Power-feed Glue Spreading Machine. (Pat. Aug., 1900.) Single, double and combination. 12 inches to 84 inches wide.



Veneer Presses, different kinds and sizes.

**Our  
Specialties  
are used  
the world  
over.**

The secret of the success of many woodworking factories is in their glue room. Don't jeopardize your success with poor equipment or old methods. It is easy to do veneering and built up work and get the best and most economical results with Francis Equipment.

**Chas. E. Francis & Co.**Main Office and Works:  
**RUSHVILLE, IND.****RUBBER BELTING**

for Transmitting  
Elevating and  
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**Rubber  
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for Water, Steam,  
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Fire Protection.

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of Toronto, Limited

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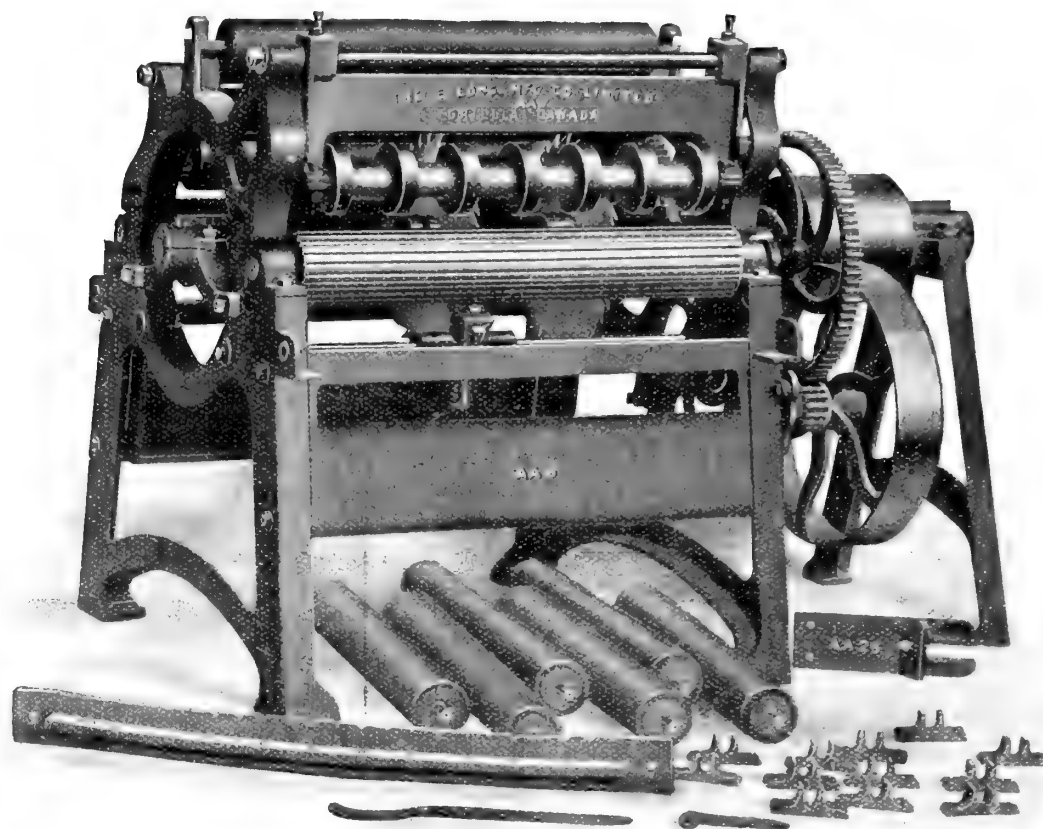
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

# Long's Sawmill Machinery

## EDGERS for SMALL MILLS

32"  
36"  
42"  
48"

between frames



## EDGERS for LARGE MILLS

54"  
60"  
66"  
72"  
84"  
96"

between frames

32" — 2 saw edger for portable or light stationary mills

**T**HIS edger combines more of the important points in the machine, than any other edger of its size on the market. It can be made to suit either a right or left hand mill, by taking out four bolts and turning the top of the machine around, which does not disturb the mandrel. The top rollers are self raising, and raise towards the rear of the machine. This makes it impossible for boards to fly back out of the machine. The end bearing may be removed, which allows the saws to slip off the end of the mandrel, without disturbing it in any way. There is a top roller, which is convenient for passing boards back over the top of machine.

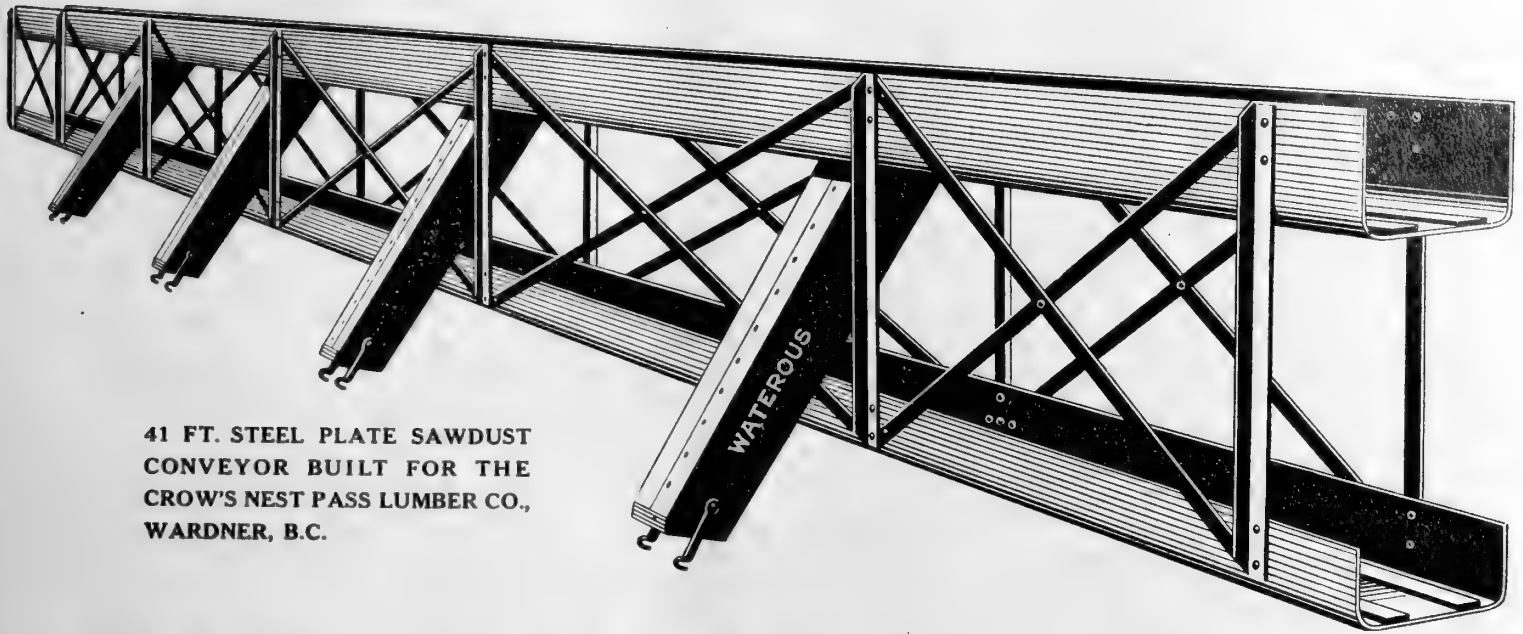
FULL SPECIFICATIONS ON APPLICATION.

**The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited**  
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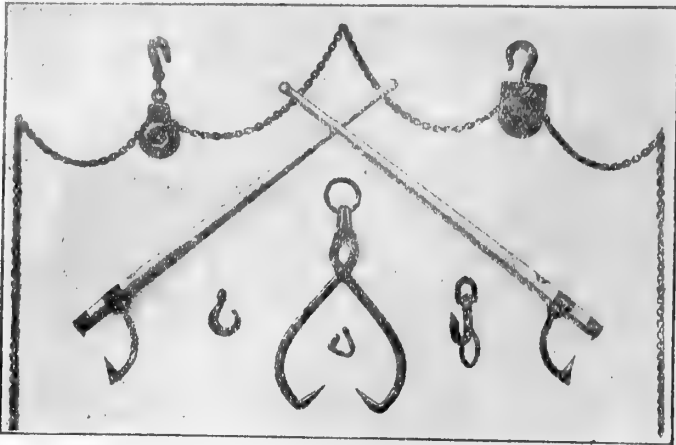
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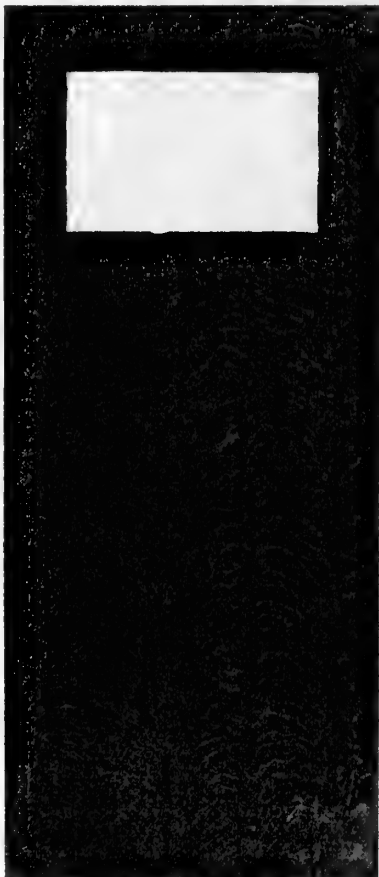
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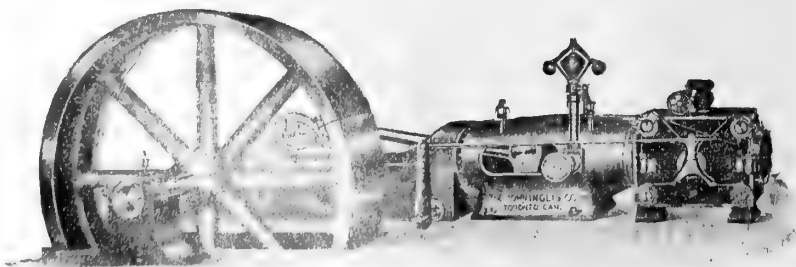
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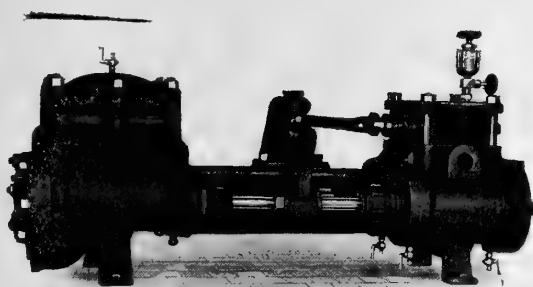
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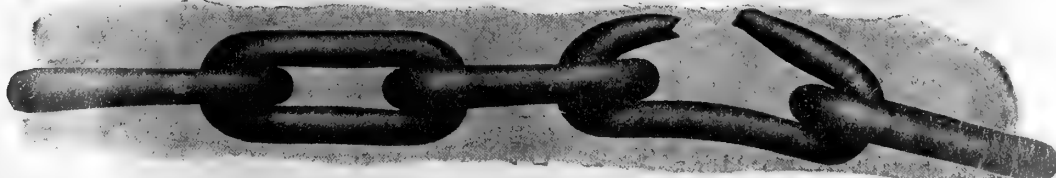
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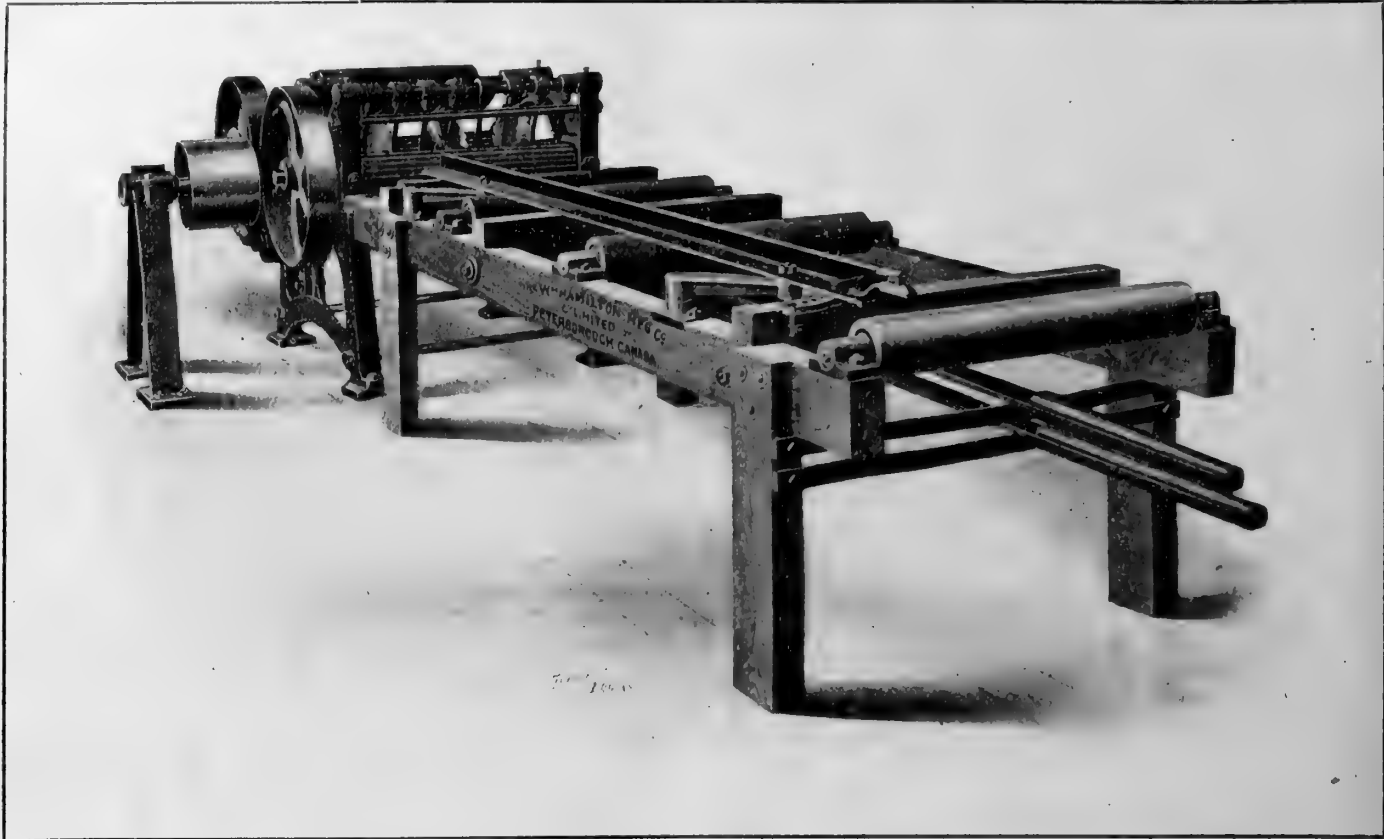
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For  
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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

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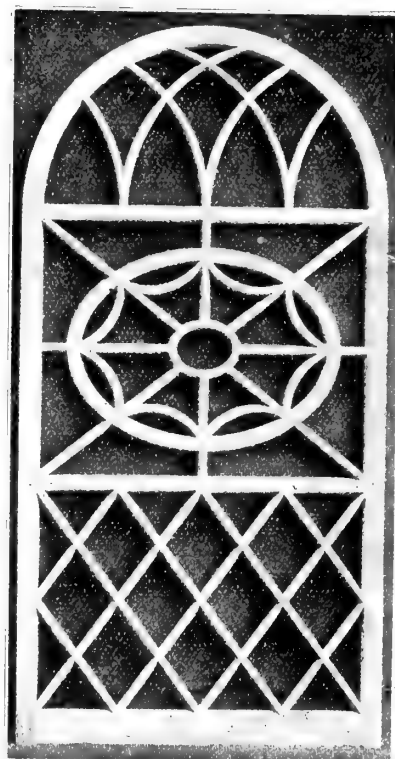
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Stock a few of these sash and see  
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 All the above stock is dry and in good  
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100 m ft. clear hard Maple  
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Also all thicknesses Common  
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For Sale

All grades and thicknesses of  
Cherry and Mahogany lumber.  
Also Mahogany, Circassian Wal-  
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veneer all thicknesses. Please  
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Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
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Our **Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood** has been tried and proven. We can supply you in car lots and give you immediate shipment.



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BILL TIMBER A SPECIALTY

Bills cut to order during winter months. 22 and 24 ft. Hemlock Joists in stock. Full stock of Red Pine, all sizes, for prompt shipment.

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

### WHITE PINE

2 or 3 cars 1 1/2 and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings. also

2 x 6 8 - 10 and 12 common and better

1 1/2 x 6 and 8 "

1 1/4 x 6 and 8 "

No. 1 and 2 1 1/2" WHITE PINE Lath

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and  
Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.**

Send a list of anything you have to offer with full particulars.

J. L. CAMPBELL J. P. JOHNSON W. G. PAYNES

## Campbell & Johnson

Send us your enquiries for

**Fir Timbers, XXX B. C. Shingles,  
Pine Hemlock, Cedar Posts, etc.**

1523-4 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

We offer

**SPRUCE** At Latchford, sorted for width either rough or dressed.

**NORWAY** 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 2 x 12, 3 x 10, 3 x 12, also 1", 1 1/2" and 2" C. and C. F.

WHITE PINE all widths and thicknesses, nice stock.

WE WANT HARDWOODS, What are YOU getting out this winter?

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers - TORONTO, ONT.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

**Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.  
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

The  
**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**  
18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

**Hemlock any  
Quantity**

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough or Dressed.

## C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.

103 M ft. 1 x 3 - 10/16 White Pine	23 M ft. 2 x 12 - 10/16 White Pine
151 " 1 x 4 - 10/16 "	16 " 6 x 4 Com. & Btr. "
244 " 1 x 5 - 10/16 "	25 " 6 x 4 No. 1 Cuts & Btr. "
357 " 1 x 6 - 10/16 "	90 " White Pine Shorts
35 " 1 x 7 - 10/16 "	150 " No. 1 Mill Culls
236 " 1 x 8 - 10/16 "	150 " No. 2 Mill Culls
120 " 1 x 9 & 10 - 10/16 "	6 " 1" Short White Pine Culls
44 " 1 x 12 - 10/16 "	5 " 1 x 3 - 10/16 White Pine Culls
7 " 2 x 4 - 10/16 "	66 " 4/4 Spruce
20 " 2 x 8 - 10/16 "	12 " 8/4 "
17 " 2 x 6 - 10/16 "	
34 " 2 x 10 - 10/16 "	

The above is Mill Run from selected logs. Have us write you describing this stock, it will interest you.

**Manning Chambers, TORONTO**



# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AAI BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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QUARTERED OAK      PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR              ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

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Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

President and General Manager      Assistant General Manager  
D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg      W. M. ROBERTSON, Vancouver  
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

# LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers  
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

## The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

**Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch  
Rough and Dressed Lumber**

Dimension and Bridge Timber  
a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and  
Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

**FERNIE, B. C.**

## THE B. C. LUMBER MANUFACTURERS AGENCY Limited

"All Coast Forest Products"

Specialty—

**Heavy Fir Timbers and B.C. Cedar Shingles**

Our source of supply is only limited by  
the combined stocks and capacities of  
over 30 Sawmills and a large number  
of the best Shingle Mills.

HEAD OFFICE      Winch Bldg.,      VANCOUVER B. C.  
IVAN D. SMITH, MANAGER

## Pine      Larch

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**

Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B. C.  
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B. C., RYAN, B. C., JAFFRAY, B. C.

# We Saw All the Year Round

Pine  
Hemlock  
Spruce  
Hard-  
woods  
Rough  
and  
Dressed



We  
make  
a  
Specialty  
of  
Long  
Timbers

Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

## Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT, QUEBEC

# Wire Rope

## Haulage and Hoisting Rope

Standard and Lang's Lay

Manufactured by

### The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited

HAMILTON, ONT. - MONTREAL, QUE.

Rope Fittings

Rope Grease

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

## The McGibbon Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,  
Shingles, Wood, etc.**

**Hemlock a Specialty**

Best Assortment

Phone us your requirements **Penetanguishene, Ont.**

## Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Limited

**Sudbury, Ontario**

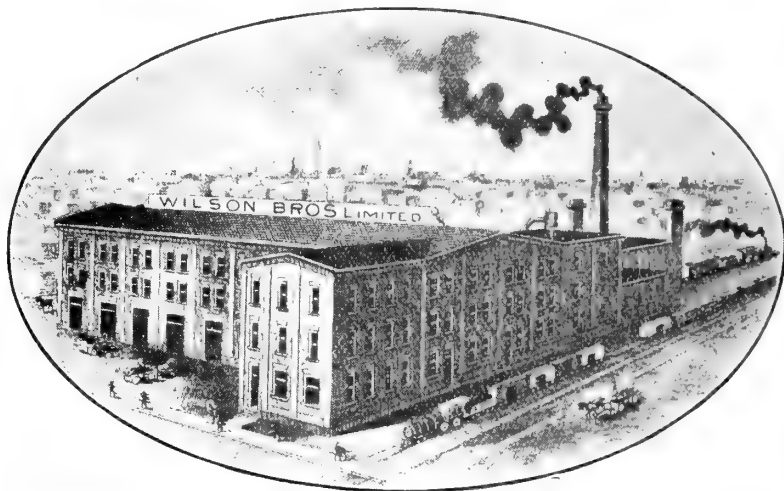
We have in stock at Sudbury:

50,000 ft.	2 x 12	1, 2, 3	Common	White	Pine
60,000 "	2 x 10	" "	"	"	"
60,000 "	2 x 8	" "	"	"	"
30,000 "	2 x 6	" "	"	"	"
15,000 "	2 x 5	" "	"	"	"

Above stock is thoroughly dry.

SAW MILL  
**Long Lake, Ont.**

GENERAL OFFICE  
**Sudbury, Ont.**



**Send along your Orders**

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings  
Interior Finish  
Hardwood Flooring  
Pine Flooring**

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

**Wilson Brothers, Limited**

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

B. W. ARNOLD, Albany, N.Y.  
PRESIDENT

W. J. BELL, Sudbury  
VICE-PRES., GEN'L MGR.

H. TURNBULL, Sarnia  
SALES MGR.

## The Spanish River Lumber Company

**Sarnia, Ontario**

Limited

Manufacturers of High Grade

**White Pine, Norway, Hemlock and Lath**

B. C. Shingles in Transit

Mills at Spanish River, Ont.

Send us your inquiries

Office, Traders Bank Bldg., Sarnia

**In Ottawa the Beautiful**

**We have the most up-to-date**

# Sash, Door and Blind Factory in Canada

**Our Specialties: BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS, STOCK SIZES IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS**



**Mills at Davidson, Quebec**

We cut the Logs and Saw the Lumber which enables us to meet the requirements of the trade at bottom prices.

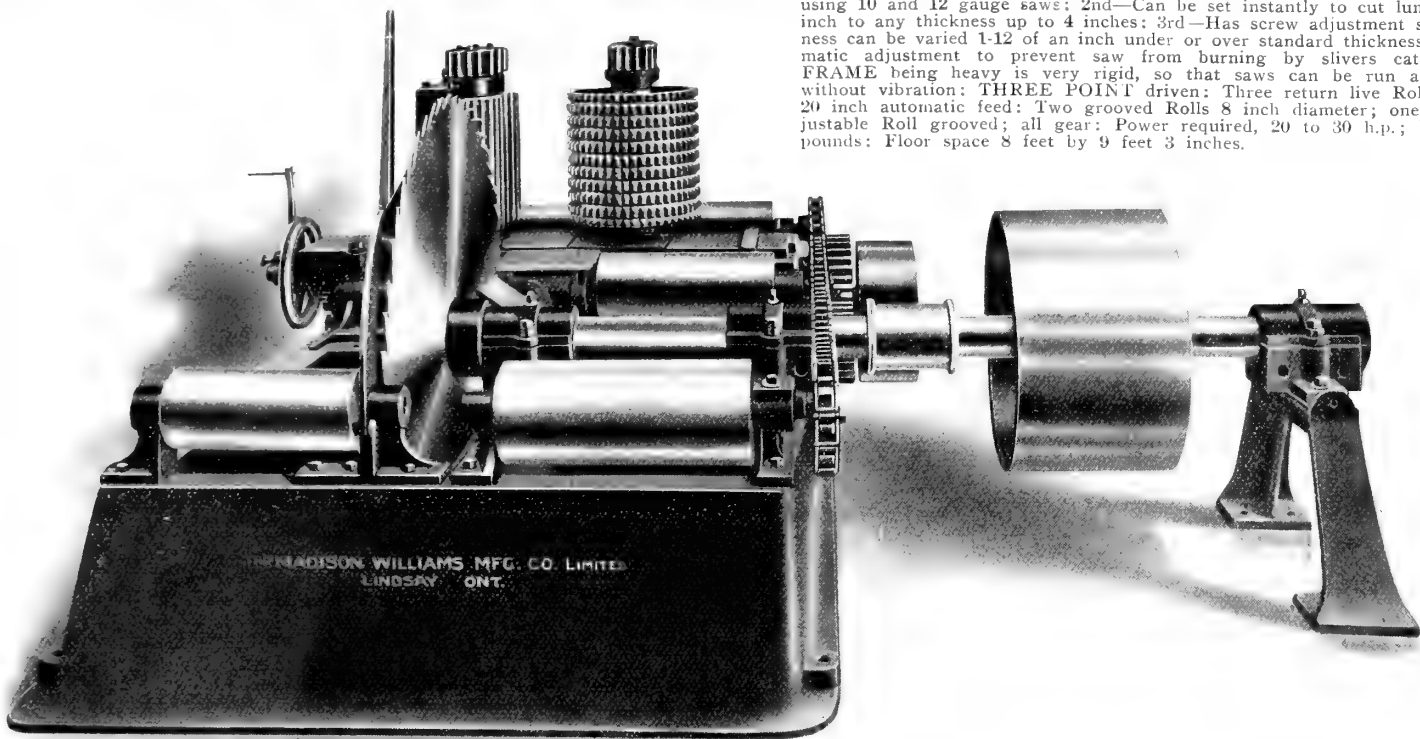
**"From the Forest to the Finished Product"**

## JAMES DAVIDSON - Ottawa, Canada

Write for Catalogue and Prices

## JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws; 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches; 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness; 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw from burning by slivers catching; THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration; THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required, 20 to 30 h.p.; Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.



## THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and "Triumph" Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B. C.



# Dry Lumber for Sale



Track 2—Yard 2—Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.

**White and Red Pine,  
Spruce, etc.**

Stock is well manufactured Graded and piled.

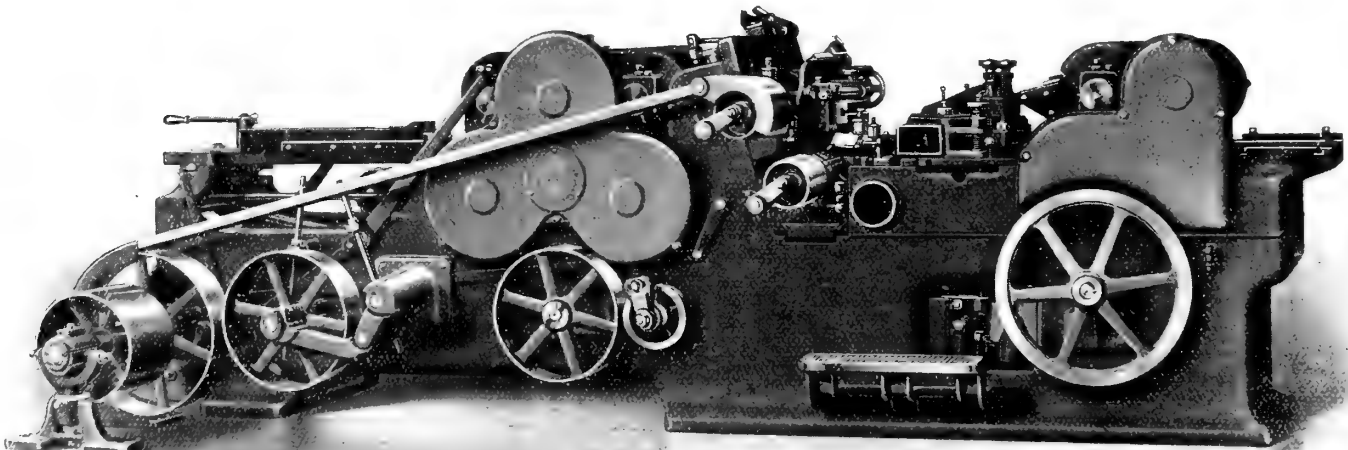
A good assorted stock of Dimension Timber and Joisting on hand.

On request we will be glad to mail you copy of Stock List of unsold Lumber.

**The Colonial Lumber Company Limited**  
Pembroke, - - - - - Ontario

## Secure Efficiency and The Large Profits Are Yours

One of **THE PLANERS OF WOODS** equipped with an **AUTOMATIC FEEDING TABLE** increases production—raises grades and makes dividends. Experience in feeding not necessary. This combination on a rate of feed of 250 ft. produces 250 ft. of flooring.—**Any feeder can do it.**—Our high speed self centering disc side heads are furnished with these machines.



Back View of one of "THE PLANERS OF WOODS" A401. Note belt guard. All gears encased for Protection and Lubrication.

**THE PLANERS OF WOODS** manufactured by

**S. A. Woods Machine Company**

**Boston, U. S. A.**

BRANCH OFFICES: SEATTLE

NEW ORLEANS

SAN FRANCISCO (Eby Mch. Co.)

CHICAGO

NORFOLK

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Duhlmeier Brothers

—MANUFACTURERS—

### Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about 3 Million Feet of Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc. We want your enquiries—We make grades that are right—at prices that are in line with the times. Try us, you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

### SPECIALTIES

## Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

## Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

## Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

## CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

## The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"

Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,  
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada  
Northwestern Representatives

# LUMBER

Rough and Dressed

**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Ash and Birch**

**We Stand Behind Our Grades and Manufacture**

A Choice Lot of 4 in. and 5 in. Spruce Flooring Now on Hand.

A Few Cars Each of Nice Common and Dressing from small log manufacture, in 5/4 x 5 in., 5/4 x 6 in., 5/4 x 7 in. and 5/4 x 8 in.

We carry everything in Spruce from 1 in. to 2 in. and all stock widths, either Rough or Dressed; also 1 1/2 in. 4 ft. Spruce Lath.

Write Us for Prices

## W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited

MILLS AT:  
OTTAWA and ROCKLAND

Ottawa, Ontario

PLANING MILLS AND FACTORIES AT  
OTTAWA

## W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Let us quote you on your requirements in any of the following West Virginia stock.

Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak, Chestnut and Basswood. All grades and thicknesses in stock dry.

Also

White Oak Timbers, any size, 6 x 6 to 14 x 14 up to 30 ft. Cut to order.

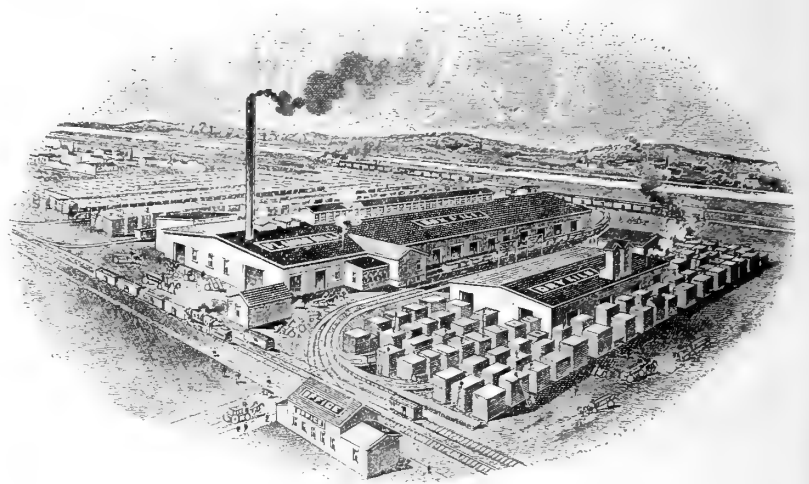
No Mixed Grades

Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our own mills only.

Yearly Production over 100,000,000 Ft.

NORTHERN OFFICE  
919 Fisher Building,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVE  
John Crichton,  
King Edward Hotel, TORONTO

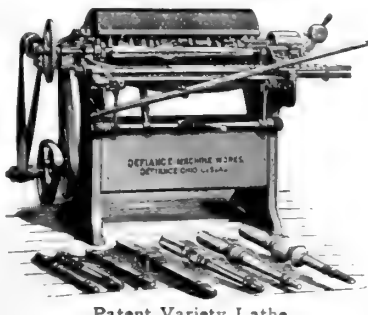


Large Stocks

## Chestnut, Oak and Poplar



WILLIAMSPORT, PA.



Patent Variety Lathe

The possibility of breakage from defective castings is entirely eliminated, thereby diminishing the cost of repair bills.

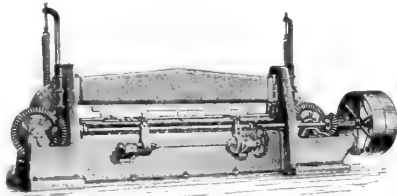
Be careful of the manufacturer who claims he produces the "Just as good as Defiance Line" for they cannot be compared.

The ability to produce good results is available to all who adopt the

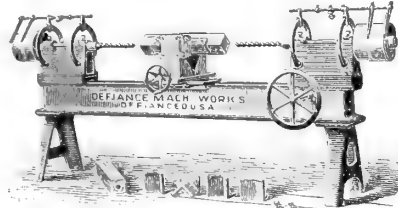
## DEFIANCE WOOD - WORKING MACHINES

as their standard

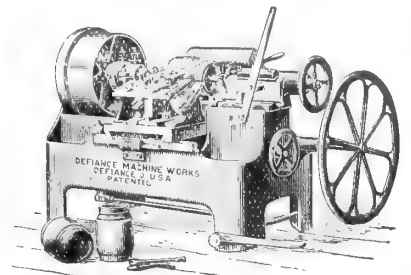
You have a right to demand them by name. Accept no substitutes for there are only one brand of "DEFIANCE MACHINES."



Automatic Hoop Cutter



Double Ended Borer



No. 1 Hub Lathe

GET THE BEST FOR THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE END. Address Dept. M for full particulars and prices

**The Defiance Machine Works**  
DEFIANCE, OHIO

Manufacturers of the WORLD'S BEST

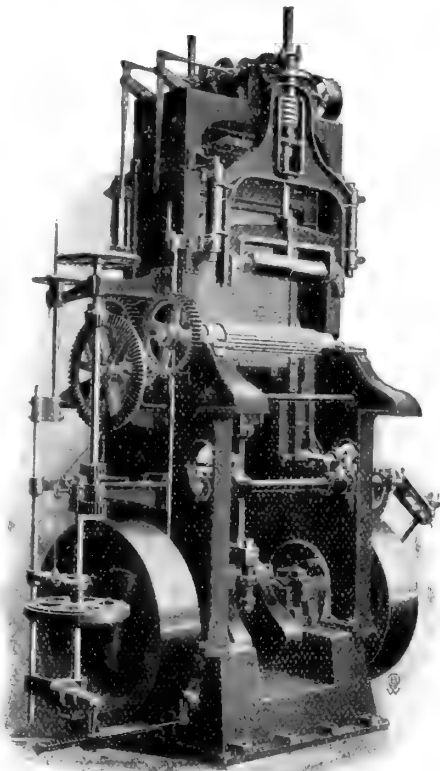
## Thin Saws, Perfect Work

THE Wickes Gang will make good lumber all of the time. There is never any problem about getting perfectly manufactured stock from the gang.

The saws, while thin, are stiff, being keyed tightly in a stiff steel sash that moves in perfect fitting vertical ways allowing no side motion. Gang saws do not waver, snake or run as do band or circular saws.

The legs or cants are fed through the saws between feed rolls that allow no variation from a straight line.

Hence! Smooth, true sawing; every board of exact thickness from edge to edge and end to end.



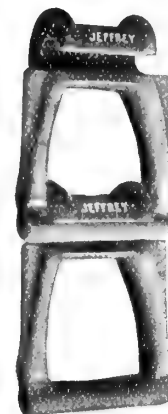
Superior Quality of Sawing

**WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.**  
Seattle Office, 410 White Bldg.

## ELEVATING CONVEYING POWER TRANSMISSION

SPROCKET CHAINS AND SPROCKETS

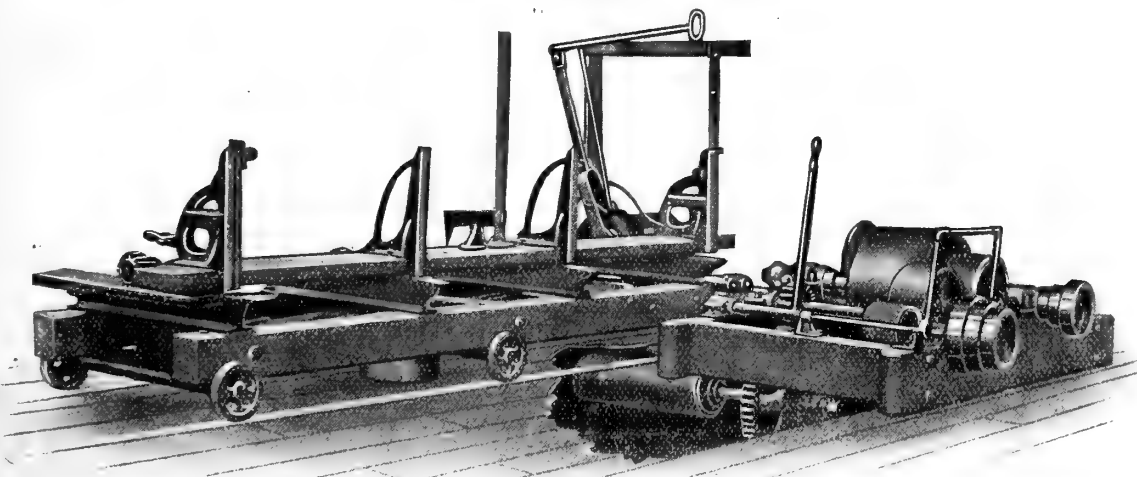
WE  
SAVE  
YOU  
MONEY  
IN  
BUYING



WE  
SAVE  
YOU  
TIME  
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Tell us your troubles—our Experts advise you FREE

THE  
**A. M. ELLICOTT CO.**  
301 James St., MONTREAL, QUE.



## Look Here——

Mr. Millman

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made portable or stationary.

It reduces the Cost of Manufacturing.

It Increases your mill Output.

It Produces boards of Uniform Thickness.

It is Indestructible, Light and never in the Repair Shop.

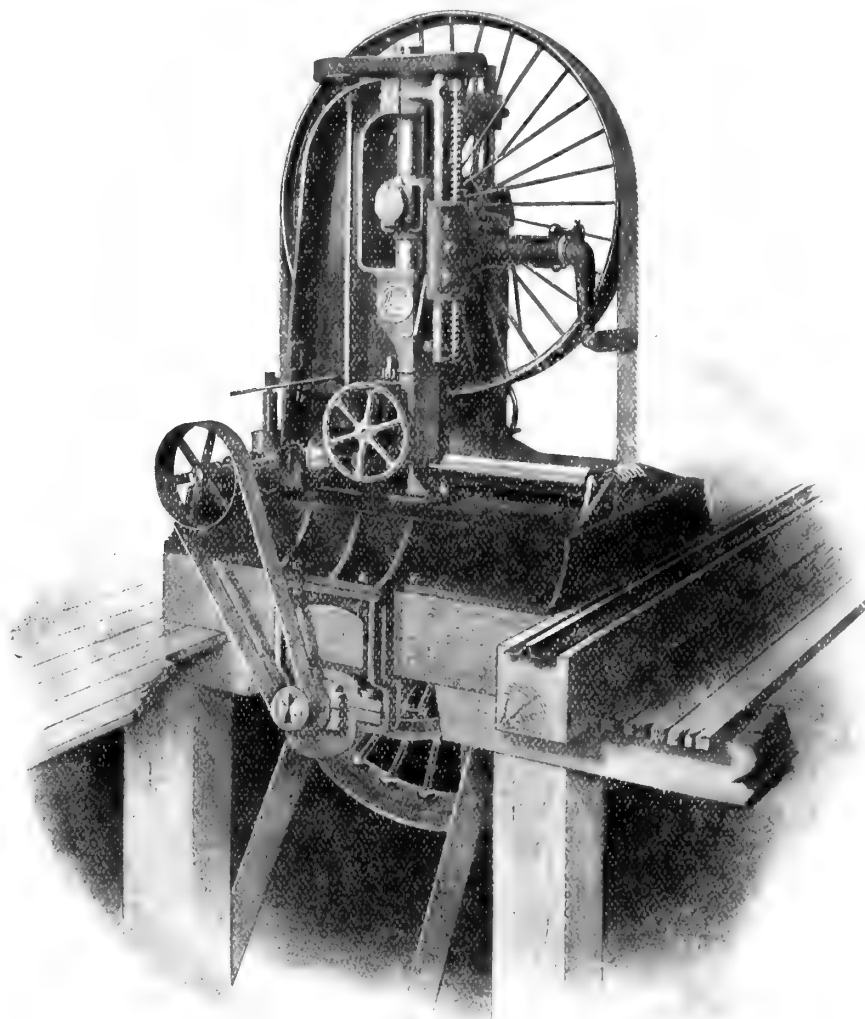
Write for our prices

**Sleeper & Akhurst**  
Coaticook, Que.



# A Band Mill Without a Peer

**Best balanced and most symmetrical  
band mill ever designed**



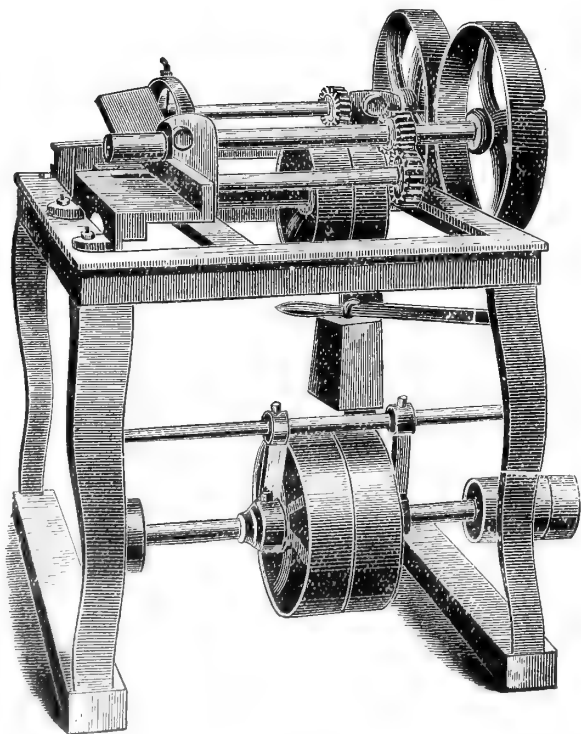
The despair of imitators  
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels  
Does not overhang its foundation  
Is the heaviest band mill built  
Also the perfection of simplicity  
It holds all the cutting records  
Has the greatest range of top wheel  
Double spring cushion tension device  
Steam straining engine when specified  
Quick opening bottom guides  
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame  
Safety upper guide  
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted  
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel  
Chain oiling bearings  
Hubs are longer than on any other brand  
This insures a very rigid wheel  
Wheels tilt from front and rear  
The standard of excellence  
Every feature original with us  
We build every machine required in an up-to-date mill

ASK FOR CATALOGS

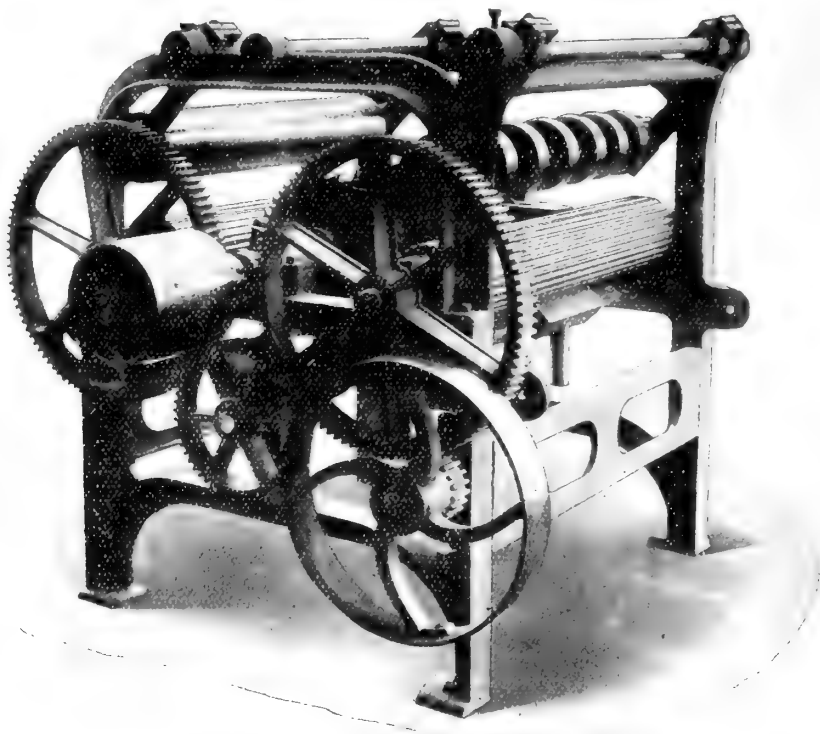
**Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.**

Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington

## Everything for the Saw Mill



Our Lath Mill



Our Two Saw Edger

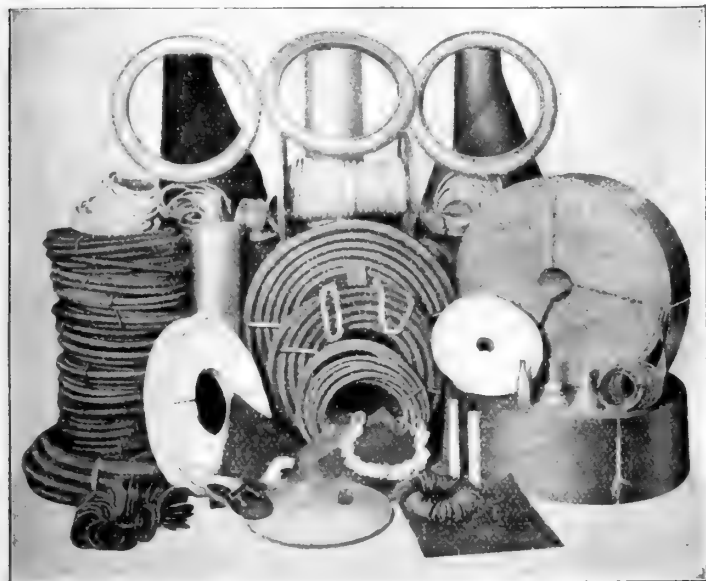
We can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices, they will interest you.

**MOWRY & SONS, - Gravenhurst, Ontario**

# **Power-Saving, High-Efficiency Belts**

**For Planers, Dynamos, Generators, Fan Work, Etc.**



A Few of the Lines We Manufacture

Make your power transmission an **asset** instead of a **liability**—a money-saver instead of a power-waster. Belt your machinery with

## **GOOD YEAR** **Imperial** **High-Speed, Friction-Surface** **BELTS**

**"The Belt That Clings"**

**Built the famous Goodyear way, for high-speed pulleys where great tensile strength is demanded**

The Imperial has the cling of rubber and the endurance of many plies of hard-twist, long-fibre **cotton fabric**, rubberized, cured and vulcanized into one solid, enduring piece.

## **Earns Cost—Costs Less**

The Imperial Belt is a power saver. It earns its cost by turning into increased production the power and the time lost by slippery leather belting. And it costs less.

## **Wears Longest Without Stretching**

Most economical because it wears longest.—First, because it doesn't slip. Secondly, because it is made by a process that abolishes **internal friction**. This soon wears the life out of the best leather belting and is caused by internal **grinding** as the belt bends and whizzes around small-high-speed pulleys.

Instead of a few plies of coarse fabric, we build up the Imperial with many plies of fine fabric. After the

**stretch has all been taken out**, rubber is forced through and all threads are separated from each other. Thus they can't rub and chew themselves, and the cause of internal friction is eliminated.

These belts are built to suit the purchaser. Let us quote prices on this most durable and economical high-speed, friction-surface, wear-resisting belting.

**We also make other rubber products—Tires. Hose for all purposes, Sheet Rubber Packing, etc. Throughout, you get the same high quality materials, skillful workmanship and years of experience that have built such famous service into products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A. Write us at once.**

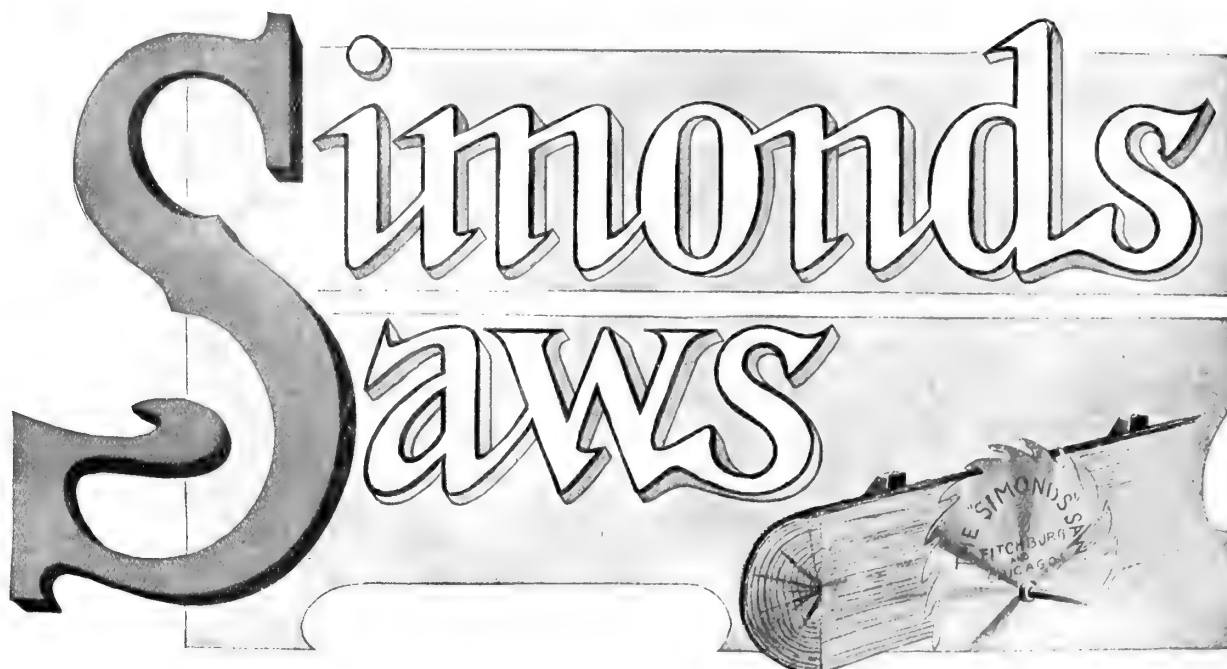
## **The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.**

General Offices—Toronto

Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.

*Write Our Nearest Branch*

**BRANCHES:** Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N. B.—Vancouver—Calgary—Victoria, B. C., 855 Fort St.—Regina, Sask., 2317-2318 South Railway St.—Hamilton, Ont., 127 King St. West



There is this, that you can count on, in all Simonds Canada Saw Company's Circular Saws, solid or inserted tooth, whatever the guage, whatever the tooth, whatever the use—Uniformity.

Buy a Simonds Saw to-day and duplicate your order any time afterward, and you get the same temper, the same material, the same trueness, the same adjustment, the same finish, the same strength, the same cutting qualities, the same all around satisfaction, that you got in your first purchase, and that led you to call again for a Simonds Saw.

No time was too long, no effort too vast, no pains too great, for us to take in securing the Simonds Standard of Quality of Saw, and there is nothing on this globe that can hold us back from maintaining the uniformity of that standard.

We make every kind of Saw used in lumbering and mill work, and on woodworking machinery, Cross Cut, Band, Gang, and Solid and inserted Tooth Circulars.

*(To buy right—let your order read Simonds)*



**Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited**

**Montreal, Que.**

**St. John, N. B.**

**Vancouver, B. C.**



J. F. EBY  
President

## **CAMP SUPPLIES**

HUGH BLAIN  
Vice-President

If you are looking for **QUALITY** in your Camp Supplies, you should specify:

# **“ANCHOR” brand—**

**BAKING POWDER  
JELLY POWDERS  
EXTRACTS, SPICES  
COFFEE — TEA**

(In sealed air tight packages)

Sweetened **MILK** Unsweetened

**CANNED—  
SALMON, FRUITS  
and VEGETABLES**

**The  
Quality  
Is  
Guaranteed  
The  
Best  
It  
Is  
Possible  
To  
Produce**

WE CARRY A FULL RANGE OF CAMP SUPPLIES

**Wholesale Grocers**

**EBY-BLAIN, LIMITED**

**TORONTO**

**Importers and Manufacturers**

A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

## OFFICES AND BRANCHES:

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 32

Toronto, January 15, 1912

No. 2

## Student Rangers to be Abolished

An article recently appeared in the daily press to the effect that the Ontario Government had decided to make radical changes in regard to the appointment of fire rangers. The article stated that henceforth no students were to be appointed, and only experienced bushmen would be employed who would have to keep diaries of their work and send them in periodically to the Department. The article was apparently based on a misunderstanding of the situation. Changes which the government have in mind refer only to their own forest reserve in Algonquin Park. In ordinary timber limits which are being operated under licenses from the Ontario Government the owners of the licenses employ and pay the fire rangers, under the supervision of the government. The chance of students or inexperienced rangers being employed upon them is practically nil. In the government reserves, however, a different situation prevails, and the criticism has frequently been made that appointments as rangers upon government forest reserves, have been made with a view to the political or friendly interest of the employee rather than with a view to the proper protection of the forests from fire. It will be welcome news to the lumbermen of Ontario, if the government decides definitely to employ only experienced bushmen as rangers. The danger of a conflagration upon Crown land spreading to privately operated limits will be reduced and the people of Ontario will feel that their forest resources are actually being reserved instead of saved up as fuel for a forest fire. This is a step for which all those who are conversant with existing conditions have long clamoured. The student rangers have been a laughing stock for years and in the face of great forest fire losses, the old practice has been continued long beyond the time when the public have urged that it be abolished.

It is claimed by many who were on the scene that the great Porcupine fire of last summer originated entirely on Crown lands, and that if an efficient force had been in existence it could have prevented

the great loss of life and property which resulted. By appointing experienced bushmen to patrol the Algonquin forests the government will win the approval of all lumbermen. It is to be hoped, however, that this is only a beginning and that in the near future the government will blanket the whole of the forest bearing Crown lands, with a force of fire fighters sufficient to put an end to the destruction, which in the past has been an annual occurrence.

## Pulp and Paper Tangle Goes to Court

The Federal Government of the United States has denied the formal requests by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Norway and Denmark for free admission of wood pulp, print paper and paper board, made from wood cut on unrestricted lands. These nations demanded the same concession in regard to the wood pulp and print paper as Canada now enjoys under the Canadian Reciprocity Act, which became effective so far as these items are concerned on July 1 last.

In rendering this decision the Treasury Department purposely opens the way for importers who are now paying the duty under protest, to bring a test case before the Board of General Appraisers, in New York, which may be carried to the United States Court of Customs Appeals. Several bills are already pending in Congress to repeal the Canadian Reciprocity Act but a decision by the Customs Court holding that it was not the intention of Congress to have the wood pulp provision of the Reciprocity Act effective unless Canada herself accepted the entire Act, will remove all troublesome features so far as the Government's relations with European nations are concerned.

In announcing the decision the Treasury Department gave out this statement: "Careful consideration having been given to the briefs presented on both sides of the question whether or not the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 26, 1911, granting free entry to Canadian wood pulp, print paper, and paper board made from wood cut on restricted lands should be extended to similar articles produced in countries other than Canada, with which this country has treaties granting the most-favored-nation treatment with respect to the imposition of Customs duties, it has been decided that inasmuch as the questions presented contain many elements of doubt as to the proper interpretation and inter-relation of the treaties and statutes involved, the right of free entry will be denied. This action will provide the only means of having the issues subjected to judicial determination, as the importers who feel aggrieved by the ruling may carry their protests to the Board of United States General Appraisers, and then to the Court of Customs Appeals. The department has issued instructions to the officers to have them co-operate with the importers in bringing the cases forward for speedy hearing and determination.

"It is acknowledged that there is some doubt in the minds of President Taft and his Cabinet advisers as to the exact intention of Congress in making operative section 2 of the Canadian Reciprocity measure, granting free admission to wood pulp and print paper from Canada independently of the rejection of the measure by the Canadian voters. Mr. Taft is not certain that Congress really intended there were similar concessions from Canada in the reciprocity pact. When the reciprocity measure was voted down in the recent Canadian election, section 2 had already become operative, and wood pulp and print paper from Canada were being admitted free of duty. The result was that the admission of Canadian wood pulp and print paper free of duty was in the nature of a gratuitous concession made by the United States without a corresponding concession from Canada.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals, it is expected by officials of the treasury, will render its decision in the tariff controversy over the free entry of wood pulp and paper before the end of March. This calculation is based upon the assumption that the Board of General Appraisers at New York will dispose of the question and open the way for an appeal to the customs court by the end of January. Importers of paper from Belgium and England have



added their appeals for free entry to the eight other countries claiming the privilege. News print paper shipments amounted to 111,248 tons during November, exceeding October's record shipments by 704 tons, as reported to the Commissioner of Corporations by the American Paper and Pulp Association. Production showed

a similar increase, but was considerably less than the shipments, leaving stocks of 38,650 tons. November's actual output per working day was 4,103 tons, being exceeded during the year only by the June output of 4,246 tons daily. November returns covered 50 companies compared with 49 in October.

## The Dangers of Yellow Pine Construction

The use of yellow pine in Ontario has become so general that to-day those who are in charge of the construction details of a building will specify it in many cases without any apparent concern about the fire-resisting qualities of the building. In the early days of the use of yellow pine in Ontario, it was largely confined to long spans and similar purposes in which strong timbers of extra length were required and for which Canadian timbers were considered to be of inferior efficiency. Familiarity with the use of yellow pine has, by degrees, lead those who handle it to overlook its dangerous features. As an interior trim material, its dangers are recognized by many, yet so successfully has it been advertised and so cheaply has it been poured into the markets of Canada, that on account of its attractive finish, the inflammable nature of the wood is forgotten or ignored. The fire in a Toronto residence which occurred about one year ago, blotting out the lives of all but one member of the family, should have been a lesson in this regard, but like other serious catastrophes, its moral was forgotten as soon as the story ceased to occupy the front pages of the daily press.

In the city of Toronto, which was the scene of this terrible fire, one may find to-day, if he inspects the buildings which are in course of erection, that yellow pine is not only a popular wood for interior finish, but is being used for other purposes which should be forbidden by the city architect. A new building by-law is being drafted to-day in Toronto and this subject should be given serious attention. So far is this from being the case, however, that under the Ontario by-law, and, according to present indications, under the new by-law as well, yellow pine is, and will continue to be, specified, not only in private buildings, warehouses, etc., but in buildings erected by the city itself for public purposes. Some years ago, the wood and timbers used in the public schools of Toronto were almost entirely Canadian products. To-day the specifications in many cases call especially for yellow pine. This, from a patriotic point of view should not be the case, whenever it is possible to secure native woods which will fill the purpose equally well. It will be urged by those who are responsible, that although there are Canadian woods which would fill the bill, they are much more expensive than the United States woods, and therefore are out of the question. This, indeed, is the case in some instances, but these instances are few and the consumer of lumber is able on account of the absence of any duty upon rough lumber entering Canada, to secure these classes of lumber and timber and all the other classes which compete directly with Canadian products, at prices that Canadian manufacturers can not duplicate if they wish to make a profit or to pay a living wage. The case for a duty upon a foreign product was never stronger, yet the governments of the country have always deferred to the consumer

and have felt that they were entitled even to destroy the lumbering industry rather than impose a duty and thus incur the displeasure of the Canadian farmer, or the manufacturer for whom lumber is a raw material.

That the use of yellow pine is not confined to those woods which can not be secured in Canada at the same price is evident to any who will investigate. In Toronto to-day one may find instances without difficulty. A building, for example, is being erected on Front street east in which 12-in. x 12-in. yellow pine is being cut into lengths of 8 feet or 10 feet and used as supports for the floors, as well as for beams. For this purpose Canadian woods would have served equally well, yet so general has the use of yellow pine become that it is second nature for the architect to specify it and to feel he is doing his whole duty to his clients. A building such as the one referred to, having its floors supported by yellow pine, constitutes a serious fire risk. Once the flames secure a hold upon the interior of such a building, the yellow pine posts upon which the floors are supported will be destroyed before anything else and the floors will fall, with consequent danger to life. Such death-traps should not be permitted in any city, yet they are being openly constructed to-day with the sanction of the city architect of Toronto.

Yellow pine to-day is not only a drug upon the markets of Canada, but it is frequently a menace both to the safety of the building in which it is used and to the prosperity of the lumber trade. In the United States it has depressed the lumber markets from one end of the country to the other, and so extensive is the yellow pine manufacturing industry that there seems to be little possibility of its ever being regulated in a sane enough manner to prevent the over-production and consequent sacrificing of stocks which have led to the invasion of this wood in the Canadian markets. There is only one way in which this ever can be counteracted, aside from a campaign of education among the consumers of lumber, and that is by the government of the country awakening to the gravity of the situation and placing a duty upon the imports of lumber such as yellow pine. The claim of the consumer of lumber, that he is entitled to secure this important raw material in a market open to the competition of the world, is sound enough, when economic conditions permit the manufacturer of Canadian lumber to compete on equal terms with the manufacturers in other countries. But this is as strong a case as ever was conceived for the imposition of a duty with a view to placing the Canadian manufacturers economically upon the same footing as his foreign competitor.

## Wasted Wealth—Time to Make a Change

Lumbermen in Canada have long been familiar with the great waste of raw material accompanying the sawmilling and woodworking industries of the country. There has seemed to be almost no remedy for this situation until recent years. The increased value of lumber and of its products, however, has lead to a closer utilization of the forest wealth of the country and to-day the time is rapidly approaching when the exigencies of competition and the growing scarcity of forest products will make it economically possible to prevent a great portion of the waste, which has been in progress ever since the birth of the sawmilling industry. In another section of this issue of the Canada Lumberman will be found an article contributed especially by a writer who has made a close study of the

forest products of Canada and of their economic value. The most important fact brought out in the article is that it is possible to save a great deal more of the products of Canadian forests than is at present being done.

This being the case the question resolves itself largely into one of ways and means. Public spirited and economically interested lumbermen have from time to time investigated the problem from their own individual economies. It remains, however, for the government of the country, through its forestry department, to make a close study of all the questions involved and to give to the lumbering and woodworking industries the benefit of their findings. Already the government of Canada have done a great deal in the direction

of gathering statistics of the lumbering industry and have reached, after several years of investigation, a stage at which it is now possible to make use of the statistics compiled, as a basis for systematic study of the uses to which the various forest products of the country may be put.

Considering the wonderful forest resources of Canada the government has been behindhand in taking up these studies, especially when comparison is made with the efforts of other countries. To-day, with a well organized forestry department and public sentiment thoroughly awakened to the importance of preventing wasteful destruction, the opportunity is ripe for falling into line with other progressive countries in this matter. The assistance of the lumbering

and woodworking industries would be given without stint if the government should adopt such a course. Unless they take up the question vigorously, the lumbering industry of Canada is certain to fall far behind those of other more progressive countries. Canada can not afford to allow any such course to be followed. Competition from other lumber producing countries makes it imperative to-day that scientific assistance be given to the industry. When a total waste of 175,000,000 cubic feet can be shown in tops, stumps and logs left in the woods, 47,740,000 cubic feet in slabs and 9,600,000 cubic feet in sawdust, during one year, it is certainly time for everyone who is responsible in the matter to sit up at nights until they have found out how to prevent the waste.

## Wood, Pulp and Paper—Canada Holds All the Cards

Free entry of pulp and paper into the United States is still being vigorously mooted across the line. The Montreal Star in the course of a breezy editorial upon the subject has the following vigorous remarks to make:

"It is reported from Washington that the Democrats propose to cut the Gordian Knot of the free pulp tangle by simply putting wood pulp and print paper from all countries on the 'free list.' That would reach at a bound what the newspapers of the United States supported Reciprocity to get. They would not have to wain until the Canadian Provinces has been 'lobbied' into removing their restrictions on the export of logs—a tedious and possibly interminable process—but would get cheap paper at the drop of the hat.

"It is thought possible that the Republican Senate will permit this bill to pass, in view of the fact that it has already agreed to the bulk of the practical effect of such a measure. Whether President Taft will then give it his signature, only the gods know. But, if he refuses, it seems likely that the next Democratic President will follow the lead of his party. When that comes about those of us who have contended that all that Canada need do, is to 'stand pat,'

to get a monopoly of the papermaking trade on the Continent, will be justified by events. The American market will then be wide open to our paper as well as our pulp; but we will still have our restrictions in force on the export of unmanufactured raw material. We will not have yielded an inch, and we will have got all that Reciprocity promised us along this line.

"This is a game in which Canada holds all the cards; and it was supreme folly to suggest that we should throw them on the table and surrender the stakes. We have a monopoly of the pulp wood of the Continent. We have matchless water powers. There is no reason in the world why paper-making should not be an almost exclusive Canadian industry, enriching our people, giving employment to thousands of young Canadians, establishing towns in the forest to consume Canadian produce and manufacture, and enabling us to coin our forests into gold. Nothing but a courageous policy is needed to secure this result. What we have we'll hold will do it. The Americans are bound to have our pulp wood in some form; and it is merely a question whether they will get it as logs, as pulp or as paper. It will pay us best to let them have it as paper."

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

A delegation of Quebec merchants recently asked the Provincial Prime Minister that the official duty for driving logs in the Chaudiere and Etchemin rivers be fixed and made known, to prevent disputes between the lumbermen and the officers of the revenue.

Vancouver shingle manufacturers are petitioning the Federal Government to impose an import duty on shingles from the United States. Shingles are now imported duty free. Canadian shingles have been practically driven out of the United States because of the duty of fifty cents per thousand imposed by Americans.

That smallpox has broken out in several lumber and construction camps throughout the Province of Quebec, is the latest report which has reached the Provincial Board of Health. No definite figures are at hand yet, but Dr. Pelletier, Secretary of the board, states that inspectors will be sent out to investigate the conditions and stop the contagion, if possible.

An increase of \$426,032 in imports over those of 1910 is shown in the figures for the Port of Portland, Maine, for 1911. The total value of imports last year was \$1,687,357. The increase was due chiefly to the large shipments of pulp wood and wood pulp from Canadian and Norwegian ports, imports of these materials for the year being valued at \$959,592.

A Washington, D.C., despatch says:—While foreign nations are clamoring for the free entry of woodpulp and paper into the United States on an equality with Canada, the Treasury Department has decreased the supply which can be imported from Canada without duty through an order relating to the Indian lands of Ontario. In future, woodpulp or paper made from the woods of these lands must

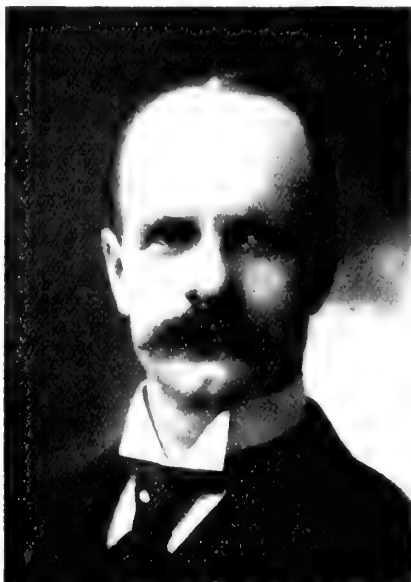
pay duty because of the Canadian regulation prohibiting the exportation of wood cut from Ontario Indian lands for the manufacture of wood pulp. This places the lands in the same class as the Crown lands, upon which exportation restrictions are placed, and is in accordance with the agreement with Canada.

Canada's export trade of wood pulp is increasing annually and during 1910 amounted in value to five million, seven hundred thousand and dollars, according to information furnished to the Dominion Forestry Branch by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The three hundred and twenty-nine thousand tons of pulp exported was an increase of forty-eight thousand tons over the amount shipped in 1909. Wood pulp exportations in 1910 amounted to seventy per cent. of the total produced in Canada, whereas in 1909 the proportion was only sixty-three per cent. Eighty-eight per cent. of the export was mechanical pulp, and that remaining twelve per cent. was chemical pulp. During 1910, over three-quarters of the pulp exported went to the United States, while shipments to nearly all other countries decreased. The United Kingdom takes most of the remaining one-quarter, although exports to these countries have fallen off greatly. Particularly is this so with chemical pulp, not one-seventh the amount being shipped in 1910 as in 1909. The average value per ton of the pulp exported in 1909 was \$14.67 for the mechanical and \$36.35 for the chemical pulp. This is a combined average of \$17.31 or 14 cents less per ton than for the previous year. The prices paid to Canadian exporters by the various importing countries were per ton for mechanical pulp: United States, \$16.09, or exactly the same as in 1909, and United Kingdom, \$15.78 or \$5.52 more. For chemical pulp, the amounts paid were: United States, \$36.32 per ton, and United Kingdom, \$41.60 per ton.

# Important Sawmills of the North Shore

**No. 8.—Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company's Excellent Plant at Little Current, Ont.—Splendid Facilities for Production and Shipment of Good Lumber—Modern Methods of Operation**

**A**MONG the tourists enjoying one of the Georgian Bay boat trips in the summer of 1908 was a lady of observant manner and inquisitive disposition. As the boat left the town of Little Current and steamed westward up the channel, she gazed in wonder at the north shore of the island. Pile after pile, nearly every pile full, made practically a solid wall of white pine lumber to the height of the boat's deck and almost half a mile long on the water front, and two saw mills, one at each end of the island, busily disgorging more white pine, which proceeded along the trams in great truck loads and disappeared behind the wall of lumber. After looking over the scene carefully, the lady spoke to her husband in an undertone, indicating by gestures, first the lumber docks and then a man who had embarked at Little Current and also stared—without enthusiasm—at the great wall of lumber. The husband approached the man. "Pardon me," he said, "but my wife wants to know what is going to be done with all that lumber." "That same question is costing me lots of sleep," replied the man, with a rather grim smile. "My company owns that lumber. We can't sell it and don't seem to be able to give it away, so I guess we'll have to burn it." The lady's curiosity was satisfied. Happily, however, sales were soon effected, boats arrived and the impending disaster was averted. This lady was only one of many persons—not only tourists, but lumber buyers and other men familiar with the lumber industry—whose attention



Mr. R. A. Edwards, President



Mr. R. E. Edwards, Vice-President



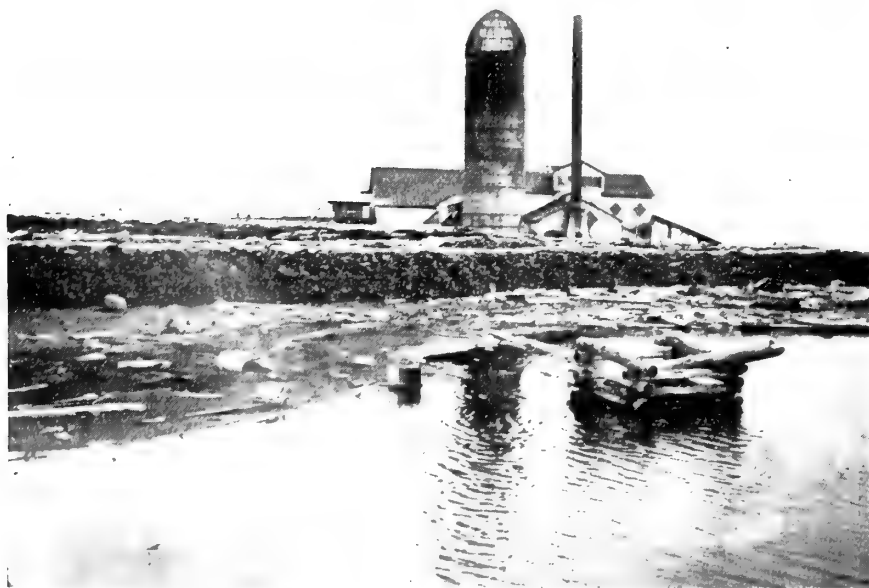
Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company—Logging Scene

has been attracted by the excellent stock of lumber and shipping facilities of the company which operates the Picnic Island plant.

The company is known as the Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Company, with its home office at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; logging headquarters at Webbwood, Ontario; and mills at Picnic Island, Little Current—one of the numerous Michigan lumber concerns which have gone to the Georgian Bay country for pine as their Michigan holdings neared depletion.

This company made its initial investment in Ontario pine in 1905, when it bought the township of Dunlop on the Spanish River, and has since then increased its holdings by the purchase of an adjoining township, within the last few months. It operates five camps, employing between 400 and 500 men, and produces annually between twenty and twenty-five million feet of white pine, norway and spruce lumber, principally white pine. It has adopted several methods for cheapening its logging and has in successful operation in its camps a number of labor saving devices, among them a steam pump for filling and thawing out its sprinkler tanks, a gasoline log loader, and also a steam log hauler, an account of which appeared in our September 1st issue. The logs are driven down the Spanish River to its mouth, sorted and rafted there and towed to the company's Little Current mills in rafts of about 50,000 pieces each.

The company's saw mill plant at Little Current is one of the

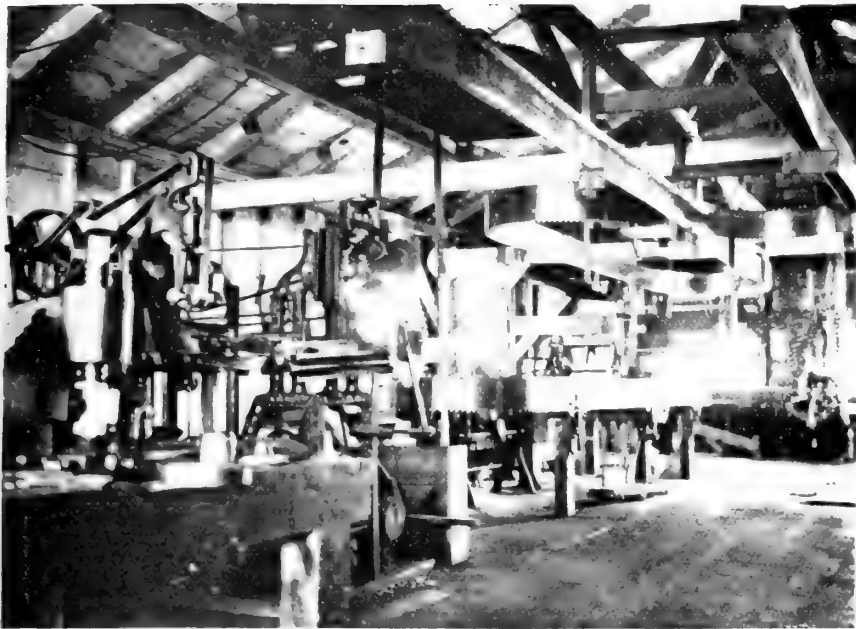


Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Co., Little Current, Ont.—View of Mill.



Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Co., Little Current, Ont.—View of Mill.

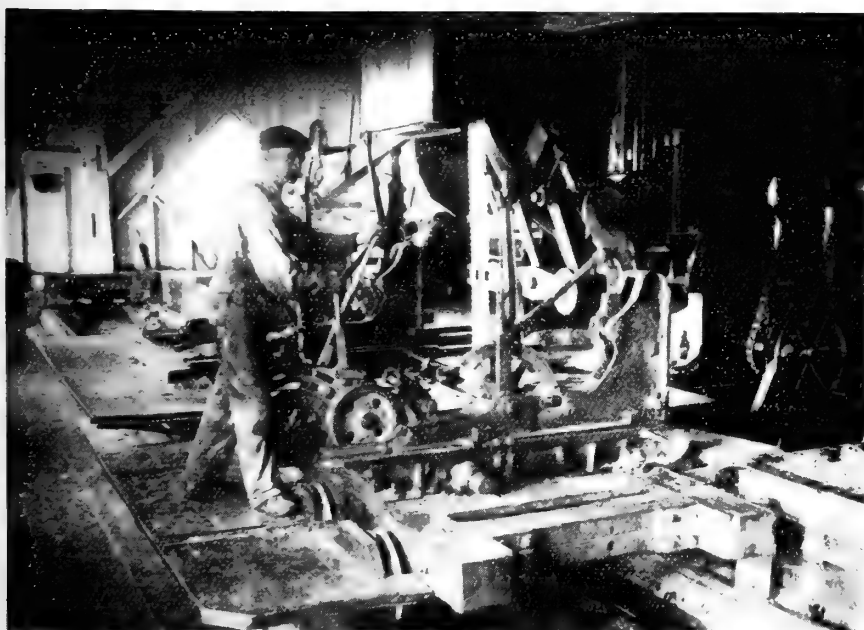




Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company—The Filing Room

most satisfactory on the north shore, for the sawing, drying and shipping of lumber. The log pond, entirely protected in any wind, and an adjoining bay which is used for storage, together hold in safety about 200,000 logs, and a sorting jack of four pockets between the main log pond and the jack ladder of the mill enables the company to separate white pine, norway and spruce logs before sawing, and also to make two sortings of its white pine logs. This facility enables it to get the greatest value out of its logs and is greatly appreciated by the company's customers.

The mill itself, now in a high state of efficiency as regards both daily output and quality of manufacture, is an interesting example of what can be done with a mill which had fallen into a bad state of repair, and also of the constant attention necessary to keep such a mill up. When it was taken over by the Wolverine Company in 1906 it had not been operated for several seasons, contained some machinery which had been superseded in most modern mills, and a good part of its essential timbering was in bad repair. It was hurriedly overhauled and some new machinery installed before the first season's sawing, and then as that season showed up many of its weak spots, was repaired part by part the following winter and spring, and has been every season since. One very satisfactory feature about it from the outset, however, was that the engine, gang, and band mill foundations were very firm, being built independently of the mill, direct on the rock which makes the island, and the resulting absence of vibration no doubt accounts in large part for the excellent quality of the manufacture. The mill itself is a two-storey frame building about 56 ft. by 150 ft., with a filing room above the saw floor and an iron roof. The machinery consists of a double cutting Waterous band mill on the right hand side, a circular saw on the left hand side to make cants for the gang, a 32-in. Wickes gang, two edgers, two slashers, and a lath mill, in addition to the usual equipment of steam kickers, loaders, niggers, live rolls, conveyors, etc.



Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company—The Double Band and Carriage

The boiler house is of stone with an iron roof, about 40 ft. by 50 ft. in size, and contains five 60-in. by 16-ft. horizontal boilers. The engines are two in number—one Wickes 24-in. x 32-in. which drives the circular, band and gang saws, the log jacker and part of the live rolls; and one Bay City, 20-in. x 20-in., which drives the edgers, trimmers, slashers, lath mill, conveyors and sorting chain. The mill has an average capacity of about 130 M. feet of well manufactured lumber and 40,000 lath per day of ten hours, although on thick lumber it has averaged as high as 165 M. feet per day of ten hours, for a month at a time.

One of the best features about the plant is the splendid facility it has for drying lumber. Picnic Island is practically a ledge of solid rock which dries quickly after a rain and does not hold moisture to stain the lumber. The island lies out in the channel in which there is always a wind blowing either up or down, so that the lumber is dried quickly and with very little stain. As an additional precaution the company sprinkles with a solution of bi-carbonate of soda all items that are susceptible to stain.

Everything possible has been done to minimize the fire risk. Through a large part of the yard and around the mill, a waterworks system is maintained, supplied from an elevated tank outside the yard limits. The tank is always kept full and is supplemented by a fire pump in the machine shop where its operation is independent of the mill. In addition, the water barrels scattered along the trams and through the yard are always kept filled. A four hundred foot clear space is maintained between the platform of the mill and the beginning of the lumber piles, and as the piling ground is kept picked up clean, the fire risk is very small, and a low insurance rate is enjoyed. As an example of the excellence of the fire protection, the former timber mill situated at the west end of the island, and operated by the company until it burned, was entirely destroyed by fire last summer, and though a gale of wind was blowing directly from it toward the lumber not a foot of lumber was burned.

The length of the water dock inside the fire limits is about 1,800 feet, the docks accommodating a maximum of about nine million feet and the yard about seven million. The docks are built of crib work directly upon the rock ledge of the island and weighted with stone. The rock formation makes it impossible to drive any piles. The ledge drops away rapidly under the docks so that there is plenty of water, and any lumber boats on the Great Lakes are able to take on full loads without lighterage.

In addition to the mill office and boarding houses there are about fifty dwelling houses on the island. Of these twenty-five are reserved for the office, mill and yard employees of the company, and the other twenty-five for the Indians who serve as vessel loaders. The company employs about ninety men in the mill proper, another fifty sorting logs, tramming and piling lumber, etc., and a maximum of about one hundred more when loading vessels. The average annual cut is from twenty to twenty-five million feet, although the company has cut as high as twenty-eight million feet in a season on day run.

The officers of the company are R. A. Edwards, president; R. E. Edwards, vice-president and general manager, and P. A. Shepard, secretary and treasurer. G. E. Hornibrook is local manager in charge of the sawmill operations, and W. J. Davis is mill foreman. R. J. Bartley is superintendent of the company's logging operations.

### Bitter Dispute Over Fort Frances Water Power

E. W. Backus, of the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company, International Falls, Minn., U. S. A., has issued a writ at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, against the Rat Portage Lumber Company, the Rainy River Lumber Company, the Shevlin-Clarke Company, the Northern Construction Company, and Lockhart & Company, for an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the natural flow of the Rainy River past the lands and works of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Middleton, before whom the application was made for a temporary injunction, held that an interim injunction would occasion greater injury to the defendants than the continuation of the evil to the trial would occasion the plaintiff, refused the application, and His Lordship says, in his written judgment that the plaintiff's rights are by no means clear, and that there is no doubt that the defendants have used the waters in the manner indicated for years. The plaintiffs are given leave to amend, as asked, by adding new defendants, and His Lordship suggested that a speedy trial be arranged.

A great deal of warm feeling has been developed at Fort Frances, Ont., over the situation. The Fort Frances Times, referring to the situation, says:

"Finding the water in the lake getting low, Mr. Backus wants all the stop logs removed from the temporary dams on streams running into Rainy Lake, thus lowering the lakes and streams where timber is piled awaiting the ice going out before being driven down to the lake. If the demand by Mr. Backus were acceded to, every lumberman and timber contractor having timber to drive on the upper streams and lakes, would have their logs stranded and tied up



and their mills idle next summer for want of logs to keep them running. It is little short of an outrage that our lumbermen should be handicapped and the timber industry of this district paralyzed in order that the water (Canadian water, mark you) should be obtained to run through an American house to grind Canadian pulpwood into pulp for manufacture on the American side with American labor.

"Our people have it rubbed in pretty well as it is, but how much longer our government will permit such a division to be allowed is something the people in this district would like to know. Things have come to a pretty state of affairs when an American corporation can come over here and take anything they like without as much as even thank you. The lumbermen should all unite in a protest to the minister of lands, forests and mines, backed up by the people that hands off is the watchword. The people are in no mood to be tricked out of everything by the American Power company.

### Lumbermen and Foresters in Convention

The annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which is to be held in Ottawa on Feb. 6th promises to be more interesting and more largely attended than any which the Association has formerly held. A feature of much additional interest is the fact that on Jan. 7th and 8th the 13th annual meeting and convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will also be held in Ottawa. It is expected that a large number of the lumbermen will remain and take an active part in the meetings of the Forestry Association. The forestry meeting will be held in the railway committee room of the Parliament Buildings and the proceedings will include the reading and discussion of a number of very interesting papers.

On Feb. 7th a joint banquet will be held by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the Canadian Forestry Association. Arrangements have been made with the railways for securing return tickets from any point in Canada east of Port Arthur at a single fare rate, the tickets to be good going Feb. 3rd to 8th inclusive, and returning until Monday, Feb. 12th.

Among the important matters to be discussed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Ottawa on February 6 are the following:

The Proposed Duty on Lumber Imported into Canada:—As very strong deputations are coming from British Columbia, it is important that all sections of the country should be fully represented.

Steps Necessary to be Taken to Prevent "Dumping" of Lumber into Canada in View of the Cancellation of the "Dumping" Clause by the Government.

The Extension of the Association's Trade Report Branch.

Proposed Reduction of the Annual Fee:—Moved by Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto; seconded by Dwight J. Turner, Toronto; That the annual fee of \$50 be reduced to \$25, if a corresponding increase in membership would result, thereby largely increasing the usefulness and value of the association.

### British Columbia's Forestry Plans

Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands for the Province of British Columbia, returned recently from a visit to Ottawa and to the National Irrigation Congress of the United States, at Chicago. In the course of an interview Hon. Mr. Ross said:—"During my visit I had an excellent opportunity to get in touch with many of those who are considered experts on irrigation on this continent. In conversation with Gifford Pinchot I talked on the organization of the forestry bureau, which it is proposed to establish in British Columbia. He expressed his warm sympathy with our efforts and said that the bureau would prove of inestimable benefit. He said that in dealing with such questions, Canada enjoyed a very great advantage over the United States, as we were not burdened with constitutional law. In this country also we are lucky in that the process of deliberate waste has not proceeded nearly as far as it has in the States when the work of the bureau was commenced there about 10 years ago.

"In connection with the decision of the government to establish a forestry bureau, that also will be put through the necessary legislative and other stages as rapidly as circumstances will permit. But you can easily understand that it is a question in which it is not wise to proceed too fast. It will be necessary to obtain the best expert advice available, and this we will proceed to do. This will take time but it would be obviously unwise to proceed in any other way. Meanwhile the work of forest protection from fire will be carried forward as satisfactorily and as thoroughly as it can possibly be under existent circumstances. Having obtained expert advice I expect that we shall be in a position to secure whatever legislation may be necessary during the session of 1912, for the establishment of our forestry department. Even then, however, some time must elapse before it can be got into running shape, and for that

reason it will be a good while yet before we will be in a position to make appointments in this new branch. In choosing the personnel of the new department we intend to get men who have technical as well as practical qualifications.

"While I was in Ottawa I spent some time going into the systems followed by the federal government both as regards irrigation and forestry, and I have no doubt that we shall be able to benefit greatly by the experience which the officials of the Dominion Government have already gained in these matters."

### Mountain Industry Marking Time

The mountain millmen of British Columbia are not making preparations for a big cut this year. Mr. Geo. D. McKay, provincial timber inspector, who has returned from a tour of the interior, points out that the mills had to close down sixty days earlier than they had intended because American millmen in Idaho and Washington unloaded their surplus low grades into the Canadian northwest at less than cost price. They rushed in three hundred million feet. The millmen, however, remain very hopeful and take encouragement from the fact that, although the immediate demand has been filled, the yards of the dealers in the northwest contain less than usual at this season of the year.

Mr. McKay reported that some camps in the interior were closing down and very few companies were putting in supplies for next month. "I found that there was no financial depression anywhere," he said, "but there certainly is a fall-off in the trade owing to the large amount of timber shipped into the prairie provinces from the United States. There is considerable activity in the Arrow and Kootenay lake district where work is in progress by contractors for the Manitoba and Alberta provincial governments, cutting down cedar poles for their telephone systems. The Canadian Pacific Railway is also active cutting a large order of railway ties."

Although the very sanguine expectations of an immense gain in the cut for the province have not been realized, it will be a banner year from the revenue producing standpoint, the royalties being more than \$30,000 more than ever before.

### Australian Imports of Canadian Timber

Australian trade returns of the importations of timber from Canada are only approximately correct, says the Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports. Shipments of British Columbia timber are frequently made by San Francisco brokers and invoiced by them on their own invoice forms. Thus the United States is credited, as the country of origin, with some of the cargoes of Douglas fir from mills in British Columbia. In making a comparison between the trade returns of each country, it will be noted that the Australian figures are for the calendar year, and the Canadian for the fiscal year ending on March 31. The values in the Commonwealth returns are shown as follows:—

Imports of timber from Canada in 1908..... £36,725

Imports of timber from Canada in 1909..... 84,849

Imports of timber from Canada in 1910..... 77,150

The values in the Canadian returns, converted at \$4.86 to the £, are shown thus:—

Exports of timber to Australia in 1908..... £107,166

Exports of timber to Australia in 1909..... 72,950

Exports of timber to Australia in 1910..... 101,333

Making allowance for the periods at which the two returns were compiled, it will be observed that the total Canadian exports for the three years 1908-10 exceeded in value that shown in the Australian trade figures by £82,725.

Melbourne and Adelaide import probably all the spruce shipped to Australia. There is no separate classification of this timber, but for the year ended on June 30, 1911, it is estimated that the imports into Melbourne were 5,555,000 feet and into Adelaide less than 2,000,000 feet. White pine from New Zealand and pine—imported in logs—from Siberia and Japan form the principal competition to spruce in the Australian markets.

A Vancouver, B.C., report states that Vancouver shingle manufacturers are petitioning the Federal government to impose an import duty on shingles from the U. S. Shingles are now imported duty free and forty million came in last year. Canadian shingles have been practically driven out of the United States because of the duty of fifty cents per thousand imposed by Americans.

John Yuille, Ontario lumber inspector, whose home was in Arnprior, died very suddenly at a lumber camp eight miles from Jocko station, Ont., on the T. & N. O. railway. Upon leaving the train at Jocko he complained of not feeling well, but insisted on walking to the camp. He became worse on the trail and did not reach the camp for seven hours, death coming shortly after.

## Signal Honor for Sarnia Lumberman

John McGibbon Elected Mayor by Largest Majority Ever Given in Sarnia Important Problems to be Handled



John McGibbon, Sarnia's New Mayor

Lumbermen in Canada are noted, among other things, for the enthusiastic interest which they take in the public affairs of the country. In Parliament, and in municipal councils they have long been an important factor in the direction of public business. An interesting instance is the case, Mr. John McGibbon, of Sarnia, Ont., one of the best known and most highly respected lumbermen in Western Ontario. At the municipal elections in the town of Sarnia, which were held on Jan. 1st, Mr. John McGibbon, whose portrait we are pleased to publish herewith, was elected to the important position of Mayor. The high respect in which he is held by the citizens of Sarnia is fairly illustrated by the fact that he received 1,250 votes while his op-

ponent received only 564. Mr. McGibbon's majority was therefore greater even than the total number of votes cast for his opponent. It was in fact the largest majority ever given to any Mayor, in the town of Sarnia.

Mayor McGibbon comes into the direction of the affairs of the town of Sarnia at a time when the important issues to be dealt with are more numerous than they have ever been before. For instance he will have to deal at once with the problem of taking over the Gas and Electric Light Company, of Sarnia, a step which both he and his opponent in the election supported strongly. This particular move was one of Mr. McGibbon's principal hobbies. We understand that arbitrators are now deciding upon the price to be paid by the city for this property. When the sale has been completed, Mayor McGibbon and his council will have to devote their attention to the management of the undertaking. Other important problems are pressing for solution, such as the movement of the intake pipe for the waterworks. That the town of Sarnia under the progressive management of its public spirited citizens is making rapid progress is also indicated by the fact that a large American company, Messrs. Mueller Bros., of Decatur, Ill., manufacturers of brass goods, plumbers' supplies, etc., have decided to locate a factory there. It is thus apparent that Mayor McGibbon will have his work cut out for him during 1912. His well-known business ability however, is certain to be devoted successfully to the solution of the numerous problems which will turn up. As a representative public citizen, the lumber industry and trade of Ontario have every reason to feel proud of Sarnia's new Mayor.

### Lumber Trade Calendars for 1912

Frank A. Cutting, 79 Summer street, Boston, Mass., buyer and seller of hemlock bark, has again favored his friends with an excellent calendar with large date figures and bearing an illustration of a car load of hemlock bark. The car represented is one of the well-known Cutting patent bark cars.

The Parry Sound Lumber Company, Parry Sound, Ont., have selected for their calendar this year, a companion picture to that which they chose last year. The new picture represents a couple of cruisers making a portage, the painting being by Philip R. Goodwin. The color reproduction of the painting is very truthful and the picture itself is one which will have an especial appeal for all lumbermen who have ever known anything of life in the woods.

Duhlmeier Brothers, manufacturers of hardwood lumber, Cincinnati, Ohio, always make a happy selection for their annual calendar. This year they have sent to their friends a calendar designed in light blue and white, containing in addition to the date pad, a dainty colored picture of a young lady carrying a bouquet of violets. The calendar is one which is sure to be welcomed gladly by all who are numbered among the friends of Messrs. Duhlmeier Brothers.

The Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont., have selected one of the most handsome calendars that have appeared for the year

1912. A beautiful reproduction of a painting by J. D. Gerome Ferris, entitled "The Golden Wedding" constitutes the greater part of the calendar, and the calendar pad itself is designed and mounted in excellent keeping with the illustration. The calendar is one which will attract universal admiration and will be gladly welcomed by all who are fortunate enough to receive a copy.

The Digby Lumber Company, Lindsay, Ont., have sent out to their friends a most attractive calendar for the year 1912. In addition to a large calendar pad mounted on a handsome dull green paper, the calendar is accompanied by a reproduction in colors of an excellent painting by W. Verplanck Birney, A.N.A. The picture represents the interior of a beautiful English house of a century ago. Seated near an open fireplace is the family solicitor vainly trying to explain to a young lady the intricacies of a badly tangled estate which has been left to her by her father. The calendar will be a welcome souvenir in the offices of all who are fortunate enough to receive a copy.

"Looking into the future" is the title of one of the most attractive calendar illustrations which have come to our notice during the present New Year. The calendar has been sent out by Messrs. Edward Clark & Sons, Stair Building, Toronto, the well-known dealers in all kinds of hardwoods. The general make-up of the calendar is excellent, the harmonious color scheme, both of the illustration and the mount, as well as of the calendar pad itself being very attractive. The colored illustration is a reproduction of a painting by Wm. Thorne, A.N.A. We feel certain that everyone who is fortunate enough to receive a copy of this beautiful calendar will consider themselves especially indebted to Messrs. Edward Clark & Sons.

The Fred S. Morse Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., U. S.A., have sent out for 1912 a unique and attractive calendar. A separate sheet is devoted to each month of the year and each sheet contains at the head in neat border design, a few sentences, printed in bold and artistic type, containing words of wisdom regarding the characteristics and business habits of mankind. These little sentences or maxims as they might more properly be called are all brief, bright and to the point. On the cover page of the calendar the company conveys its 1912 greetings to its friends and presents them with a business decalogue which will be read with much interest and approved by all who do business on the only invariably successful plan—square dealing and generous consideration of the interests of others, of which the Fred S. Morse Company themselves are noted exponents.

### Personal and Trade News of Interest to Lumbermen

E. W. Beckett has been appointed Crown Timber Agent at New Westminster, B.C.

A Barret & Company, Brule Lake, Ont., have completed their operations at Brule Lake Station and will not be cutting there in 1912.

Mr. George Cahoon, Jr., manager of the Laurentide Company, and Mr. J. H. A. Acer, of the same company, recently paid a visit to Montreal.

Joseph Oliver, of the Oliver Lumber Company, Toronto, has been elected to the Conference Committee of the Toronto Board of Trade, to represent the dealers in builders' supplies and lumber.

Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Campbell & Johnson, Toronto, will be one of the speakers at the annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association which is to be held at Winnipeg on Feb. 13th, 14th and 15th.

D. G. Gilmour, of Ottawa, who has been in the wholesale lumber business for some years, has associated himself with Mr. J. A. Belford, who for the past fifteen years has been with W. C. Edwards & Company. The new firm will be known as D. G. Gilmour & Company, with offices at 126 Sparks street, Ottawa, Ont.

In the last issue of the Canada Lumberman it was stated that Mr. Arthur Rushforth, 62 Dale street, Montreal, had been appointed British representative of the Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Company, who are building a factory in Montreal. Mr. Rushforth's address should have been given as 62 Dale street, Liverpool, England.

Gordon, Grant & Co., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, report under date of December 11th as follows:—The Schr. Mayola from Liverpool, N.S., arrived with a cargo of white pine boards to us which we sold promptly on arrival at full rates. An outlet for a small cargo of N. S. lumber containing a good proportion of shipping boards and about 20/30 M feet spruce boards can generally be found at advantageous rates.

# Extravagant Lumbering—Time to Halt

**Significant Statistics of Great Annual Destruction of Natural Resources—Duty of Government to Study All Possible Economies**

As every lumberman knows there is a tremendous waste in the manufacture of forest products. That this waste exists is not altogether the fault of the lumberman. When it is considered that he only manufacture what will pay a profit and turn it out in the form required by the people, it is doubtful if he can be blamed for very much of the waste.

The blame for the waste in the handling of the forest products lies with the governments and scientific institutions, who alone are able to gather the scientific staff and supply the money necessary to study the methods of use of wood products evolved in other countries, and to study in Canada the question of mechanical and chemical means of utilizing at a profit the great quantities of wood wasted yearly. It is strange that this question has not hitherto received public attention. Only a portion of the attention which has been devoted to improved methods of metallurgy, or to agriculture would have accomplished a great saving. That the lumber industry deserves it, is shown by the fact that the forest products of Canada are more valuable than any of the field crops, nearly twice as valuable as the total mineral products and over five times as valuable as the total of inland and ocean fisheries. That there is great room for improvement in the utilization of forest products is shown by the fact that about 20 per cent. of the entire tree is left in the forest to become a total waste, that 22 per cent. of the log goes into slabs and edgings, 14 per cent. into sawdust, and 13 per cent. into bark; all of which products are practically wasted, although they contain valuable constituents which are capable of being used at a profit.

What this waste means to Canada yearly is shown in the table given below.

Species	Lumber produced in 1909	Slabs, trimmings and edgings	Absolute waste in slabs, trimmings and edgings	Sawdust	Absolute waste in sawdust	Tops, stumps and logs
	Board Feet	Cubic Feet	Cubic Ft.	Cubic Ft.	Cubic Ft.	Cubic Ft.
Total	4,900,000,000	154,000,000	47,740,000	96,000,000	9,600,000	175,000,000
Spruce	1,300,000,000	40,920,000	12,700,000	24,000,000	2,400,000	42,500,000
White pine	1,000,000,000	31,460,000	9,800,000	19,000,000	1,900,000	35,700,000
Douglas fir	450,000,000	14,080,000	4,400,000	8,000,000	800,000	41,600,000
Hemlock	300,000,000	9,460,000	2,900,000	6,000,000	600,000	1,100,000
Cedar	160,000,000	5,060,000	1,600,000	3,000,000	300,000	600,000
Red pine	150,000,000	4,620,000	1,400,000	3,000,000	300,000	500,000
Balsam	90,000,000	2,860,000	900,000	2,000,000	200,000	300,000
Tamarack	65,000,000	1,980,000	600,000	1,000,000	100,000	250,000
Birch	60,000,000	1,980,000	600,000	1,000,000	100,000	250,000
Maple	55,000,000	1,760,000	500,000	1,000,000	100,000	200,000
Basswood	50,000,000	1,540,000	500,000	1,000,000	100,000	150,000
Elm	45,000,000	1,320,000	400,000	1,000,000	100,000	150,000
Others	1,175,000,000	36,960,000	11,500,000	22,000,000	2,200,000	4,200,000

In the table given above there are shown both the total quantities of slabs, trimmings, etc., and sawdust produced, and the quantities wasted. It has been found from investigations that of all sawmill slabs and trimmings produced and unused for lath, twenty-five per cent. are used for fuel; forty-four per cent. are sold for fuel, and thirty-one per cent. are burned in the incinerators or otherwise destroyed. In the same way it has been learned that about ninety per cent. of the sawdust is burned at the mills for fuel and ten per cent. is wasted. No bark is used in any way. It is practically all a total waste. The material left in the woods, shown in the last column, is practically all a total waste.

## Possible Uses

All woods containing turpentine in sufficient quantities can be utilized for the production of this material by the process of steam distillation. The two Canadian woods that could be utilized for this purpose are Douglas fir and western yellow pine. A plant was started for the distillation of the waste of these species on the coast two years ago but was unsuccessful. The process consists in chipping the woods into small pieces, treating it in a closed steel retort with steam under pressure and condensing the escaping vapours which consist of steam and the volatile oil from the wood. By this process the wood fibre is not at all injured and the steam chips can be used for fuel as well as before treatment. For this reason not only the absolute waste as shown above can be used, but also the slabs, edgings and sawdust which are used as fuel. This would amount in the case of Douglas fir to about 15,000,000 cubic feet or 165,000 cords annually. The average yield of turpentine from this material would be about 1/3 gal. per cord or about 55,000 gals. per year from the sawmill waste of Douglas fir. In addition to the sawmill waste the tops, large stumps and wood waste can also be worked up in the same manner. There are about 116,000,000 cubic feet or about 1,300,000 cords of such material wasted annually in British Columbia. This would produce 1/3 gal. of turpentine per cord or 130,000

gals. per year, thus giving 185,000 gals. of turpentine per year from the waste of Douglas fir.

Beech, birch and maple are cut each year to the extent of about 60,000 cords for the production of wood alcohol, acetate of lime and charcoal by destructive distillation. Although sawmill slabs are perfectly satisfactory for distillation and are used for that purpose in the United States, practically none are used in Canada. The hardwoods, birch, maple, basswood and elm are used for this purpose. About 6,600,000 cubic feet or 73,000 cords of slabs of these species are produced in Canada yearly. These slabs, if distilled, would produce nearly half a million dollars' worth of by-products.

## Converting Waste into Pulp

Hemlock, spruce and poplar are at present being used in large quantities for the manufacture of pulp. Douglas fir and the various species of pine are used to a smaller extent but have proven satisfactory for various grades of paper. Experiments which have been carried on during the past two or three years have shown that almost any wood can be made into commercial pulp. The use of waste material for pulp making requires considerable study as sawmill waste contains more knots, bark, rotten wood and dirt than the class of wood generally used by the pulp mills. The removal of these impurities renders the cooking process expensive. It may be mentioned here that the only way to manufacture sawmill waste into pulp is by some chemical process. About four pulp mills closely connected with sawmills are now using slabs for the manufacture of pulp in Canada. About 260,000 cords of sawmill waste were used for the manufacture of pulp in 1910. Sawmill waste for this purpose is valued as high as six or seven dollars per cord. The utilization of sawdust by this process has been little investigated up to the present time, but according to some authorities has possibilities. No final solution can at present be offered and sawdust will therefore be left out of account in considering wastes.

If the slabs and trimmings from the spruce and hemlock lumber manufactured in Canada in 1910 had been used for paper making there would have been available 592,000 cords or almost as much as was actually used for pulp making in this country in that year. The distillation of Douglas fir waste as mentioned above does not prevent the use of the same material afterwards for paper making since the wood fibre is not injured by steam distillation. The only species which need be left out of the grand total which could be used for pulp are therefore birch, maple, basswood and elm, which have been considered as already utilized by destructive distillation. The total available waste in slabs, trimmings, tops and slash left in the woods is about 3,500,000 cords per year or six times as much wood as is at present used by the pulp industry. The utilization of this wood would bring almost as much wealth into the country as is now represented by the whole lumber industry.

Bark is not as closely utilized as it might be. There is about \$430,000 worth of hemlock bark wasted yearly in Canada. Practically all the bark of the western hemlock is also wasted, although it contains twice as much tannin as the eastern hemlock. Other barks which contain tannin, but which are not used at present, are beech, birch, poplar and spruce.

There are several other possible uses which might be developed to produce wealth from wood products at present wasted. Oxalic acid may be made by treating sawdust with fused caustic alkali. No oxalic acid is manufactured in Canada at present.

Ethyl or grain alcohol may be made by treating sawdust with dilute sulphuric acid and fermenting the sugar so formed. This process is now used in France and it is claimed that it can be successfully used in Canada. From 15 to 30 gallons of alcohol can be produced from a ton of sawdust.

Sawdust has three marked mechanical or physical properties which give it commercial value. It is elastic, absorptive and non-conducting. For these reasons it is valuable as a packing material, as an absorbent in the manufacture of dynamite and for polishing and cleansing purposes in the metallic industries.

The utilization of sawdust as a wood substitute has been carried out to a considerable extent in England and France. It is used especially where the elasticity and strength of natural wood are not necessary. In moldings, carvings and paneling the methods all consist of mixing the sawdust with a binding material which hardens on drying or on heating and then moulding the mixture under pressure and heat. Water glass, glue, resin, plaster of paris, blood and casein are the binders used. A flooring material made of sawdust



and Portland cement is used in Germany in place of plank flooring. It is lighter and more plastic than cement and does not crack. This material has been used with excellent results on the decks of trans-Atlantic vessels. At least one factory is manufacturing this flooring in Canada.

The utilization of all the forest products at present wasted is so important to the community at large as well as to the lumbermen that the government should at once undertake a detailed study of

all the sources of waste in forest products with a view to learning by investigation in other countries and by experiment, the different means by which the waste products could be profitably utilized. The necessary experiments and investigations are too varied and expensive to be carried on by any one concern or association. The work can be handled only by the government and can best be handled by that branch of it which is at present charged with forest administration.

# Cost of Saving Mill Waste Products

## Analysis of Methods Employed in a Large Mill—Expenses Involved and Markets Available the Most Important Features

A well informed lumber salesman was discussing the other day some of the factors of lumber manufacture which contribute to the amount of waste sent to the refuse burner, and mentioned prominently the desire to secure a large output and low manufacturing cost. In this remark the assumption was that any effort at saving smaller pieces of lumber must necessarily reduce materially the daily output of the mill, and must also raise the average manufacturing cost per thousand feet.

It seems desirable therefore to review the details involved and see just what might be involved in an effort to get more product from the log, as affecting the operating cost. The American Lumberman some time ago described the operations of a large mill whose special savings of short lumber amount to about 4 per cent. of its output, meaning that it gets 1,000 feet of product out of logs that in the average mill of the better class would turn out 960 feet.

About half of this saving of short lumber is in the drying process, in recutting dry kiln degrades, particularly "twisters," into shorter pieces from which the warp can be dressed, producing straight short uppers. The other half of the savings is at the sawmill, in thinner slabbing of logs in the recovery of pieces which in the ordinary process go to the burner in a practically manufactured state, requiring only an edging or trimming operation to complete the finished board. There is no information at hand as to the proportion between these two sources of saving, but for the purpose of the article it will be assumed that half the saving—1 per cent. of the entire lumber product—is gained by thinner slabbing, involving an extra operation of the main sawing machinery, and a similar amount of edging and trimming.

### Where the Time is Used

In the sawing of a log into lumber a certain portion of the time is used in placing the log on the carriage and in turning it. Thinner slabbing does not add to this time, as it does not involve any extra manipulations of the log on the carriage. The only extra time involved is in the extra cuts. Of the cutting time a portion is used in actual travel of the saw through the log and in the reverse travel through the same distance; and a portion is occupied in reversing direction at the beginning and end of the cut. The first slab is a waney slab, and thinner slabbing would save short pieces of lumber. The obverse slab (on a straight log) is a straight slab and thinner slabbing produces long narrow boards. In the first instance a short travel of the carriage is concerned, the actual cutting and return being accomplished at approximately the same lineal speed, but the reversing time being the same as on the longer cut. Obviously, therefore, thinner slabbing results in producing lumber at a lower production rate, with reference to both the waney and long slabs. Just what the resultant added sawing cost would be could be determined quite closely by time studies with a stop watch. The product obtained by thinner slabbing is of course high grade, since it comes from the outside of the log, and consists of pieces either short or narrow, or both. The narrow strips saved from the longer slabs immediately go into regular product, there being ample use for them in regular planing mill product; and the saving they represent was not figured into the 4 per cent. which the sawmill in question saved, this being entirely short lumber.

### Value Must Repay Sawing Cost

It is obvious, therefore, that lumber from thinner slabbing must be of sufficient value to bear its proportion of the actual sawing cost, which is not merely the average sawing cost of all product but the greater cost per thousand feet which is directly applied to it. In other words, the lumber product of the day saved from the short slabs must be charged with such a part of the day's mill operating expense that the average cost of the other product will remain at the same figure that would have been produced had the thinner slabbing practice not been followed.

It should be equally clear, but in many cases is not taken into consideration, that the entire cost of stumpage and logging is borne by that product which is saved, and that the recovery of additional product by thin slabbing should not be charged with any portion of this antecedent burden. Both here and at all other points in the process the law which applies is that it is unprofitable to waste a piece of material which is of sufficient value to cover the direct costs actually involved in its recovery.

Thinner slabbing also has an effect upon the subsequent auxiliary operations. Lumber produced on the carriage from the squared log is already edged, though certain boards must go through the edger for ripping. The edging operation is confined to boards produced in squaring the log, and thinner slabbing increases the proportion of such boards and consequently the work required at the edger in a proportion much greater than the increase of product obtained from the given log. On the other hand the lessened output of the band saw involved in thin slabbing gives extra time to the edger for performing the work, so these two factors largely compensate. A modern mill is or should be designed with ample capacity back of the saws, so that its output is limited only by the capacity of the main sawing machinery installed.

### Other Material Available

An inspection of the refuse conveyor at almost any mill will show that while much of the material consists of slabs a very material volume is composed of pieces which have already been sawed to thickness and need only edging or trimming for recovery of small pieces of good lumber, often absolutely clear lumber. The extra work involved at the edger or trimmer in most cases, as suggested by the preceding paragraph, may be absorbed by the reverse capacity of machines and men, and this product recovered as an additional product without in any way slowing the productive capacity of the plant on the regular product. In as far as this is done, therefore, such short lumber should bear only its costs of handling from the tail to the mill. It is relieved not only from burden of stumpage, cutting and railroad cost, but from burden of milling.

The lumber coming from the dry kiln in a warped condition, or with other kiln defects injuring only a portion of the piece, under ordinary routine may be thrown away or thrown into the lower grade involving a material sacrifice of value. With respect only to the first class of degrades, those which would otherwise have been wasted, it is clear that their recovery involves only the cost of cutting up into usable shorts, selling and shipping them. Such recovered product is relieved from participation in dry kiln costs as well as in the antecedent costs, since had it not been saved the kiln costs would have been spread only upon the volume of usable product taken from the kilns.

### Handling Cost Greater

The costs from the tail of the mill on short product as compared with the regular lengths are obviously somewhat greater as far as handling of product is concerned. The mill previously mentioned keeps this a minimum by labor specialization. The short common is taken from the chain and piled in the special short lumber alley by men who work on it exclusively, and are trained to quick, light motions. In handling in and out of kiln and handling to the planer, and through the shipping operation, this increased handling cost accrues; but it is found possible to keep a fast feed planer filled to capacity in working 4 or 6-foot boards, or strips, or very nearly so. It costs more to sell the short product, or any product for which a market must be developed, as compared with staple items of demand. It is natural, however, in the development of an outlet for such lumber, to specialize on special dimension patterns, involving special working, but resulting perhaps in a selling value of \$20 or better as compared with \$16 or less for the same stock in stock millwork patterns. Such an increase in value where



it can be produced takes care not only of extra planing mill cost involved but to any added cost of selling.

This discussion of course has dealt only with broad general principles to be followed in keeping the costs on this class of product. What the actual figures might be could be determined only by careful time study and analysis as applied to actual efforts toward saving of waste.

#### Table of Approximate Costs

For the purpose of illustrating how these principles would work out the following table has been prepared, assuming approximate operation costs for the regular stock as shown in first column, and a certain increase of costs for the three classes of recovered wastes already referred to:

	96 percent Regular Product	1 percent Thin Slabbing	1 percent Edging Trimming	2 percent Kiln Waste
Stumpage per M. feet of.				
regular product. . . . .	\$ 5.00	\$ . . .	\$ . . .	\$ . . .
Cutting and skidding . . . . .	2.25	. . .	. . .	. . .
Logging road operation. . . . .	1.75	. . .	. . .	. . .
Sawmill operation. . . . .	2.00	3.00	. . .	. . .
Dry kiln operation . . . . .	.50	.60	.60	. . .
Planing mill operation. . . . .	.75	1.00	1.00	1.25
Selling and shipping. . . . .	.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
Overhead . . . . .	2.00	.00	.40	.35
Total cost per M. feet. . . . .	\$15.00	\$7.60	\$3.00	\$2.60

The bearing of the above figures in regard to the classes of material that it will be profitable to recover in each class of operation is quite evident. Stock of much lower grade and value may be recovered from sawed waste requiring only trimming and edging, and from dry kiln waste, than from thin slabbing operations. The effect on the daily output of the mill is not so manifest. Following the assumption of the above figures, that in the thin slabbing cuts it will take three minutes to produce a quantity of product that would be produced in two minutes in the regular product of the log, the daily output of a mill normally cutting 150,000 feet of lumber daily in regular product would by the introduction of these waste saving practices be as follows:

	Feet	Sawbill
Regular product at \$2 (96 per cent.) . . . . .	147,686	\$295,372
From thinner slabbing (1 per cent.) at \$3 . . . . .	1,538	4,614
From closer edging and trimming (1 per cent.) . . . . .	1,538	. . . . .
From dry kiln waste recovered (2 per cent.) . . . . .	3,076	. . . . .
Total daily output. . . . .	153,838	. . . . .
Total sawbill . . . . .		\$299,986

From which it will be seen that while the daily cost of mill operation, \$300, remains the same, it has used a smaller quantity of logs and produced a larger quantity of lumber, because of the fact that so much of the waste recovered has not involved additional work of the main sawing machinery, by whose productive capacity the capacity of the mill as a whole is limited.

The aggregate costs of operation from the tail of the mill will of course be increased to the extent of the increased product, and to the further extent of the increased unit costs extended upon the short lumber, as shown in the first table. These factors might be very materially varied (for example, the cost of bandsawing the short lumber might be increased to \$4 instead of \$3) without reversing the situation that the more economical manufacturing method really increases the daily capacity of the mill instead of decreasing it.

#### Market Outlets for Short Lengths

Any extensive saving of short lumber of course requires the development of market outlets whether for factory dimension purposes or for retail sale for purposes for which long lengths are now cut up at the job. As such outlets are developed a further economy in present methods of manipulation in manufacture will be introduced. A board having a bad defect near one end and one edge is edged instead of trimmed, even though it involves much greater waste, because the long narrow board is easier to sell than the wide one. With this question is closely allied the problem of the shop board which carries defective stock a thousand miles to the factory, where the defect is cut out and thrown away at greater labor cost than would have been involved at the mill, not figuring the lost freight cost. On the other hand the factory may cut out the knot or other defect in 6 inches of waste, where the mill cutting to even lengths only would have wasted 2 feet. Even lengths involve a waste on 4 and 6-foot lumber double that on 12 and 14-foot. The mill whose specialized practices have been carefully studied and which is repeatedly referred to in this article saves 5 feet of good lumber in a short board, not by the use of a special trimmer, but by trimming to 6 feet and letting the board carry the lineal foot

of waste until it reaches the cutting saws in the planing mill. In the building trade as well as for factory purposes 5 and 7-foot lengths in many items are just as useful as 4 and 6-foot, and in the necessary progress of the industry this use must as surely be provided for.

It will of course be understood that this article deals only with cost methods of determining the division between profitable and unprofitable waste at the various points where waste material occurs, in the operation of ordinary sawmill equipment. In northern pine and in hardwoods, where the product of the log is very closely utilized, a special pony band or a complete department is often added, working entirely upon the refuse of the main mill.—American Lumberman.

## Letters to the Editor

### Endorses Proposal

Pickering, Ont., January 8, 1912.

Editor of Canada Lumberman:—

We heartily endorse the sentiments expressed in your pamphlet on grading and inspection of lumber, and feel it is high time that something was done in appointing inspectors to place lumber on a uniform grade, as we have considerable trouble with shippers in settling disagreements about the grade of lumber shipped and the grade we ordered. The shipper always claims that the grade shipped is all right. Yours truly,

W. D. GORDON & SON.

### Would Welcome Hemlock Grading Rules

Montreal, Que., January 3, 1912.

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—

Our company would gladly welcome the adoption of grading rules for hemlock as we feel it would put all concerned on a better trading basis.

The conditions in the Ottawa Valley and Quebec are materially different than those of Ontario west and I am afraid it will be some time before the manufacturers and consumers can come to an understanding on the hemlock situation. We hope, however, that the action taken by the trade in Ontario to put in force a set of rules will have its effect and bring about the conversion of all manufacturers and wholesalers throughout Canada. Yours truly,

GEO. M. JANES,  
Fassett Lumber Company, Ltd.

### Hemlock Rules for Ottawa Valley

Fassett, Que., January 6, 1912.

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—

We think that all manufacturers of hemlock on the Ottawa River should get together and decide to establish grades for hemlock—as, as it is at the present time, every mill has a grade of its own, and parties buying hemlock never know what they are going to get in the way of grades when they change from one mill to another. We believe Ontario manufacturers are taking the right step in establishing a grade of this lumber.

Yours very truly,  
FASSETT LUMBER COMPANY,  
Fassett, Que.

### Canadian Railways Using Creosoted Ties

The C. P. R. has made a contract with the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, a subsidiary company of the Dominion Steel Company, for creosoting for the railway one million ties a year. The work will be done at a new plant near the town of Transcona, Man., where 1,000 ties may be treated simultaneously. The Canadian Northern is to apply a similar treatment to the ties of its railway system, and the creosoting is to be carried out at a plant now being established at Fort Francis. Owing to the growing scarcity and increased cost of hard woods, it is probable that experiments will be made with creosoted poplar ties.

### Great Britain Timber Imports

Imports of wood and timber into Great Britain during the first 11 months of 1911 amounted in value to £24,288,402, against £24,691,402 during the corresponding period of 1910, thus showing a decrease of £453,000. As compared with the corresponding period of 1909 these imports showed an increase of £2,216,370. The imports of manufactures of wood and timber including furniture, during the same period amounted in value to £3,312,021, an increase of £203,709 over the imports during the corresponding period of 1910 and £450,135 over the imports of the corresponding period of 1909.

# The Band Saw

Third Article of Series Specially  
Written for the Canada Lum-  
berman by Hapsburg Liebe.

## The Back

No band, no matter how proficiently hammered and tensioned and toothed, will be much of a credit to the filer who fathered its fitting unless the back is in the correct and proper shape. By the correct and proper shape, I mean suitable to conditions as they exist with the mill on which the saw is run. There can be laid down no hard and fast rule here, for, I repeat, the back, in order that it may do its duty in standing up to the other parts of the blade, must be dependent upon the condition of the mill. If it is too loose, so loose that it flaps badly when the saw is running, it will not be able to do its part—and it is an important part—in guiding the rest of the blade, and will give either way readily. However, perhaps its most marked tendency is that of flying outward from the effect of centrifugal force; therefore, unless the guides to the rear are kept in the very pink of condition, it will lend a quick influence to leading the blade out of the log when entering the cut. If, on the other hand, the back is too tight, the toothed edge will of course be too loose to stand up to its work, and will dodge and lead at the slightest provocation, either of timber or of feed. No amount of good, even tension and levelling can overcome the detrimental effect of a loose front; it will dodge anyway, even with moderate feed, even in the softest timber.

For a mill in good shape, a very little crown is ordinarily sufficient, say, for example, 1/64-inch in every five feet of length. For the mill the wheels of which are worn on the front, more crown is required—for a reason that is too plain to need explanation. Sometimes, however, it has appeared to me that mills, even of the same make and size, whose wheels were fairly true, possessed certain individualities that catered better to one degree of crown than to another. This, of course, is a place wherein the judgment of the filer must be acted upon. To relate one of these inexplicable, freakish occurrences, I knew a filer, a capable and experienced man, who was put to his wits end to hold a position, using 1/32-inch crown in five feet, with the mill and wheels in good shape so far as he could see. The next man, a filer with a score of years of experience, went right in and pulled the backs out to 1/16-inch in five feet, and the saws ran perfectly, cracking only moderately. This, however, is an extreme case, and is an example that should not be emulated by young filers without every consideration beforehand.

Perhaps one reason for the varying degrees of crown required for good work on the different mills, is the varying lengths between wheels; that is, the varying lengths of saw between the points of contact on the upper and lower wheels. There are mills that are coupled short; others are coupled out long. Then, too, the width and thickness of the blade may govern crown to an extent. A little careful experimenting will soon reveal to the filer the best amount of crown for his mill.

## The Crowned-back Band Saw

As may have been gathered from that which I have just written, I am a most ardent advocate of the crowned-back band saw, and I believe sincerely that I can answer with sound reasoning every argument to the contrary. The idea has been advanced that there must of a necessity be a measure of slipping with the crowned-back, through the process of one edge keeping up with the other; or, which is the same thing literally, one edge keeping back with the other. It is an argument easily answered: steel is very sensitive and elastic, far more so than most people would be willing to believe at first blush; when the saw is strained up taut the edges are of nearly the same length through the short edge stretching and becoming thereby tighter. If this is not sufficient as an antidote, the tilt of the upper wheel will take up virtually all the remaining excessive length of one edge over the other. But, perhaps, the best argument for the full back is the fact that it is being used with much success every day.

To go a little deeper into the subject, a saw put up straight on the bench must begin to become hollow in its back from the very outset, it is evident, through the stretching of the front by the strain of the cut, by friction against the sides of the cut, and by the heating of the points as they are doing the work of cutting. Then, it is easily seen, one run of the straight-back saw has caused a deterioration in a degree. My first reasons for being an advocate of the crowned back are: The saw so put up carries with it an antidote for the stretching of the front through friction and the strain it must bear as it is pulled through the log; it offers to the log a slightly

concaved cutting edge if not a straight cutting edge, which must be better than a cutting edge bellying slightly to the timber. This latter named condition is as subtle and effective an invitation to snaky lines as can well be imagined. To say another word concerning the proper degree of crown, which will generally work to satisfaction, and will almost do for a hard and fast rule, the saw, while standing still, should feel to the hand a little looser on the back than on the front. But it should be run for several revolutions, in order that it may find its proper place on the wheels, before this test is put into effect, or the result may prove to be misleading.

Concerning the gage by which the back is fitted, for my part of it I have always used one with three points, the middle point being back from a line formed by the two end points sufficiently to give the degree of crown desired in the saw. As one need never start over the back at the same place, which means that one may begin at random, this method will be found both easy and satisfactory. There is but a narrow space to watch with the three-point gage; with the old-style gage there are five or six feet to keep under constant observation. Also a perfectly even back may be fitted by means of the three-point gage; for but one circle can pass it if one does his duty in the work. The back, however, should be tested not less than every half length of the three-point gage. If a true long straight-edge is not available for adjusting the central point, a silk thread stretched from the end points tightly will show up the space between the central point and the line. The slight adjustment necessary may be readily and quickly made with a file.

## Cracking

This is a malady that comes to all filing rooms, good and bad, big and little, old and new, inevitably. Many fractures may speak volumes against the skill of the filer who is responsible for the saws that carry them; a few may speak volumes in favor of the filer who has them. In the latter case, it may show that the filer is making his saws put into execution every particle of good and power there is in them, running his tension so close and so high in order that he may get a maximum of output, that absolute freedom from cracking is impossible; in the former case it may mean that the fractures are a result of poor fitting or too much weight, or that the mill or track is in bad condition. However, in any instance, cracking is a thing that few of us do not regret to see when it attacks the blades in our charge.

Naturally, the prevention is better than the cure, unless it means a telling decrease in the mill cut. I will add here that I have never seen many permanent cures other than a braze. The causes of fracture, however, when understood, may be watched, and the number of brazes lessened thereby. Still, the causes are numerous—so very numerous, that perhaps no one could name them all. Nevertheless, it is commonly agreed that the chief causes are irregular tension; buckling of surplus metal or strain beyond the capacity of the steel through high tension; too narrow a tire; vibration; case-hardening from running too hard against the guides or from contact with guides made of metal that is too hard in itself, or from having been crowded back upon the cast-iron of the mill base or against the back guard wheel; burning of the throats by an emery wheel too hard for the work, or too hard grinding with a wheel of suitable grain and grade; sharp throats; an unduly heavy weight on the running saw; a mill deplorably out of condition. And of these causes I deem irregular tension one of the most fruitful of evil effects.

But, once cracks have come, they demand the best of treatment, and later the best of care, if one is going to prevent them from going farther into the blade. In the primary step in this direction, several kinds of punches are used to stop the fracture; drills, too, are sometimes used to put holes at the root of the crack; also plain cold chisels have been used to cut almost through the saw to keep the crack from going deeper. Of the punches, the half-moon, or crescent-shaped punch, is not to be despised; also the punch that leaves a long oval indentation is good. Many filers whom I have known used the common centre punch quite successfully—and one of these men used it in a manner sufficiently unique to admit of telling about it. Instead of punching at the extreme bottom of the crack, he punched on either side of the bottom, his claim being that this closed the end of the crack and made the point of bending concentrate to each side of the fracture's end rather than at the fracture itself.

Whichever punch you use, try punching on the end of the leveling block instead of on the hard anvil; the latter jams the little mole-

cles of steel and makes them hard and brittle, robbing them of their elasticity. After punching on one end of the cast-iron levelling block, turn the blade over and file away the little rise that the punch made from the other side. Now punch from this side, and there will be a hole almost through the saw. This done, level both sides and restore the tension let out by the crack and the punching of it. The bottom of the fracture should be regarded as the edge of the saw, and the tire should run inward and around it. It is well to leave a little heavier tire than usually is carried elsewhere, on account of the weakened width. After treatment for fracture, the back should be examined closely, as the punch will stretch the edge upon which it is applied, bringing the opposite edge hollow.

#### Cracks in Centre of Blade

Cracking in the centre of the blade, according to my way of looking at it, is usually brought about through too deep a tension. My reason for thinking thus is that when I had them they were always in old saws, saws that I wanted to make stand up regardless of anything but a good cut, and therefore went farther with the tension than was my wont to go with new blades. Perhaps, too, case-hardening is responsible for many centre cracks; especially when they come thickly in the quarters kept polished brightly by friction against the guides. When a centre crack of any length terminates near to an edge, it should be taken out by brazing, else the little of steel between it and the edge may give way, and the saw be wrecked before the sawyer can stop the mill.

Cracks in brazes should be watched closely, and a joint so affected should be levelled and tensioned frequently. The reason for this caution is obvious; the braze, not having the stiffness of the other parts of the saw, will be inclined to take the curvature of the wheel, pulling almost straight between wheels, thereby concentrating a very sharp and continual bend at the root of the crack and subjecting it to great liability of going farther. It is also well to bear in mind that if a crack in any part of the blade should become deep enough to allow the upper side to hang on a knot on the log or even on the guide, it will result in a completely demolished saw, a thing which may possibly result in injury to life and limb. And it is not an admirable procedure to run saws with as deep cracks in the brazes as in the sound part of the blade.

#### The Other Fellow's Faults in Machine Woodworking

By C. H. Brown

A few days ago a man came after me to fix up some machines for him and to sharpen the knives on all of them. On the way to his place we drove past a man cutting wood, some of the timber he was cutting being for my friend's factory.

He spoke to the wood-cutter about his timber and took occasion to have a look at the cutter's axe. Smiling to me, he asked the man if he ever sharpened his tools. The old man told him he did when he got a chance.

When we arrived at the mill, I thought of the wood-chopper. The mill man was doing exactly what he had found fault with in the axe man—he was chopping with a dull axe. He had only one set of knives each for his planer, the jointer and wood-worker. When they were dull, as they were at times, the machines had to be stopped until the knives were ground, and as there was no grinder, nothing but the plain emery-wheel stand in the usual dark corner, the job was put off as long as possible.

I rigged up a wooden frame and a slide to hold the knife, and finally got a fair job of the set, but it cost this mill man about half as much for the time as a grinder would have cost, and the tools would have been in better condition at that, for home-made wooden rigs are at best but sorry excuses for grinding planer knives.

Yes, this man was chopping with a dull axe, only he did not know it. He had the means to sharpen his axe, too, while the old man was doing the best he could with the means at his command.—Wood Craft.

#### Speeding Up the Planer

By J. Wallace

I don't know that anyone ever tried to see how fast he could run a cylinder before it would burst, like the tests made on pulleys, but it would be worth knowing. It is not likely that the cylinder would let go, because the journals are hardly strong enough to stand as much as the cylinders. Of course, I don't mean that the cylinder would fly to pieces like a pulley does, but how soon or at what speed would it tear loose in its bearings?

I once went in a shop where an 8-inch machine was being tested. The machinist told me they always tested at 5,000 a minute and were intended to run at 4,500. That looked all right, but if I had an 8-inch machine that would not stand for 5,000 in the shop, I would want to send it back home. It was all well enough to talk moderate speed when we had the old many-jointed frame machines

that you could rack apart at high speed, but you can't do that now with the one-piece construction.

The planer I saw being tested at 5,000 was an 8-inch machine. Shortly after that I went into a planing-mill where the keen sound of the planer indicated something extra in the speed line, and I found a 14-inch machine being run at 5,560 a minute and the planer man cussed the darn thing for all it was worth. He should have run his countershaft 850, and he guessed the pulley he had on hand was about right, so he stuck it on the line shaft and got 1,050 on his machine countershaft.

Well, it sounded pretty keen, I can tell you, and when I figured the speeds out for the owner, who was a friend of mine, he got pretty near purple in the face. Of course it did not take long to order another pulley and shut down the machine—all because one man could not figure speeds.—Wood Craft.

## Sanding for Panels and Furniture

### Practical Suggestions Upon a Number of Troublesome Points—Getting the Best Results from Machines

Machine sanding is being reduced to a pretty fine art to-day, and is reaching the point where a great quantity of work is done in the finished state by machinery, whereas in times gone by we depended on machinery merely to do the rough sanding and did all the finishing by hand.

There are several methods of sanding and a great list of sanding machines of various kinds. There is drum sanding plain and simple, drum sanding machines with a multiple of drums arranged in the machine so that it is operated pretty much as the planer. There are disc sanders, and of late years there has been developed a great multitude of modern belt sanders for both flat and shaped work, and then there are quite a number of special sanders gotten up for shapes and special work of various kinds.

#### Straight Flat Sanding

For straight flat sanding the multiple drum machine sander, operated more or less like a planer, is still the most conspicuous in the work. Its greatest field is on comparatively long pieces of flat stock. But, by using endless beds with rubber mats, it is practical to sand short pieces and pieces of various shapes—that is, to sand them on the flat face. In work of this kind there is at first apparently no difference between sanding built-up panels and solid work of flat faces, and a certain amount of sanding logic applies to both. For instance, if one has a lot of work on which the faces are rather rough and require heavy sanding, it is best to do it when fresh, sharp sandpaper is on the machine, and to use sandpaper that is worn more or less smooth for doing work that requires only a light touch with the sander.

#### Difference Between Sanding Solid and Veneered Work

It is in using a sander when the sand drum or belt is worn smooth and has been brought down heavily on the stock and warms it up considerably, that we see certain points of difference emphasized between sanding panels and other furniture parts that are made of solid wood. The heat has no perceptible effect on the solid wood, so long as it does not reach the point of scorching and leaving burnt streaks or spots, but for glued-up work, the heat of heavy sanding will warm the glue under the thin face veneer and sometimes cause the joints to loosen a little, and thus spoil what might otherwise be a good job of veneering.

Just how much veneering is spoiled through sanding it is impossible to say. Also, we must take into consideration that there are two things which may contribute to spoiling veneer work in the sander. One has been mentioned, and another that aggravates or facilitates this heating and flowing of the glue joint comes from the sanding of panels before they are thoroughly dry.

#### Do Not Sand Freshly-glued Panels

After a panel is put up in the glue room and left to stand twelve, twenty-four or forty-eight hours, it is not ready to go to the sander and be finished. This fact is so well known that the average panel manufacturer will tell you that no man, who has regard for the welfare of his work, will think of sending green panels through a sander immediately after they come out of the glue room and are trimmed. They are first piled carefully and allowed time for the moisture incident to gluing to thoroughly dry out.

It is a question, however, whether or not, as a rule, panels are allowed enough time for drying. Let us suppose a panel is built up to  $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. thick, and then assume that in the process of gluing it has taken on enough moisture that the whole mass needs drying out pretty much as one would dry out ordinary air-dried lumber. Now, when a cabinetmaker puts  $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. lumber that has simply been air-dried into his kiln for drying, he is likely to give it anywhere from one to three weeks in a kiln of pretty high temperature, to



drive out the moisture. Now it is manifestly impractical to take these glued panels and put them through a kiln of the same high temperature, because the temperature would melt the glue and loosen up the joints. The general practice is to simply pile them in the air in a warehouse and let the air dry them out.

Just how long it takes air to thoroughly dry out a panel has never been decided. Some panels will perhaps require two or three months to thoroughly dry out and season, and it is doubtful, too, if any panel is allowed to stand that long, unless it just happens to be not needed. The letting of a panel stand for a week will improve it, of course, and it will be more fit for sanding than to take it directly from the glue room and trimming saws, but if it could stand more than a month in a dry warehouse it would perhaps be better.

#### Special Drying for Glued Panels

It would probably be better still to keep them standing in a heated warehouse. Not with the heat raised to a temperature that would start the glue, but enough temperature to hasten the evaporation of the moisture and not disturb the glue joints. The giving of more attention to warming the warehouse or drying room for panels that come from the glue room, so as to insure thorough dryness before they go to the sander and to the finishing room, is perhaps a thing that would improve panels more than anything else. It only needs a little experimenting to determine how much temperature can be carried in such a room without doing harm to the glue, yet hasten the drying process.

#### Make Each Drum Do Its Part

Another important point in connection with sanding and the heat generated is to distribute the work equally among the various drums in the sander, so that no one drum may be doing extra heavy duty and tending to scorch the work. If there are three drums, make them all do their fair share. If there are more, no matter how many, distribute the work as nearly even as possible among the various drums, so that there will neither be scorching in solid work nor heating that will loosen the joint and cause trouble in glued work.

For fine finish in sanding it is just as important to work with the grain of the wood as it is in running a stick through a planer. Just as the planer digs in when it is cutting against the grain, so does the sander make little shoulders and minute broken places in the grain when sanding against it, whereas if sanding the other way it will smooth it down. One may not observe this at first, but after smoothing off and applying filler and finish, one will see that where sanding was done against the grain, the filler has collected in spots and streaks, filling in the small holes made by tearing against the grain, and it produces an objectionable finish to the critical eye.

#### Getting the Right Machines at the Work

There is room for quite a lot of argument about what machine is best for a given kind of work, and one will find manufacturers making a particular machine advocating it for some work, and some one else advocating another machine. Indeed, there are many machines, often, for doing the same kind of work, and sometimes, when one is buying a new machine, it is hard to decide which is best. When one has an outfit of various machines, however, a little experimenting will determine which gives the best satisfaction in different kinds of work. Then when one finds what is best in his own work, follow that, no matter what people argue and say, unless they can show something better. There is no end to the argument in connection with sanders, and the argument does good, too, in that it brings to light various points here and there of strength and weakness, but at times it becomes confusing, and one almost wishes there was not so much of it. If one takes it in the right light, however, and applies it with horse sense to the machines, he can often find points for making improvement here and there so that he can do better finishing with the machines, have to do less of it by hand, and, after all, that is the important thing.

#### Light Sanding for Thin Faces

Finally, here is the point to take particular note of in sanding veneered panels, as distinguished from solid parts in furniture: make the sanding just as light as practical on veneered work. It is not merely a matter of saving the glue joint from heat, but it is more the danger of sanding through the face of a fine veneered panel. Usually the more expensive the veneer used, the thinner it is cut, and many a time an expensive panel is spoiled by sanding through the fine face wood. Whenever this is done there is no remedy except to put on another face. Sometimes it seems almost unavoidable, or rather the trouble is due to not having sanded the core or body before putting on the face veneer. It is due to humps and lumps in the core body, that make it impossible to get a straight, smooth face without cutting through some of the face veneer. For work of this kind the core body should be sanded before the face veneer is applied. Even then, however, remember that the less

sanding one can do to get a finish, the better, and the less danger there is of spoiling the face.—Veneers.

#### Log Run vs. Dimension Stock for Veneer

In the veneer business, the problem of the relative advantages of orders for log run and dimension stock is one of much concern. One of the most practical and interesting considerations of the question, from both points of view, was recently contributed by Mr. B. W. Lord, in a paper read before the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Lord spoke as follows:

In the first place, in figuring a price on any order for dimension stock, that price is based on how much of that order can be cut out of your logs, and that is determined entirely by the amount of waste. Now, who is going to pay for that waste?

If the manufacturer pays for the waste, he has to make his price accordingly, and if the consumer pays for the waste, he pays for stock he does not get, and, in either case, stock is destroyed and no one receives any benefit for it.

When a consumer uses only a small number of standard sizes it is undoubtedly wise for him to buy stock, cut his sizes and let the manufacturer get out the best he can, but when the customer uses a number of different sizes, and especially when he uses some core stock, if he will figure out what his log run stock will cost him and his labor in cutting the stock to his sizes—and his waste—he will be surprised at the result.

It is not reasonable, or even possible, for an employee of the veneer mill to understand exactly what sort of an inspection some consumer may require in his particular work, as it is very seldom this employee has the least idea what the stock is used for; so that he will either make the stock too good, which means considerable material is wasted, or he will make the inspection too hard.

#### Wishes of the Customer

Another point to consider is that a customer will order stock cut to certain dimensions; then he may change his sizes, or he may take orders for other work that requires different sizes; and either he has to cut stock down, with more or less waste, or else his sizes are so large that his dimension stock on hand is useless.

Almost every dimension order is wanted promptly, and it very often happens that a mill will receive a number of orders for dimension stock at about the same time, and the manufacturer cannot cut them all at once, so there is bound to be delay in shipping some of the orders and, if he tries to rush them out, he hurries his work and his drying, so that some of the stock is unsatisfactory, when, with log run stock, a mill can keep a good stock of both good and center stock and all the standard thicknesses on hand for immediate shipment, and his stock is better manufactured and he can give his customers better service.

From a mill man's standpoint, it is much more satisfactory to cut his logs into log run stock, and he can make larger cuts, manufacture much more economically, systematize his mill better, have very much less waste, and so, by manufacturing to the best advantage, give his customers the benefit of a minimum price.

When a mill man has to select certain logs for certain orders he is very apt to accumulate a certain class of logs, which may mean his best logs or his poorer ones, and these logs will damage, to some extent, or, in cutting dimensions, he is sure to have more or less waste in the ends of his logs, so that, in either case, the dimension customer has to pay for this waste.

#### Expensive and Unsatisfactory

When a customer buys dimension stock, and by changing his sizes or trying to make those sizes into other sizes he joins up a lot of small pieces, it is expensive and unsatisfactory; when, if he buys log run stock, his stock is in large enough sheets so he can cut out special sizes to better advantage, and what stock is defective and not suitable for some work, the sizes are large enough to be desirable for core stock. Then, again, as it takes a certain length of time to manufacture any dimension order, the user does not have to anticipate his wants so far ahead.

This log run proposition has been thoroughly tried out by some of the very largest manufacturers in the country, and two or three have told me personally that their men knew a great deal better what they needed for their particular work than my men did, and, while the man who used that stock preferred to have it bought cut to exact size so as to make less trouble for him, my friends told me they had found it more profitable from a dollar and cents standpoint, to buy log run stock. Every veneer mill in the country burns millions of feet of stock that could be used by the consumer more and more as timber becomes scarce and as the veneer industry develops, and this stock that is burned by the mill is paid for by the consumer. Conservation of timber is the keynote of progress and is being given a great deal of thought and will be given more thought each year.



# The Timber Trade in Great Britain

How the Old Year Left it—Stocks Moderate—Prices Hardening—Consumption Greater—Outlook Bright

By J. Hanmer Quail

Liverpool, January 2nd.—Trade in the principal industries of the United Kingdom at the close of the year was buoyant. Shipbuilding, iron-working, coal-mining, cotton-working, steam engine making and general metal working, were in a state of high activity. The Lancashire cotton trade at the close of the year brought up an ominous cloud over itself by threatening a strike which might involve the greater part of the industry. The question resolved itself into a demand by some of the men, that only workmen who are trade-unionists shall be employed at the mills. The employers claimed the right to employ any workpeople they pleased, who were able to do their work efficiently. Apart from this question the year closed very satisfactorily in the main industries named, and industries which depend upon them. The timber trade depends largely on the others and though not in a state of feverish activity, it closed the year well.

Softwoods are in fairly large consumption, all round. Prime lumber is eagerly bought up, and passes quickly into use. Birch planks have been in good and increasing demand for some months and are now dearer. Canadian and United States oak has sold freely and the inquiry for this is active and very healthy. Oak planks have been in good and well sustained demand and the figures of this wood, for the year, will show a large increase in the consumption, as compared with last year. The demand continues, and will do so while the activity in railway wagon building lasts. To particularize in soft woods, it may be said that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals have lately been in larger consumption. Pine deals and boards have sold more freely and were in good demand until the approach of the Christmas holiday. Business has not been as active in the timber trade as in some of the other trades named, but the demand, taking the softwood list as a whole, has not been unsatisfactory, for the last four months, while the hardwood and furniture wood branches have been active.

At London, the demand for deals has been satisfactory and stocks are now light. At the public sales the bidding has been brisk and lots have been knocked down at prices which have been regarded as good. In spruce, lots of Montreal 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th qualities have found ready buyers. Floorings and matchings have been well competed for. Floorings of thicknesses from  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. and 6 or 7 inches wide have been free-selling stock and supplies are now light. Case makers' woods continue in good demand, the activity in the case-making branch being well maintained.

At Liverpool the Canadian import trade is now regarded as closed for the season, but the shipping companies will see to it that the trade is not lost sight of. The spruce market has improved and the deal branch is now very firm. The general tone is healthier and the outlook is brighter. Oak has sold steadily and at full prices. Boards of 1-in. and 2-in. have been in good demand. American quartered oak has been taken up freely. Planks continue in demand and are dearer.

At Manchester, the activity in the cotton and engineering industries and in their dependent industries, in the district, has helped to maintain a steady demand for spruce, yellow pine and pitch pine. Stocks of spruce are now of small compass. Floorings have had a moderately good sale and prices are very firm.

At the Tyne ports, the two chief industries, coal-shipping and ship-building are in active progress, and are keeping up the demand for timber. Spruce deals, squared timber and pit-wood are being taken for the collieries, and similar deals, red pine and teak, chiefly for the shipyards.

At West Hartlepool an improvement in the timber trade has taken place. Inquiries are coming in more freely from the districts around and more timber, chiefly spruce deals, yellow pine boards and pitwood, is being taken. Sawn wood, generally, is in good demand. Railway orders are coming in satisfactorily. Pitchpine has been taken more largely, and stocks are now small.

At the chief Scottish ports the trade shows but little change. Quebec elm has been more inquired for and prices have risen. Spruce is selling more freely. Waney timber has had a good sale and is dearer. Stocks are now within a narrow compass. Oak, in logs and in wagon builders' sizes, continues in good demand and stocks are light. Prices have consequently hardened. As regards the demand, the timber trade at Glasgow is in a healthy condition.

## Stocks in Great Britain

At London and at the principal ports at which timber is received the lightness of the stocks of spruce, pine deals, birch, ash and elm has been a matter of hourly remark among importers and merchants.

The official figures of the importation of timber to Great Britain for the year 1911 are not known at the time of writing, but the figures for the first eleven months of the year, lately issued, throw light on the shrinkage of stocks spoken of. They show that for the eleven months of 1911 the total importation of hewn and sawn wood amounted to 5,251,216 loads, whereas, for the corresponding period of 1910, it was 5,686,839 loads. Here, a shortage of 435,623 loads is shown, which in part explains the present lightness of stocks. The values of the timber given in the returns were, for the first eleven months of 1910, £24,690,402; for 1911, £24,238,402. The decrease in this case, amounting to £453,000, must have meant at least half a million of money less in circulation among importers and merchants, yet it must be borne in mind that a shortage of imported stock like that shown does not necessarily indicate a corresponding loss of profit, or indeed, any loss of profit to importers and merchants at all. Stocks of timber in the United Kingdom had for some time been generally large, so that merchants and consumers had plenty of material to draw upon. With an increasing demand on the one hand, and a lighter importation, stocks were bound to shrink. This they have done, and stocks of the timber named are generally light. In the manufactured branch the total value of the goods received for the eleven months was appreciably greater than in the corresponding period of 1910. The three main classes of goods showed the following comparisons:—

	Jan.-Nov. 30 1910	Jan.-Nov. 30 1911
Furniture and Cabinet Ware, value .....	£370,108	£383,484
House Fittings and Joiners' Work .....	156,525	159,267
Woodwork and Turnery .....	1,551,679	1,769,270
	<b>£2,108,312</b>	<b>£2,312,021</b>

In this manufactured goods' branch accordingly, the value of the goods imported in the first eleven months of 1911 was £203,709 greater than in the corresponding months of 1910. From the standpoint of the timber merchant and of his two excellent customers, the joiner and the cabinet maker, this increase is a matter for regret rather than for satisfaction. Every piece of manufactured woodwork or furniture means to them so much less timber sold for manufacturing, and so much less work for joiner or cabinet maker in the conversion of the timber into fittings or furniture. The importation of manufactured wood goods has, however, been going on for many years, and it can not be said that it has caused serious harm to any main branch of the timber working trade. Joinery and cabinet-making continue prosperous, while side by side with these two old trades has sprung up the great cheap furniture trade of the United Kingdom. This trade has practically made two new classes of skilled operatives of its own; the machine hands who do the ornamental sawing, carving, moulding and turning, by machinery, and the "fitters," who take the carved or turned parts and put them together. This "fitting" is neither true cabinet-making nor true joinery. It is fitting simply, and is a new trade, and a product of the machine era of wood-working. This new trade has come into existence in the face of the importation of manufactured wood-goods and is now fairly extensive and strong. It is closing the year with its plant, machines and workers well employed.

## Export Packing Case Trade

The importance of the packing case trade of London, Eng., may be seen in the fact that the trade has now a prosperous export branch which has a well-established and flourishing association of its own. The Export Packing Case Manufacturers' Association of London, while keeping a watchful eye on matters relating to the trade in general, keeps an especial watch over matters relating to the export branch. For the last fourteen years the members of the association have joined in an annual dinner, and have had a good time on each occasion. The fourteenth annual dinner of the association took place December 9th at the Hamilton Hall of the Great Eastern Hotel, London. Mr. Harry Durrell presided. The proceedings throughout were very enjoyable and the speeches on the different toasts showed the strong position which the export packing case trade had attained, and that an admirable esprit de corps existed among the members. A notable pronouncement was made by Mr. Alexander Sturrock, of the Federal Saw Mills and Case Factory, Melbourne. When speaking to a toast, Mr. Sturrock alluded to the state of supplies of wood for case-making in south Australia. They had no timber, he said, suitable for packing cases. Their wood consisted largely of supplies from Canada and spruce from Norway, while a large amount came from New Zealand. It was evident to those who were present that Melbourne offered a good market to any who could supply case-makers' wood, and it was noted with satisfaction that Canada had been able to obtain a favorable foothold in the Melbourne market. Canada, it was said, would do well to pay special attention to the requirements of Melbourne and other South Australian ports which have no supply of "home grown" wood for case-makers.

Fresh tenders for wood paving continue to be called for by the London County Council and Borough Councils. The Westminster Council are purchasing 68,854 yellow deal creosoted blocks from W. W. Howard Bros. & Company, at a cost of £412 16s. 8d. The sizes required are 3 in. by 8 in. or 9 in. x 4, 4½, 5 or 5½ inches, as specified. Part of the embankment at Chelsea is to be re-paved in wood, and part of the tramway tracks and margins within the area of the Lewisham Borough Council. Wood paving in the London area is, indeed, being adopted rather largely at the present time, and is making a new demand for blocks.

### Liverpool Trade in Canadian Woods

Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine, Liverpool, Eng., in reviewing the timber trade for the month of November, 1911, say:—

Canadian woods—Pine Timber.—Of waney 1st class there has been a large import, chiefly to Manchester, and almost entirely on contract, a large proportion goes direct into consumption; values rule high. 2nd class has been imported sparingly; stocks are moderate and values steady. Square pine.—There has been a small import to Manchester, the demand for this wood continues very limited, but stocks are light; values firm. Red pine has not been imported; there is little demand. Oak.—The import has again been chiefly to Manchester, and as the bulk is contract wood, it will go direct into consumption; stocks are moderate; there is no change in values to record. Elm.—Logs—6,000 cubic feet have been imported to Manchester on contract; there has been little demand for this wood during the past month, but the small stock is firmly held. Pine deals have reached the market to about an average extent; there has been a fair consumption; stocks, however, are ample, both in Liverpool and Manchester, and values are without change. Red pine deals have been imported moderately, but apparently in sufficient quantities for requirements of the trade; stocks are not excessive.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals.—The import to the Mersey amounted to 3,860 stds. compared with 3,300 stds. during the corresponding period last year; about 83 per cent. discharged at Manchester; deliveries have been satisfactory, amounting to 8,860 stds. against 8,330 stds. last year; c.i.f. values have advanced. Values are firm. Pine deals have not been in active demand; values are unchanged.

Birch.—Logs.—The import has been nominal; there has been a fair enquiry at satisfactory prices; stocks are moderate. Planks have been imported to about an average extent; there has been a steady demand, values have improved.

British Columbia and Oregon pine—Only 5,000 cubic feet were imported; deliveries have been somewhat disappointing; stocks, however, are not excessive, and values are firm.

### London Timber Market Report

Messrs. Churchill and Sim, London, Eng., in their review of the timber trade for November, 1911, say:—

The small importation of pine deals during November is about equal to the small importation in November last year, and there has been no noticeable change in prices. The demand has not been at all good, but the high prices can be obtained whenever a small quantity is wanted. Of spruce the importation has been a good deal smaller than usual during the month, and prices have been very firm from a Londoner's point of view. Of the hardwoods, birch timber has been in some demand, and birch planks have been dear, the demand for them being checked in consequence. Elm, ash, and yellow pine timber have been out of favor, ash being at present represented in the docks by a stock of three logs. For oak there has been no transaction, and the 32 logs in the docks at the beginning of the month remain there at the end.

From the St. Lawrence the importation for the eleven months has been, pine deals 369,000 pieces against 556,000 pieces in 1910; spruce deals 728,000 pieces against 968,000 pieces in 1910; birch planks 288,000 pieces against 275,000 pieces in 1910; and from New Brunswick, pine deals 45,000 pieces against 60,000 pieces in 1910; spruce deals 421,000 pieces against 574,000 pieces in 1910; birch planks 231,000 pieces against 311,000 pieces in 1910.

### Barbados Lumber Markets

S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Barbados, B. W. I., report as follows under date of December 30th:—

Lumberstuffs—White Pine.—The only arrival during the fortnight is the Btne. "Maggie Belle" from Mahone Bay with 61 M. ft. for which consignees obtained \$30 for merchantable, and \$22 for second quality. The 100 M. ft. ex. "Evelyn" mentioned in our last was second quality, and was sold at \$23 per M. Our market is fully supplied with lumber of this description, and prices will probably go lower if there are any further arrivals. Spruce.—The 100 M.

ft. ex. "Evelyn" turned out to be principally second quality, and was sold at \$22.50 and \$18.50 respectively, for shippers, and second quality, while for 51 M. ft. ex. "Maggie Belle," consignees could only obtain \$22 and \$18. Dealers' yards are now fully stocked with spruce, and as we have a large cargo on the way, sold to arrive, we cannot recommend further shipments for the present. Shingles.—The Trn. Schr. "E. A. Sabeau" arrived on the 18th from St. Stephen with a cargo consisting of 1,090,750 Extra No. 1 cedar laying shingles and 1,257,250 clear whites, both of which lots had been sold to arrive, former \$2, and latter at \$2.55. No arrivals of Long Gaspe which are in good demand.

### Canadian Lumber in Jamaica

The quantity of lumber supplied to the island of Jamaica, has been considerable within the last few years, no doubt owing to the building operations consequent on the destruction of a large part of Kingston by the earthquake of 1907. In pitch pine there was a slight falling off last year as compared with 1908 but the importation was larger than the year before. White pine and spruce, however, have been supplied in declining quantities since 1907, and the importation is only a little over half of that year's. There is also a falling off in the quantity of cedar and cypress shingles. Nearly the whole of this importation comes from the United States, even in white pine and spruce. Whether any of this lumber is from Canadian forests is not shown in the returns, but a part probably is. Puncheons, shooks, tierces and material for packages have been in increased demand, as the exports of produce and fruit from the island have been growing. The value of the import in 1910 was over £40,000, as is seen in the table. The bulk of the supply came from the United States. In material for packages it would seem that Canada would be a natural source of supply, and an effort should be made by Canadian firms to capture some of this trade. The manufacturers of shingles from Sanata Maria Yoke and Cedar woods is about to be undertaken by a local firm, and the machinery is on order. It is anticipated the industry will be extensive enough to admit of an export trade.

### Active Spruce Trade at Boston

A Boston press despatch says:—The spruce lumber trade has been active, though hampered to some extent by the lumbering districts in northern New England during the summer, and the partial failure of the annual drives. Throughout the year, the market was well sustained as far as values were concerned, though only a moderate amount of new building was going on. In the closing months of the year, the open weather gave an excellent opportunity for outside work, of which full advantage was taken. This brought about an unexpected demand from retail yards, and resulted in an advance in prices which carried values of the better grades of lumber \$2 above those prevailing at the end of 1910. For instance, frames, 10 to 12 inch, are now quoted at \$27 per thousand, against \$25 a year ago, and similar differences are noted in other kinds and sizes of lumber.

### Practical Reforestation at Quebec

The reforestation plan of the Pejepscot Pulp & Paper Company, Cookshire, P. Q., have been found so satisfactory, so far as can be told from the results of their experiments, it is reported, that the work will be continued next summer. About 5,000 new trees will be set out and of these a large number will be of three or four years' growth, which will be imported from New York state. These trees are said to grow more rapidly and achieve their full development earlier than the native product and the experiment is to be tried to see if they will do so in New Brunswick soil. The fire protection system is also being extended and practically the whole property is now wired for the telephone system. Another look-out tower will be erected this summer on a high point for the purpose of aiding the fire wardens.

### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry.

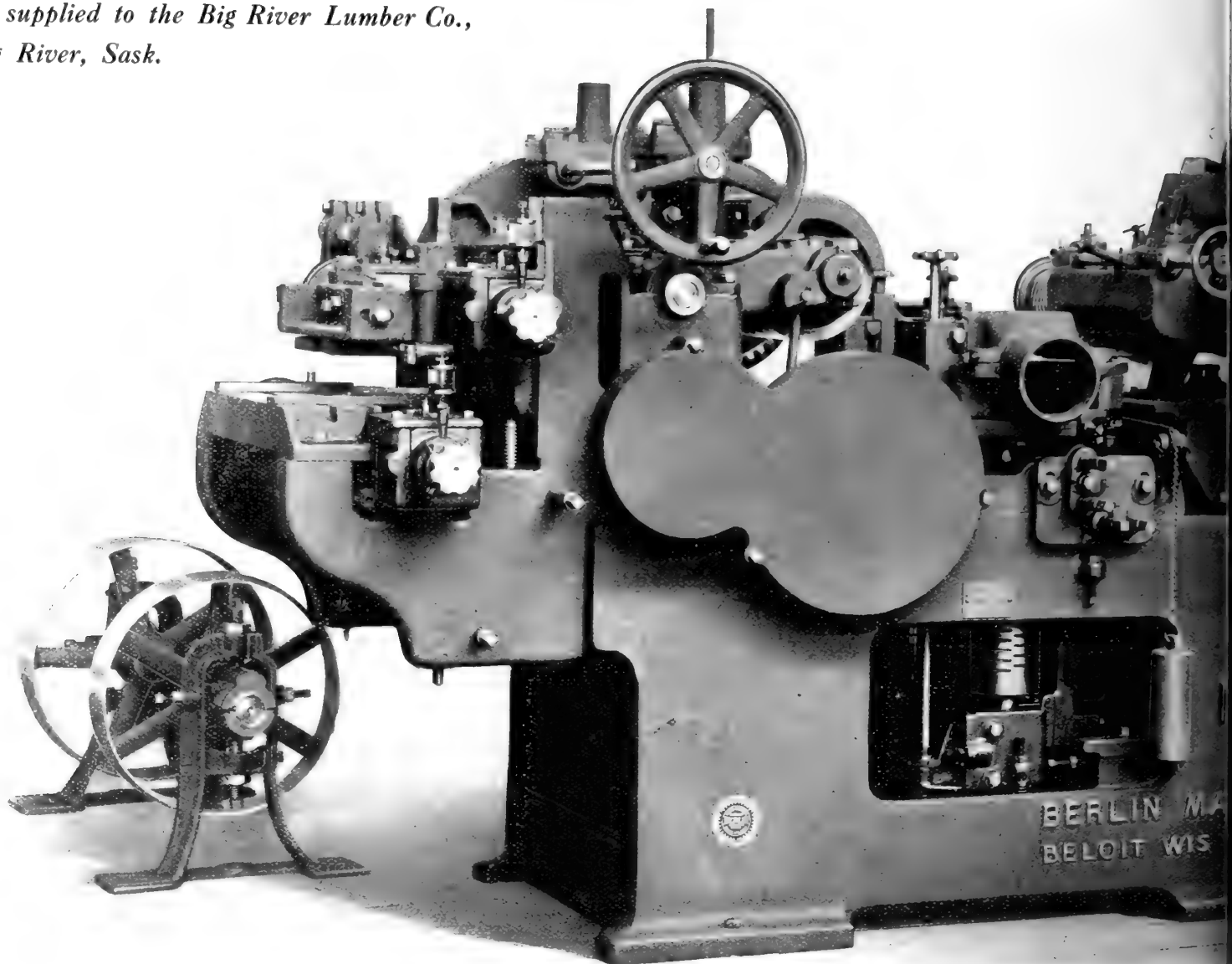
1417. **Lumber.**—A large importing firm in Buenos Ayres desires to be placed in touch with shippers of spruce and white pine. Quotations should be for the usual River Plate specifications. This firm could take from ten to twelve million feet per year. They would be glad to hear from British Columbian as well as Eastern, firms.

1424. **Agency.**—Agency wanted for Great Britain for staves, oak staves for whiskey barrels, also whitewood. Large quantities required.

1429. **Wood pulp.**—A London firm asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp who are in a position to fill orders for regular shipments of wood pulp.

# Berlin "NINETY" Matcher

*As supplied to the Big River Lumber Co.,  
Big River, Sask.*



## CYLINDERS

Berlin fast-feed cylinder heads cannot be ruined. The gibs used are of hardened steel. There are no wearing parts that form a part of the head itself. The size of the spindle next the head shows that it will not spring under the cut. The gib forms the lip for the under side of the knife, thus forming no place for chips to wedge in.

## SIDE HEADS

12-bitted ship-lap or 6-bitted round jointer heads may also be furnished if desired. These heads as well as others may all be sharpened on our Pedestal Side-head Grinder. We have the only 12-bitted side-heads ever manufactured. Side-head jointer is also furnished.

## BELT TIGHTENERS

There are two features about our automatic belt tightener construction that stand out prominent. In a recent test covering a period of nine months, night and day run in one of the largest plants in the world, a Berlin "90,"

a stock-model as above, ran night and day for over nine months and during that entire period **not a single belt was taken up.** Every tightener is automatic, works on the slack side of the belt, and the belts may be released by lifting up the tightener pulleys. These flexible tighteners as compared with the screw method by which terrific pressure and friction is applied to the belt, make a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in the horse-power required to drive the machine. Belts may be put on endless and run for months and years, without being taken up. There is no unnecessary strain on the belts and the heads will handle the heaviest cuts. The life of the belts is tripled.

## CHAIN DRIVE

In place of the great number of gears which are found on any other matcher, the number of which run up to 30 to a machine, we designed an automobile chain drive consisting of a power automobile chain running over hardened steel sprockets. This applies to both front and rear rolls, reducing the number of gears on the entire machine to a minimum and affording a drive that is positive and will never give trouble. The chain drive used on

Branch Offices :

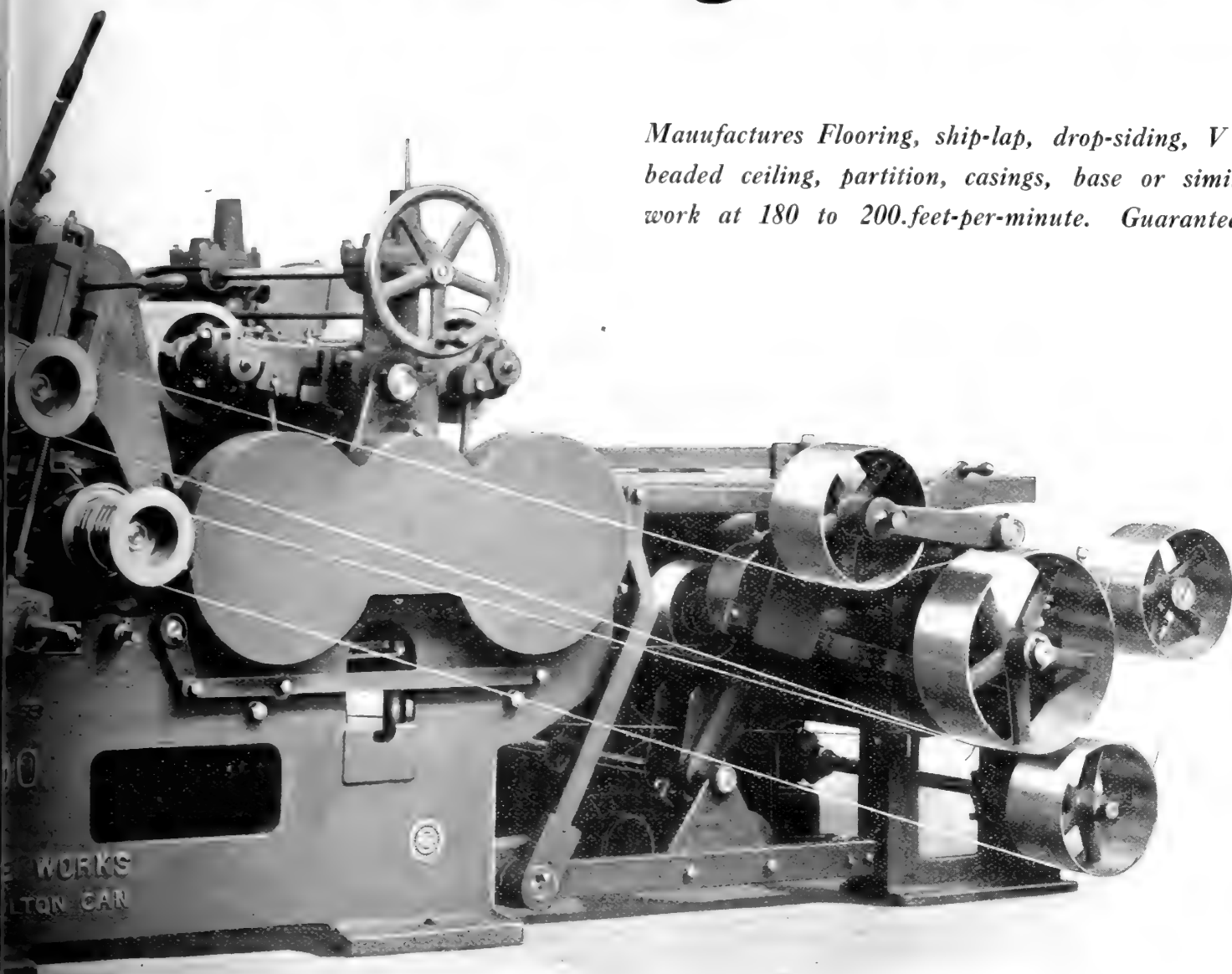
New York	Chicago	Boston
New Orleans	San Francisco	
Minneapolis, Minn.	Columbus, Ohio	

# Berlin Machine

Plants : **Hamilton, Canada**



# with Profiling Attachment



*Manufactures Flooring, ship-lap, drop-siding, V or beaded ceiling, partition, casings, base or similar work at 180 to 200 feet-per-minute. Guaranteed.*

Berlin fast-feed matchers, by actual test, is capable of transmitting seven times the work required of it. It is practically noiseless in operation and transmits no vibration to the working parts. Every part is protected from wear but is instantly accessible. Belt with tightener connects the in-feeding and outfeeding rolls.

## PROFILING ATTACHMENT

The most simple device on the market of its kind. Consists of two heavy spindles at out-feeding end of machine, driven by one belt, with tightener. Both spindles are carried between double bearings, exactly like that of the planer heads. End play in spindles is automatically kept out all of the time and wear does not effect our device in any way. Cross-adjustment is so provided. The profiling heads are 6-bitted and may be furnished for all styles of work and the tightening operation self-centers them on the spindle. Changes for different runs may be made in a few moments time. Jointing devices for top and bottom heads are furnished and the knives may be changed no matter what form they take.

## FRAME OF MACHINE

Cast-in-one solid piece, affording the sturdiest foundation a machine could run on. While some say there is no advantage, the real reason is that no other wood-working machine foundry has the facilities to cast matcher frames in one piece. Any practical man can see that with the one-piece frame and the weight properly proportioned, the vibration is considerably lessened and the machine will always be in line even if the floor sags a little.

## FEED-ROLL POWER

Spring tension on all feed rolls, thus automatically regulating the pressure on stock as well as feed power consumed and removes all jar so common on weighted roll machines by the entrance of heavy stock under the rolls and again when they drop off. Springs are adjustable to suit any weight of stock of varying thickness.

## SPEEDS OF FEED

Guaranteed to turn out perfect flooring and ship-lap at 200-feet-per-minute and handle formed patterns such as drop-siding, partition, base, casings, etc., at from 150 to 180-feet-per-minute.

# Works Limited

Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices :

Seattle	Spokane	Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va.		Montreal, Que.
	Vancouver, B. C.	



# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

## Short Lengths in the Retail Yard

By An Old Timer

I want each one of my readers who is not still clinging to and indulging too freely in the "all sixteen" habit to please rise to his feet.

Thank you. Just remain standing one moment, please. Now I wish to ask those who are still sitting but who feel from the very depths of their hearts that they should break away from the "all sixteen" habit, to please rise. Well, look at that, will you? Nearly every one of my readers is now upon his feet. But say, you fellows back there in the rear, why don't you stand up? Why do you sit back there with your woebegone, sour look upon your brow and card your lilacs with your long, slim graspers? Where do you fellows hail from, anyway? (A wee, small voice pipes out from the back seat, "Missouri.") Well, what do you think of that? I suppose then that you wish to be "shown." All right, gentlemen, just draw your chairs up close to your uncle Hem, and I will try to "show" you why it is necessary and why it is your own interest to divorce yourselves from the profit reducer, the "all sixteen" habit. (You may all be seated again, please. Thank you).

### All Call for Sixteen Foot

Just to begin with, let me start this way: If the customers who enter your yard and those whom you have the pleasure of serving are like the ones who trade with us, waiting upon a class of fellows who seem to have been born with a craze for sixteen foot lengths upon their minds, in place of silver spoons in their mouths, and putting it down in black and white, I will say that nine men out of every ten, yes, ninety-nine men out of every hundred will call for sixteen foot lumber and dimension when they expect to cut same into short lengths. They either do not know that it is possible to obtain short lengths or else they really enjoy sawing the long lengths to the lengths desired.

Just a few days ago a farmer brought us a bill to be filled, and among the list of items wanted was 100 pieces 2x4 by 16 ft. and 60 pieces 2x4 by 12 feet. I at once inquired of him where he was to use these 2x4's, and he went on and explained that they were all to be cut into four, six and eight foot lengths. "Well," says I, "what is the matter with us filling this part of your bill with six and eight foot lengths and save you all that unnecessary labor of cutting?" "Good work, old head," he remarked. "I was not aware that 6 and 8 ft. lengths were carried in stock." Then I told this man that whenever he could not find the short lengths at "our yard" it would be when some other fellow had full swing over the whole works, for so long as I am purchasing agent I expect to keep in stock plenty of the short lengths, for it does not only save you time and labor in resawing, but you also save money in the purchase of short lengths. When this customer found that it was possible to purchase the desired lengths at less money than the longer lengths should have cost him, he acted as if he had struck each of his "funny bones" at the same time. He smiled all over, and his long felt sixteen foot want was filled with satisfaction to him and a better profit to us. Do you know what this little inquiry as to where these 2x4's were to be used meant to us. Well, sir, those 100 pieces 2x4 by 16 cost us in our yard \$20.27. The 60 pieces 2x4 by 12 cost us \$8.16, making a total cost of \$28.43. Had we filled the bill with same lengths as were specified upon bill and at our regular retail price, these items would have totaled a cost to this purchaser of \$34.11 and a profit to us of \$5.68, or in other words, 20 per cent., but by just a little inquiry and forethought we substituted the short lengths, pleasing the customer far better by so doing, as we gave him a cut of \$1.00 per thousand in price, and what is the answer? The same number of square feet in short lengths cost us \$21.86; these were sold as stated above at a one dollar cut under regular price of 12s and 16s and cost the purchaser \$32.57. The total amount in money received by our company was \$32.57, and our profit was \$10.71, in place of \$5.68—almost double. Now will you be good?

Then again, we are all confronted at times with some little problem which comes up, and we scarcely know where we are at. Certain seasons of the year we are very apt to run short on certain lengths in certain dimensions, caused by a much larger demand on these certain items than we had anticipated. Every one seems to take the "notion" at the same time that they must build a corn crib and granary. They all build about the same height, size and capacity, and this makes a large draw on certain widths and lengths, and we find the demand is such that the supply is soon exhausted.

Now the question comes up, what can we do at such times in order that we may fill all these bills? Can we receive any aid from the short length bins. Let us look into this a little further and see. The last few weeks it seems as though we have been rushed to the limit filling corn crib and granary bills. Every farmer living in this section of grand old Iowa seems to be long on the golden grain and short on crib room. The result of it all was that we have worked early and late trying to supply their needs in lumber. We have figured so many such bills that we can almost tell a man just how many 1x4s cracked one inch apart will be needed on any size crib from a 2X corn crib to a 3X granary without touching the point of our "Mephisto" to the estimate book. Everyone seems to be wearing a crib countenance. I figure cribs by day and dream of cribs by night. But this rush of trade is what makes the lumberman grow stronger instead of older. We all like to be busy loading out any kind of material so long as we can see a nice profit in it. But when we bump up against a nice large bill and are very anxious to land same, but by reading over the list of items needed we find that there are some mentioned upon the list that we are short on, this causes our old faces to draw and become twisted with an "isn't there stare."

### It Got the Bill

One day last week I received a bill to figure for a large double corn crib and granary, and this bill was handed me by a man who lived at what might be called the "half-way place," or the four corners. It was a toss up to know as to which territory he did belong as his farm was so located that it was almost an even pull for him to haul his lumber from four different yards, representing as many different towns. He had good roads in each of the four directions, and the greatest difference in distance would not exceed one mile. This bill which was presented was made out by a carpenter who was already employed to do the building, and he had instructed the buyer to see to it that no change was to be made in size or plan of building and all items furnished must be of those grades specified. The retail lumber dealer who had the best material at the lowest price stood a pretty good chance of filling the bill. All that was needed in this bill was to be in yard not later than 7 a.m. the following morning, as he stated that wherever the bill was bought enough teams and wagons would be sent to haul the entire job out at one trip. I was wise that I was on the ground floor when it came to "quality" stock, and I was quite confident that I could adjust the "Parker Fountain Point" to such a fineness that my figures would appear pleasing, but when I saw where the bill called for 100 pieces 2x6 by 20 feet (far more than I had in stock), flit-flat-flutter went my old blood pump. His icy words "All material must be on hand by 7 a.m. the following morning," and also his remark, "Don't push your pencil unless you can deliver the goods," made Uncle Hem. shake down his grate, open up the direct hot air blast draft and get the oven good and warm before I put in the dough. I was busy "kneading" my thoughts and "knitting" my brow at the same time. I finally whirled the office chair around, facing him, and putting a nice large, fat worm on the hook, I threw it out close under his food receiver and waited for a nibble as I asked him where these 2x6 by 20s were to be used in the crib. (I, too, at that time was wondering if I had enough 22 or 24 foot sticks that I might substitute at a profit for the 20s). The only feeling that I could compare this awful suffering to was once, some years back, when I was a "boy," I was walking as proudly as any young man can walk when he has a fair maiden hanging onto his arm, and as we marched toward the opera house expecting to be comfortable seated within the next few moments in a "box-seat," we single filed up to the ticket window and I called with a voice of a millionaire for two box seat tickets, at the same time pushing my right mitt into my trousers pocket in search of the coin. But lo and behold you, the further down my hand went the emptier my pocket felt, and I side stepped and began a general search, but could not locate a "soo." I then remembered that in making my "change" I had failed to change the change from my ready made to my glad rags, and the change that came over me at that time was not at all pleasant, by any means. Then came the thought, "If you haven't the real article, produce a substitute," and I at once got my fingers on a blank check and saw the grand opera through this "substitution." Never for once give up the ship; if you haven't the "20s" splice, break joints, or manage if possible to land any bill that comes your way. Never say die until you are flooded with embalming fluid. Get motion, keep in motion and keep going. As it was, I was started. I had the bill to figure, and

thus far Alphonse was not wise that I was short one single item. He did not need to know that I was short on long stuff and long on short stuff! and when I placed this question as to where these twenty foot pieces were to be used, he answered back, "Rafters. They are to be cut to nines and elevens." "Glorious," thought I. "My life is saved. I see my way clear. I will fill this bill if I can land it with 10 and 12 ft. sticks." I figured fine, and upon totalling the last column of figures I told Alphonse with as mild a voice as I could that I would agree to furnish him this bill for so many dollars. "You have sold something" came from the lips of the prospect, and with this remark he left the office, and as he was driving away he called back, "I will be on deck with my man and teams in the morning and haul out the job." Now, let us do a little figuring and see how we came out in the financial end of the deal by making this change. One hundred pieces 2x6 by 20s, or 2,000 feet, cost us \$42, and as this bill was figured at 10 per cent. above in yard cost, we had sold these long lengths for \$46.20. We furnished in this bill 100 pieces each 10s and 12s, thereby making a total in feet of 2,200, showing a loss in feet of 200, but in yard cost to us on these short lengths, \$36.30, we received the same price per thousand, the same total in dollars we would have received for the 20s. You can easily figure for yourself as to what our gain was in the exchange. Six foot one by four number one fencing costs \$2 less than twelve, fourteen and tens and nine dollars less than sixteen; the eight foot will work just as well on the ends of eight foot cribs as sixteens, and a few sixes and eights can be worked in on the sides just as well as all long lengths, and if you will but furnish these short lengths, as you are loading out your customers it will not hurt them in the least and it will greatly aid you in making a better profit on each bill you can furnish in this way.

You can work the same deal on six and eight foot drop siding. Add a few short lengths in B & C white pine finish in your next car. Don't load up too heavily with short finish, but you can always manage to work off a little short length finish in the course of a building season. You will also find that you can handle short lengths in fir flooring and ceiling, thirty-two inch lath. Quite often the retail man is offered some good snaps by traveling salesmen.

### The Traveling Man

And here is just where I wish to speak a good word for these traveling men. I was in a place of business just a day or two ago and while I was in this large store a nice, clean gentlemanly traveling man approached the buyer of this store and presented his card.

Well the reception that this business man gave the traveling man was cool enough to frost a pie-pumpkin. Now this merchant treated the traveling man worse than I would treat a sick setter pup. He cut him off with some hot, sharp words, "I haven't any time to waste on you drummers. You needn't open up that case of yours for I will not monkey a minute of my time with you." Now put yourself in the traveling man's shoes and just imagine how you would feel if you were to be greeted in this manner. I myself, wouldn't be long in handing such a stranger a "heart-to-heart" talk and before I left his store or place of business he would be convinced that I had no more love for him than he had for me. And I think that right here is where a great many men who claim to be good business men make a sad mistake in turning traveling men down. They very often have something good to offer in the way of price or may have some snap in some item that you can use to a good profitable advantage in your yard. We can not very well buy from each one who calls but we can act the man and offer a chair and a moment of our time if nothing more and we sure are not going to do anything wrong when we meet and treat the traveling salesman as a man. There is a great amount of information these fellows can give you and can fill you often with good pointers that will aid you in getting on the inside of different deals and will also explain different systems of conducting certain parts of your business that means good, big dollars to your bank account. There are a few men engaged in different lines of business who think that all the traveling men have to do is to make their towns, take all kinds of kicks and slurs, have an easy time at the expense of the house which they represent and draw their salary at the end of each month. But let me tell you the man who carries the grip, travels by night as well as by day, eats whenever he can, sleeps not just when he would like to but whenever he can between towns and in all kinds of beds, keeps going and calling upon his trade whether he is ill or in good health, and is not by any means having a snap as one might think. This man is out to sell lumber, sash or doors and if he holds his job it's up to him to make good. He cannot expect to hold his position any length of time unless his order book shows that he is an active member of the firm for which he is traveling. Of course there are times in all of our lives when we feel that we cannot spare very much time upon certain days to traveling men. But did you ever stop to think that it does not take up one second more of your time to meet and pass the time of day with these fellows in a nice, gentlemanly way than it does to open up your

grouch pouch and pour forth a bunch of short, mean, ungentlemanly remarks? And, too, you will find that at times your actions and treatment to these fellows is being watched by some one who perhaps is one of your own best customers. There is nothing that would sour me any quicker on any business man than to hear him explode and snub some fellow who chances to call upon him just because he (the business man) might happen to be so busy at the time this call was made or perhaps just to show his ill manners and poor raising. No Sir, I do not like to see this done for it makes me think that this business man is naturally grouchy and that all the kind words and smiles he offers to his customers are counterfeits.

### Bores Do Not Get Business

'Tis true that we all are at times bored to the limit with peddlers, graft agents, shoe string and pencil venders and also subscription solicitors and magazine agents. But we do not need to patronize them all, neither do we need to use them "beastly." My own patience was tried one day this week by a lady soliciting subscribers to some monthly magazine. She called at the office and found no one there. Then she came on out into the yard and found me almost snowed under with business. She introduced herself and her business and wanted me to look through her magazine. I told her that I was too busy just at that time as there was at that time seven teams waiting to be loaded out. Still she followed me around the yard asking me to please stop and look at her paper and I kept saying "No" in as gentle tones as possible but still she insisted upon me stopping to make an examination. Now I am receiving far more magazines and papers than I find time to read, but had this lady waited until I was at liberty and had a few spare moments of my own I no doubt would have looked through her paper whether I subscribed for it or not, but when she kept dogging my footsteps and overdid the act of trying to get me to put all other business aside and listen to her story she curdled the pan of milk then and there. I wouldn't have given her 50 cents for a year's subscription if she had offered me a \$1 cash premium. No sir! She went so far that she completely disgusted me, but at the same time I used her as a lady. But after she had left the yard and I had finished my yard work so that I could return into the office I thought of how some prospect who is in the market for a nice big bill of lumber is at certain times bored in the same way that I had been bored by some lumberman who was overly anxious to make a sale or close a deal for a big job. It's all well enough to have a follow up system and keep close watch on all prospects but we must use good common sense along with our anxiety and be very careful that we do not call too often upon those whose names appear upon our estimate book. The farmer has his busy season as well as the merchant, lawyer, doctor or contractor and builder, and there are those among their number who would cut you short off if you were to follow too closely in their footsteps begging them to buy from you.

### Watch for the Snaps

So men, be fair with the traveling men as you are or should be with your customers for as I have already stated in this writing these traveling salesmen have a good live "snap" for us. Now to those who do not thoroughly understand the meaning of the word "snap" let me explain: Webster defines "snap" as follows, "to break short, to crack, to bite, eat, to sieze eagerly." I define snap a trifle differently from Danny. A "snap" you know may be of the lemon or ginger variety, then again it is that part of the harness that fastens the line to the bit and is used in guiding the footsteps of your skate to a road or path which leads to wealth and happiness. Most people say that the person with little to do, plenty to eat and plenty of coin lives a life which they call a snap. But a "real" snap is that which enables one to purchase Big Values with little coin and it is through these traveling salesmen that oftentimes we are made wise to a short length proposition that can be had for little money and it's up to us to keep our eyes open and our hands ready to grasp any good profit producer that proves itself to be a good thing.

"Gotch" says, "Just why I have attained the world's title at grappling is because I have always aimed to travel the route in short time and work harder than has been the case with the other fellow." He then goes on to illustrate: "When I beat Tom Jenkins and won the American belt, I was against a man of superior generalship and huge strength—but I was more durable at the end of thirty minutes than he was. The fellow who can travel over the long course and still be fast and strong always has it on the other fellow—granted strength is anywhere near equal."

So if we can conduct our lumber business in such a way that our fast work will show up the profit we will stand a pretty good show all right of wearing the belt with these words printed thereon: "The wearer of this belt is in every way a wide-awake, up-to-date know-how, does-do retail lumberman." And even if our competitors are stronger than we are in a financial way yet if we can

and will use some method in our buying and selling which will produce good fat profits from the short length counter we stand a pretty good show of holding the big guns equal in the profit and net-gain race at the end of the year.—The Lumber World.

### Difference in the Methods of Stocking Retail Yards

Methods of stocking yards vary with individuals, and it is not unusual to find dealers in the same town whose views are wholly dissimilar regarding credits, collections and other features of yard management, says the American Lumberman. It would perhaps be impossible to find two yardmen whose ideas were cast in the same mold. Diversity is the rule here as well as elsewhere, which is a wise provision, as without it there would be monotony, and inability to learn, one from the other.

Stock sufficiently large to meet the demands of trade is the desire of all retail dealers, and this is accomplished in different ways, it being much more difficult in this age of the retail trade than it was before lumber was drawn from so many sources. Rarely is there a yard now the stock in which does not include lumber from the South, the West, the white pine district, and often from the territory from which poplar is obtained, which means that owing to the distances the demand must to some extent be anticipated in order that it may be met.

In a certain 2-yard town one of the yards carries a stock that ordinarily would inventory \$10,000; in the other the footings would show nearly \$15,000, and the dealer carrying the smaller stock jocosely offered to wager his competitor a suit of clothes that he could come as near filling any bill that for the occasion a contractor of the town would make out as could his neighbor. He was asked how he could expect to do so, the reply being that his was by far the best balanced stock. He was careful when ordering any item not to "overdo" it, as he termed it. In his competitor's yard he was sure there were certain items in such abundance that a portion of them would be unsold twelve months later, while if in his yard any purchase should remain on hand half of that time he would think he was deficient as a buyer. It was unusual for him to buy any one item in carload lots; he ordered in quantity that would fill part of a car, and filled the balance of the car with some grade that was getting low, and that would be required in the near future. It

will of course be understood that dimension is bought in carload lots, but with the exception of boards every other item in the yard is bought in smaller quantities.

That dealer dwelt on the importance of keeping a well balanced stock, and thought that not one lumberman in a dozen pays sufficient attention to that phase of yard management. "I could invest 50 per cent. more in stock than I have at present and be no better fixed for filling orders," he said.

The method of another dealer is to carry as small a stock as will answer his purpose, and this is accomplished in a way that is extraordinary for its rarity. As fast as pricelists, or special offerings, are received they are placed on file, and when an item of stock is wanted he knows generally without soliciting prices where he can get it to the best advantage. There is no time wasted hunting for it. The hour he discovers that a particular item is short, the next hour he can order from a concern that is liable to have it. Oftentimes when ordering the mail is too slow for this dealer, so not infrequently he wires his wants, believing that the time saved by so doing more than compensates for the cost of the telegraph service. If the concern does not have the material required, and the stock of this material in his yard has almost reached depletion, he asks that the information be wired that he may order elsewhere. Orders also are given subject to prompt shipment, and when he says "prompt," he means it. In this way he can replace in the shortest possible time any part of his stock that is low, and keep his stock complete with a smaller investment than was the case when he did not keep the pricelists and all special offers directly under his thumb, and relied upon the mails instead of the wire. That by skillful ordering the investment of the average lumberman may be reduced 10 per cent. he has no doubt, though herein lies danger of broken stocks.

Large stocks are often a result of buying what may be called "snaps." Because a lot of lumber is offered at a reduction it is taken on. A lot of No. 2 flooring was seen in a yard that was bought in this way and had lain there nearly a year and a half. Whether the reduction was a sufficient recompense for the interest on the investment depends on the price and on the way the proprietor looks at it. Most dealers prefer to turn their stocks as many times in the twelve months as possible.

## CAMP DEPARTMENT

### Varied Methods in Logging Camps

The methods of lumbering as carried on throughout the United States and Canada are as varied and perhaps more so than any one branch of our industries. If, for instance, an up-to-date lumberman from Canada, the State of Maine, Michigan or Wisconsin, where operations are conducted somewhat on the same general lines, should happen to change his location for the South or West, he would need to discard most of his old methods and practically learn the business over again. The sleigh could not be used in the South, nor yet on the Pacific Coast, where the enormous proportions of trees would make the average man feel helpless, he being a stranger to such gigantic specimens.

When I made the Pacific Coast my stamping ground some years ago the regulation log road was cut from 25 to 30 ft. in width. The peeled logs of perhaps 18 in. to 24 in. diameter would be imbedded about half of their thickness in the soil crossways of the road and spaced about 7 or 8 ft. apart with a notch cut to a depth of 4 to 5 in. or the upper part of each "skid" in the center of the road. These notches served the purpose of keeping the logs from swerving from side to side as they were hauled tandem fashion like a string of railroad cars, one log "dogged" to another until—well, I won't say anything about the length of the string, as some of the readers might conclude that I have very little respect for the truth. These logs would always be peeled and a "snoot" cut on what was to be the underside when peeling. The skids were always well greased, it being one man's duty to carry a pail of grease and sweep each one of the skids.

One man called the "bull puncher" would handle as many as 12 or even 14 teams of oxen and the pay these "bull punchers" used to get would make a good many professional men feel like changing their occupation and following this line of work. The oxen were usually fed and taken care of by other men, the labors of the drivers ceasing as soon as the barn yard was reached at noon and night. While on duty they would invariably be accompanied by a "chainer."

The railroads on the Pacific Coast as well as in other parts of the country have to a great extent revolutionized lumbering so that systems which used to be the regulation just a few years ago have now become the rare exception, with the result that at the present time a great many of "Mr. Bull Puncher's" skid roads have given way to a greater number of cross ties surmounted with rails of steel over which run modern log cars propelled by steam or gasoline, especially designed to carry the same old giants of the forest from their long peaceful homes; possibly to the same old "landing" that was so frequently visited by "Mr. Bull Whacker" in the days gone by when the air rang with the stentorian notes of his husky voice, the echoes of which have since died among the surrounding hills, as he has no occasion now to raise his voice to such a pitch that an auctioneer's "speel" would sound like a whisper in comparison.

The felling of timber in different localities has been as varied as the hauling. In a good many parts the standing trees are notched with axes for felling, the scarf being cut on the side to which the tree is intended to fall, and sawn the balance that is necessary, wedges being driven in behind the saw to keep it from "pinching" and also to throw the tree in the proper direction. Two men operate a cross-cut saw, standing "over it," as one would say, with the teeth toward their bodies, and it seems miraculous with what precision a tree can be thrown by proper notching and sawing. In some cases it is necessary to saw through to the notch on one side and allow the other side to hang in order to give the tree a twist whilst falling to avoid lodging on some other tree or trees. The gyrations of such a tree must be anticipated by the lumbermen or a good part of their labors will be for naught and the wood be left in a dangerous condition with lodged trees "hanging up" and which are liable to come down with the wind at any time.

When I was in the South it was the custom to chop down the trees the same old way our northern great grandfathers practiced. The cutting of cypress logs is about as wet a job as our northern river driver has when floating the logs down stream to the mills. As the home of the cypress is in swamps where the depth of water



varies, lumbermen must use rafts or flat bottom boats on which to work, as the bottoms of the swamps are scarcely more buoyant than the waters over them. However, he sometimes has the advantage over his northern brother in that his logs are already in water that is deep enough to carry them to the mill.

Some kinds of timber growing along the Pacific Slope are so tough and gnarly for a considerable distance up from the ground that they are chopped off several feet above the ground, the chopper using what is called a "spring board" on which to stand while up in the air doing his work. This spring board, if memory serves, is about 4 ft. long and about 6 ft. wide, with one end tapered a little from both edges, on which is fastened a horse shoe with the heel calks about even with the narrow end of the boards and standing off from it a notch or pocket is cut almost square into the tree the depth of the axe bit and slightly wider than the end of the spring board, so that a man starting from the ground cuts his first notch some distance up, inserts his spring board with the calks of the horse shoe pointing up to keep it from slipping out; then he gets on to his board and cuts another notch, using another board. He can in this way rise to any desired height by pulling up the lower of his two boards and using it in the upper notch that has already been cut. This may seem to a great many a dangerous business—to scale up one of these monstrous trees and stand on a small piece of board to chop away till the tree falls. It is dangerous, but the men get used to it.

### Patrol and Fire Fighting

F. J. Davies, Coeur d'Alene Association

After six years' experience as chairman of the fire committee of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association, during which period I have spent a great deal of time on the fire line and among our patrolmen and fire fighters, it seems to me that the most important thing in fire protection is the receiving of a report of the location of the fire promptly upon its breaking out. To this end we maintain an adequate force of patrolmen. These patrolmen are located according to the topography of the country, their patrol districts being arranged so that each has one or more natural lookout points from which patrolmen may view the entire region over which they are in charge. These districts vary in size from twenty thousand acres to as high as sixty thousand acres, according to the topography, liability to fire and the ease with which they can be traversed. Our patrolmen are equipped with light axes, short handled shovels, with round point, and small sized water bags. In settled localities the patrolman works singly, making his headquarters with some settler at a certain point within his district, and ranging from that place to the lookout points and thence over his district. In the unsettled portions of our association district we furnish camp equipment for two men and place two patrolmen together, their camp being at some convenient point from which they range in opposite directions, to meet at the headquarters camp in the evening.

In getting early information from our patrolmen as to the location and extent of fires, we find the telephone the best means of communication, and for this purpose we recommend the building of local lines.

The class of labor employed should be the very best obtainable, woodsmen and rivermen preferably, as they are accustomed to moving around in the timber and are less liable to become excited or nervous should a fire prove to be a bad one, and they are thoroughly versed in the use of fire fighting tools.

There has been much discussion as to the number of men to be employed at a fire. Our experience leads me to say that it is almost impossible to get too many men on a fire line; it is much better to send twenty men to a fire that ten could control than to send ten men to a fire requiring twenty.

In addition to this, the care of a fire after putting it under control is constant vigilance and the burying of smouldering roots or logs, cutting down all the stubs within the fire line, if the ground is open, and if in heavy timber the search for and falling of defective trees, in which if the fire gets started it will continue to burn for months and will at some time break out in flame.

In all this work it is understood that the warden has personal knowledge of his district; that he has made preparations to furnish tools, camp equipment and supplies on short notice; that he has located within his district or nearby certain men, such as logging crews, and has arranged with the proprietor of the works to furnish him with men upon request and that he is thoroughly familiar with the best and quickest method of transportation to all points within his district.

There has been considerable discussion among members as to the best methods of working men. Our experience is to work them by the hour, rather than by the day or ten hours, paying overtime in such cases as may be required by the exigencies attending. We do not recommend night work or overtime. Fire fighting is hard

work and if a man puts in ten hours of it it is all he can stand day after day. Night work is unsatisfactory and ineffective, as men cannot see to do good work and will not make the same effort they will in daytime. The only night work we recommend is watchmen for the fire while other men are resting. The ideal time to fight a fire is from daylight until the middle of the forenoon, when the wind usually rises, beginning again about four o'clock in the afternoon and working until dark. These hours have their drawbacks in that it is hard to get men who will take their rest in the middle of the day, and we have been unable to regularly follow this plan successfully.

We think the wages paid fire fighters should be a little above local wages paid to woodsmen, but not enough higher to suggest to an unprincipled man the setting of fires to prolong his job. In Idaho the compensation of fire fighters is fixed by law at \$2.50 per day and subsistence; this we consider fair wages for the work.

I can not lay too much stress upon the advantages of paying the men at once upon completion of their work, as we have demonstrated beyond a doubt that by this method we are enabled to get better men and to get them when others, who could not pay in negotiable paper, were unable to get help.—Address delivered before Western Forestry Conservation Association.

### Lighting Logging Camps

By E. H. Corbett

There is no question but what the modern and keen-sided manager of logging camps is endeavoring to decide on the best equipment, not only for the operation of getting the logs from the woods and placing them on the cars but also the most advantageous way to run the logging camp itself. He considers first the hygienic possibilities so that his men may be comfortable and healthy and with this in view he cannot overlook the fact that the camp must be properly, economically and safely lighted. It is an accepted fact that this cannot be accomplished by steam as steam requires services of a competent engineer, greatly increases the fire risk and is rather high in first cost. As acetylene and gasoline lighting plants require extra fuel, increase the fire risk and require skilled attention what is left therefore but the electric storage battery and generator plant? It is possible to install a plant capable of furnishing any number of lights from 10 to 1000. This plant would be made up of a gasoline engine driving a small generator in conjunction with a storage battery, switchboard, etc. With this plant it is possible to run the engine only two or three hours a day and in some cases a few hours a week, storing up sufficient energy in the storage battery to run the lights for the entire period of need. These plants are so arranged as to be run on low voltage with special Tungsten lamps. These lamps are made with heavy filaments and will stand rough usage and are not delicate like the ordinary Tungsten lamps for high voltage systems. The battery furnished with these plants is one of the best on the market and selected for durability rather than for cost. About 50 per cent. of the railroad companies in this country are using them to-day for their block signal stations. The batteries require very little attention and as the dynamo with which they are charged is the proper voltage for charging there is no danger of damaging the battery with too heavy a current.

The great advantage of these plants is that the camp can have lights at any time whether the engine is running or not. The complete outfit is made to take up a minimum amount of space. It is simple in operation. When we say this we absolutely mean that it is fool proof. The gasoline engine is of the heavy duty type and can be relied upon to run at any time, either day or night, with a simple turn of the hand.

A better lighted camp means more satisfied employees and more money to the logger.

The cost of these plants is very moderate, running from about \$7.00 to \$10.00 per light. This includes complete plant ready for installation and operation.

### The Camper, Settler and Hunter

At the recent convention of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association at Portland, Oregon, Mr. A. P. Sprague spoke upon the above subject as follows:—

The extent of the menace to which we are subjected by the camper, is a matter entitled to our serious consideration, for as long as we have forests that offer attractions to them, they will come. They are in a sense our guests.

Amongst the younger set who annually respond to the call of the wild, we find more of a reckless tendency, an abandon of restraint as soon as they are past the last house, and a careless lack of consideration for the preservation of this woodland that attracts them, and for the perpetuation of its streams and game that they prize so highly. Generally this class consists of a parts of boys—a bunch of schoolboy chums who have talked of, planned and an-



anticipated this trip for months, and of an age when their energy must find an outlet. They are more apt to use our fire notices for a target than to read or heed them.

Settlers are being attracted from all parts of the country; many of these (coming as they do from an untimbered country) need much instruction along lines of forest preservation, which to them means self preservation, lest in their ignorance they unmeaningly do much harm. I have found that this class is inclined to resent the restrictions placed on burning—it is natural that they see in the law no further than that it hinders them from carrying out their land clearing plans; but most of those whom I have come in contact with have failed to even read the Forest Fire Law, though copies of it were handed them. I strongly advocate an examination by a competent board of all men applying for positions as wardens, as to their abilities along the most important requirements, such as tactfulness, executive ability, woodmanship, familiarity with the Forest Fire Law, etc. These men are the guardians of our property and of the public welfare and should possess a high standard of intelligence, and command respect in their community.

Under the head of the hunter we have our most serious fire factor. The settler we know where to find; the camper does not usually penetrate the woods, but sticks to the streams or established camping grounds that are easily accessible, but the hunter goes far back in the hills, is not long at one place, making it impossible for our wardens to keep track of, or place any responsibility on him. He is a despoiler to begin with, he has no regard for preservation or he wouldn't be a hunter. It certainly seems most inconsistent in the face of the efforts for conservatism, to permit hunters to go into the mountains in the middle of our dry season. The relative proportion of this hunter's interest in hunting compared to the great amount of property and life placed in jeopardy is so ridiculous that it is marvelous.

### New England Trees in Winter

A valuable bulletin upon "New England Trees in Winter" has been published by Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn. The bulletin contains an interesting introduction dealing in a general way with the principal features of the work. The body of the bulletin is composed of excellent illustrated descriptions of the various trees to be found in New England. As a large number of these trees are also native to the various provinces of Canada, the bulletin, which is known as No. 69, will be of much interest to Canadian lumbermen and foresters.

### The Water Powers of Canada

The Commission of Conservation of Canada have recently issued an extremely interesting and valuable book upon the water-powers of Canada. The book contains the first inventory ever taken of the water-powers of Canada. It is profusely illustrated and well printed, in addition to being solidly bound. The investigations made by the Commission, which has extended over a period of two years, shows that there are 1,016,521 horse-power developed from water-power in Canada. Every phase of the subject from the laws governing the disposition of water-powers in the various provinces, to the actual physical data regarding each individual water-power concerning which information was obtainable, is treated in the report. In addition, there is a very full bibliography of 30 pages, and appendices giving, among other things, the text of the laws concerning the export of power and also of the treaty recently concluded with the United States regarding the establishment of an International Joint Commission.

### A Species of Conservation

In his evidence before the Tax Commission at Vancouver, Mr. Palmer, of the Chemainus Mills, discussed the by-products of lumber. When asked if he thought it possible to save these in the present condition of the market, he said he did not care to express an opinion, but that there was a wastage going on constantly, which he thought could be avoided. He said that in logging off lands it was impossible to avoid the destruction of large numbers of trees suitable for piling, railway ties and other purposes for which small trees can be used. If it were possible to save the smaller trees, they would, after a time, become saw logs, but it is not possible, for even when they escape destruction when the larger trees are felled those that do not fall furnish food for fire and in many instances they, the standing small trees, and too frequently the adjoining large timber, are destroyed. Mr. Palmer thought it would be well to remove the restriction from the exportation of such small stuff. He did not confine his suggestion to such of it as might be cut upon lands that were about to be logged off, but possibly a regulation could be devised that would meet the case in this respect, says the Victoria Colonist.

Mr. Palmer said that by removing this restriction a valuable asset would be saved and converted into money, the province would

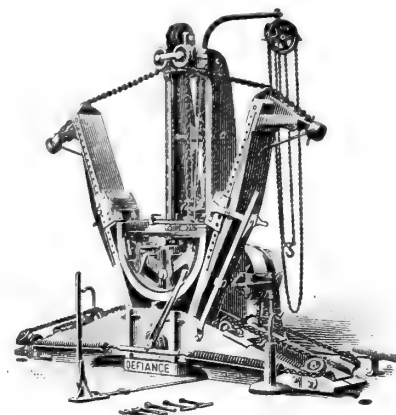
be in receipt of some additional revenue, the danger of fire losses would be reduced, a profitable line of foreign commerce would be developed, and employment would be given to a good deal of additional labor.

### Severe Delivery Test for a Matcher

The December number of "Berlin Quality" contains as usual a splendid selection of articles of interest and value to the users of woodworking machinery. The excellent cover design of this issue shows the arrival of a Berlin Matcher at the plant of the Lady-smith Lumber Company, on Vancouver Island. This machine had to be loaded on two logs and dragged across country for 5 miles by 14 horses. This severe test demonstrated very thoroughly the advantage of using a solid cast-in-one-piece frame when machines are to be transported over rough country.

### Defiance Automatic Wood Bending Machine

The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A., include among their numerous efficient products a patent 12-inch automatic wood bending machine, which has been designed to meet all their requirements for successful and economical bending of felloes for automobile, carriage and wagon wheels, wagon hounds, carriage bows, reaches and other similar classes of bent wood stock. This machine will bend the lightest felloes used for carriage wheels, up to heavy work required for farm wagon, truck and artillery wheels, bending hardwood as large as 5 inches thick, 12 inches in width, with adjustments to accommodate changes from 13½-inch



to 72-inch circles; also wagon hounds to any circle required and bows from 36 inch up to 44 inch wide. The form for this work is adjustable to bend any widths between the sizes specified. The capacity of the machine is sufficient to bend about 2500 felloes 1½ inch, or about 1,200 wagon hounds in 10 hours, and other classes of work in proportion. Timber to the amount of 12 inches in width, either in one piece, or pieces aggregating that amount, can be bent at one operation.

### Tools for Special Purposes

This is an age of specialization. Tools and machinery are demanded for a specific purpose—to do one thing well—to do it better and faster than with present practices and tools.

Recognizing this fact the manufacturers of the Shimer Cutter Heads began several years ago to prepare for each branch of work a special tool—a Cutter Head, embracing all the labor and time-saving features possible and made to work interchangeably with other tools.

These Cutter Heads while built on one general plan, differ in their special application, and embrace heads for making flooring, ceiling, siding, wainscoting, ship lap, O. G. batten, jointing, door and sash mouldings, etc., besides being adapted to the making of many specialties.

Messrs. Shimer & Sons claim that this interchangeable system has met with favor among mill men, especially as these special Cutter Heads are so low in price that a variety of them can be purchased for a comparatively small sum of money. Their large line of Matcher Heads are built to suit any pocket book and to meet conditions arising from day to day. They are made for the fast feed matcher taking stock at 200 feet per minute, as well as for all the machines between the fastest and the slowest.

Messrs. Shimer & Sons are also large manufacturers of the "Bedee Brand" of steel knives, for planing and surfacing lumber, which are proving popular with the mill men. It is claimed that the time lost in stoppages to sharpen up the old-fashioned soft slotted steel knives, will soon pay for the Bedee Knives, because they hold an edge from one to five days at a single sharpening, according to the class of lumber they are used upon.

Catalogues and prices for cutter heads and "Bedee Knives" may be had by addressing Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Galt, Ontario.

## St. John River Cut Will Be Smaller

**Logging Operations Now in Full Progress—Season So Far a Favorable One—Millmen Expect Good Season's Trade**

Fredericton, N.B., Jan. 10.—Logging is almost entirely the order of the day along the St. John River valley, especially at the head waters. Although the cut is considerably under the average, the season so far has been a fairly favorable one for the lumbermen, as wages for men and teams have been lower than for a few years past, and the markets are showing signs of improvement. Millmen are taking a much more optimistic view of the situation than they did two months ago.

The cut of "bank logs" so called—that is logs cut by farmers along the river between Grand Falls and Fredericton, rafted in the spring when the river is clear of ice, and floated down the river to Springhill, five miles above Fredericton where they are offered for sale, unless contracted for earlier in the season and then made into larger rafts and towed by tugs to the mills at Fredericton and St. John—is likely to be up to the average, viz.: from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 ft. B.M. The price offering at date of writing is for spruce \$13.00 for deal logs and \$9.00 to \$10.00 for battens, according to length. It is the custom in this section of the province, when scaling spruce logs to divide them into two classes, all logs of 11 inches in diameter at the top end, and 10 inch logs of 24 ft. in length and upwards being termed dead logs. The smaller diameters are known as battens, or batts.

There is practically nothing going on in the milling business along the St. John River, or through the province generally. A few mills on the American side of the river are sawing shingles and report a good demand for their output. A few small mills on the province side are sawing lath and report a steady market, netting about \$2.60 per M. on their shipments.

Large quantities of pulp wood are being moved at present, especially at points where the St. John River forms the boundary between the province and state of Maine, where it is hauled across the river, freighted by U. S. railways to U. S. mills and there manufactured. The price paid by local buyers at points of shipment is \$5.00 per cord for peeled spruce pulpwood, which is 50 cents more than was offering last season.

### The Cost of Selling Lumber

By Earl Bartholomew

The actual cost of selling lumber is somewhat hard to arrive at by wholesalers who are operating mills and conducting yards, for the reason that the expense is usually overlapped by the operating and selling departments. In order to make this more clear, our attention is called to the different classes of lumbermen:

- (1) The mills cutting from their own stumpage or buying logs and operating a yard in connection.
- (2) The wholesaler who buys lumber already manufactured and yards it like his neighboring mill man in the producing district.
- (3) That class of wholesalers who conduct wholesale yards in the consuming market.
- (4) Jobbers and consuming men who have no investment other than an organization for selling lumber.

Of course we can readily see that the entire expense of the jobber or commission man can be charged directly to the cost of selling lumber. All our club members are interested directly or indirectly in the manufacture, as well as the selling of lumber, so we will not take up the question of commission men or jobbers, but endeavor, if possible, to point out a few items of legitimate expense that should be charged to the account of selling by the first two classes mentioned. These items of selling expense we will take up as they would naturally be incurred by organizing a new yard, as follows:

- (1) The ordinary expense of maintaining an office would cost about the same whether the organization be large or small; these items being rent, heat, light, etc., including the salaries of the principal and representatives.
- (2) We will take it for granted there is a well stocked yard of lumber, and the next move should be along the lines of advertising in lumber trade journals, and includes postage, stationery, and cost of such assistance in the office in the preparation of advertising matter and advances to the trade.
- (3) The cost of commission must not be overlooked, as, especially in the beginning, every operator will depend in some measure upon the efforts of the jobber or commission man for the movement of at least a portion of his stock.
- (4) That class of expense which should be classed under the head of travelling, by the principal or representatives.

Of the four classes of expense your attention is called to that of advertising and travelling, or personal solicitation, as a method to reduce the high cost of selling lumber. There is no question but that

this cost is reduced by judicious advertising in lumber trade journals; results may not be had to-day, but the effect is far reaching, and without this aid special efforts must be made by personal solicitation, and through the mails, to offset this advantage.

While the cost of personally calling on the consuming trade is the most expensive method of selling lumber, this is largely reduced by the information obtained as to the customer's requirements, and the results of personal visits to the trade should mean an exchange of ideas between buyer and seller which is always mutually beneficial, for it is not always the volume of business done but the amount of lumber carefully handled that is usually the most profitable and satisfactory.

Again, when active canvass is continually made for business, the seller will become better informed as to the changing market conditions.

The sales department being in touch with trade conditions, with the co-operation of the operating department, will enable the mill to cut stock for which there is an active demand and prevent carrying charges of long stocks that price only will move. What your customer is using to-day he may substitute altogether with some other wood, or perhaps dispense with wood for steel, to-morrow, thereby leaving you to search for orders elsewhere to move stock cut ostensibly for your customer.

Another feature of the sales end is, there is a better profit in moving stock from the yards as soon as it is ready for the market; while often there is a speculative value in holding stock, it is generally conceded that lumber turned over two or three times a year, as soon as shipping dry, at a nominal profit, is better for both mill and yard, for it economizes yard space and enables mill to cut stock for which there is an active demand.

Ordinarily, as a selling basis, the cost of selling lumber on commission paid to salesmen is usually three per cent. on the net amount, after freight has been deducted, but authorities are of the opinion that the actual cost of hardwood lumber sales, distributed over the country to consumers by travelling men, through the results of advertising, etc., in some cases may exceed this.

### Saw Mill Ideas

By E. L. Mason

I would like to know why so many mills are short of power. Ours is an example. This mill was built for a fast mill—concrete building, electric drive, seemingly no expense spared to build a good, substantial and fast-cutting mill. Yet to save a little money—I can think of no other reason—they put in an engine at least 200-h.p. too small. Now they have put in another engine of 400-h.p. to help out the original engine.

Our saws sing alright now, and no time lost for anything. We used to have to stop one side while steam was coming up, after being pulled down by fast sawing or a run of large logs, for an engine working to the limit of its power consumes lots of steam; the same boilers are now running the two engines, without any trouble for steam.

I recently had a crippled saw that was some puzzle to me. It was damaged in a wreck. There was about 12 feet where the back was  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. in 5 feet—too much crown. I had never tried to see how much could be put in with a roller, but always supposed that all the back that could be put in a saw could be taken out again. I have, however, tensioned this place to a 40-ft. gage, and let it out again on the tooth edge, eight different times, yet it has  $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. crown in 5 feet, and there it stays in spite of all the rolling I can do. Of course, I drew out the balance of the back enough so that it runs alright, stands plenty of feed and makes nice lumber, but it oscillates on the wheels  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Now, what puzzles me is why this piece should be so hard to straighten. It is only 13 inches wide and is good steel to work.

When the bearings for the rolls on the resaw wear out and are put in new, be sure and see that the rolls line up right with the saw, also that they stand exactly in line up and down with the saw. If they do not, the saw will make lumber thick on one edge and thin on the other, and then there is trouble that is blamed on the saws. When the rolls wear 1-in. smaller at the bottom than at the top, they had better be replaced with new ones. I have seen them run worse than this, but it does not pay any more than it does to keep a poor-working offset on a carriage. It is well to look at the tapered wear on the rolls when you put in new bearings, or the rolls may not stand just as they did with the old bearings.

One of the most common causes for poor lumber, that is usually blamed to the resaw, is the big bands making "bullhead" lumber. A saw making poor lines is not helped any by lining out of the log, as some filers do, as lining out will make "bullheads" about as quickly as anything you can do; and this kind of lumber is not improved by going through a resaw, so it is better to not lay poorly-sawed lumber to the resaw until you are sure that the lumber being put through is straight to start with. A resaw cannot be expected to straighten out crooked lumber.—The Woodworker.

# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—Kindly give best cash price for three or four cars dry cedar posts, 4 to 6 inches top end. Box 195, Jordan, Ont.

WANTED—5 x 5 White Maple, second growth, dry, 5 to 10 years old, for bowling pins. Address, M. J. Bernhardt, 712 to 720 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 1-4

Two-inch Soft Elm wanted, immediately, several cars, dry. State quality and prices. Great Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 1-4

## Saw Logs Wanted

Red and White Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Write in particulars of what you have. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 2-7

## Basswood Wanted

WANTED—inch No. 2 common and mill culls, winter cut Basswood. Apply Firstbrook Box Company, Limited, King street east, Toronto. 22-25

## White Pine Wanted

Wanted to buy in small or large quantities White Pine, 1-in., 1½-in., 2-in., also shorts for factory work. Apply Box 404, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-2

## White Pine Wanted

3 ft. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

## Wanted

two carloads 4-inch firsts and seconds, Hard Maple, dry, 6 inches and up wide, 10 ft. and up long, for immediate shipment. Quote price and point of shipment to Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-1f

## Lumber Wanted

Large quantities of Soft Elm Lumber, 1-in. and grades No. 1 common and better. Especially attractive prices. J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 2-7

## Hardwood Lumber Wanted

We are open to buy 2,000,000 feet Hard Maple, Soft Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Ash and Chestnut cut to our instructions, delivery 1912; inspection at mill. Let us have your lists. Apply Box 408, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-2

## Wanted Box Lumber

Large consumer of No. 1 and No. 2 White Pine Box Lumber, desires to negotiate with responsible shippers, regarding stock for water delivery next season. Give shipping point, state quantity 4-4 and 5-4 can furnish with lowest quotations and other particulars. Address, Box 374, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

## Birch Wanted

We want to buy Birch in all thicknesses. Log run or on grades. Will contract for winter's cut. National Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y. 23-2

## Lumber Wanted

Will contract with a few hardwood mills for their entire cuts, 1912, including culls. Highest prices paid, and quick shipment. Also open for dry stock of all kinds. Also Spruce and Hemlock. Apply to Box 414, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-5

## Maple and Rock Elm Wanted

Wanted—Up to 120,000 feet 1-in. and 1½ in. hard maple 6 in. up wide, 10 ft. up long; also 20,000 feet 1-in. and 1½-in. rock elm 6-in. up wide, 10 ft. up long; quote price for 1sts and 2nds and also No. 1 Common grades in each case and name point of shipment to Box 382, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1f

# Hardwood Wanted

3,000,000 feet Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Oak, and Soft Maple, for delivery, shipping dry during 1912. Sawn to our sizes. State what you have to offer and lowest prices for spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply Manufacturer, Box 401, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

## For Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices

400,000 M ft. 1 x 4 and up by 6/16 ft. No. 2 Hemlock.  
75,000 M ft. 1 x 8 and 10 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
25,000 M ft. 2 x 4 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
25,000 M ft. 2 x 6 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
35,000 M ft. 2 x 8 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
25,000 M ft. 2 x 10 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
Must have room and will sell away below cost.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont. 2-4

# We Want a "Want Ad" From YOU

☐ Just an opportunity to prove to you what a quick purchase or sale you can make by advertising in this department.

☐ The page is before you—read what the other fellow wants, or has for sale.

## Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto

Canada

## For Sale

1-in., 1¼-in., 1½-in. and 2-in. mill cull White Pine in strips and sidings. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-1f

## For Sale

About 1,500 feet 2-inch beech, 1,200 feet of 1-inch, 1,500 feet of 1½-in., 5,000 feet 1-in. maple; 6,000 feet 1-in. hickory, 2,000 ft. 1-in. oak, all log run. John Richie, Allan's Mills, Ont. 2-3

## Shingles

500,000 M. pieces Rathbun's XX-18-in. Cedar Shingles. To introduce this shingle to the trade, we are offering them for one-half their value. \$1.00 per M. pieces F.O.B. cars Deseronto. The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont. 1-4

## 12 in. x 12 in. For Sale

300,000 feet B.M. of 12-in. x 12-in. short leaf yellow pine timbers 18 ft. to 40 ft., average 30 feet. Can ship immediately.

JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Sorel, Que. 24-3

## Hardwood For Sale

We are prepared to cut under contract:— 250 M. to 500 M. feet Hard Maple. 100 M. to 200 M. feet Basswood. Also some Black Ash, Birch, Soft Elm. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont. 22-1f

## For Sale

The following Special Stock:— 1,000,000 ft. Scant 2-in. Spruce Random. 300,000 ft. 1-in. Spruce Mill Culls. 50,000 ft. 6/4 and 8/4 White Pine Mill Culls. 100,000 ft. 1-in. 6 to 9 ft. White Pine Shorts. 100,000 ft. 1-in. Fourth Quality or Box White Pine. All dry and can be shipped promptly by rail. THE A. SHERMAN LUMBER CO., Potsdam, N. Y. also 50 Church St., New York City.

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

## For Sale

Good boiler, 72 inches by 14 feet, 72 4-in. tubes, 75 h.p. engine and 100 light dynamo. All in good condition and ready for immediate delivery. Will accept lumber in exchange. Apply to Box 400, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

## For Sale

One fifty horse power tubular boiler complete with front, grate bars, injector and smoke stack, and one thirty-five horse power engine, together with steam pipes and heater, for \$250, f.o.b. cars. For particulars apply to C. H. Sheppard, Waubesa, Ont. 23-2

## For Sale

One Gang Circular Sawing Machine (Kendall patent) good as new; run only 18 months. This machine carries nine 32-inch saws, takes from 4 to 10-inch cants, can be set to cut one to three inch stock. Reason for selling, cut out. For price, write Jas R. Gillies, Arnprior, Ont. 24-5

## Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohlman.  
Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame.  
Dovetailer, Boulets.  
Engines and boilers, various sizes.  
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.  
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.  
Jointer, 16-in. White.  
Moulder, 6-in. Houston.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Planers, 24-in. single belted.  
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.  
Saw Gummer, Rogers.  
Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel.  
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.  
Variety Lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Machinery For Sale

A Waterous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 2-TF

## WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED—By small mill cutting hardwood, power feed edger, iron or wood frame, with 2 or 3 adjustable saws, to cut stock up to 3 inches thick. Must be cheap. Craik Bros., Crampton, Ont. 2-4

## Alligator Wanted

Wanted an alligator boat, in good condition. Reply, giving condition, size, age, equipment, price and situation. Box 405, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

WANTED—Two boilers, not less than 100 pounds steam, 66-in. x 14 ft. Filing room outfit for 12-in. double cutting band saws. One good log jack and chain. Give full particulars in first letter. Box 412, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Wanted a position as gang-filer; eighteen years experience. Address Geo. L. Nichols, c/o Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

First-class band and band resaw filer experienced in box factory and saw mills. References. Box 383, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3

Band Saw Filer wants position for coming season. Single or double cut. Twenty years experience. Address Box 413 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

Saw Filer wants position in saw mill or woodworking plant. Capable of keeping band and circular saw in perfect condition. Apply Box 403, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

Wanted by lumber inspector, position by the year. Fifteen years experience. Ten years with present firm; reference furnished. Car or boat shipping. Box 409 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper with lumber firm in Ontario. Twelve years' experience, mostly as office manager; age 34 years. Acquainted thoroughly with all departments of lumber office. Best of references furnished on application. Apply Box 399, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

Scotchman, just arrived in Canada, age 27, desires position of trust with a lumber company, wholesalers or export millmen preferred. He has practical, commercial and travelling experience. Can influence good business with United Kingdom. Replies solicited in first instance to No. 200 Canada Lumberman, B34 Board of Trade, Montreal. 2-2

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

Young man to take charge of office in town on Georgian Bay. One with some experience in lumber trade preferred. State age, salary expected and references. Box 397, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-2

WANTED—Hardwood lumber buyer; must be experienced and capable of grading in accordance with National Hardwood Rules. We want a high-class man and will pay accordingly. Box 380, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3



Millmen wanted, millwrights, edgermen, trimmermen, engineer, band saw filer. Lath mill men and lumber pilers. Mill will start as soon as ice clears in spring. Apply giving experience, etc.. To Dymont Mickle Lumber Company, Whitney, Ont. 2-3

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

### Sales Agents Wanted

Large British firm with plants in England, Bohemia and France manufacturing Carborundum and Electrite goods and high class grinding machinery wants to secure either first class salesmen or firms with established trade connections to represent them in Canada. Apply Box 394, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-2

### For Sale

Up-to-date Circular Saw Mill, going concern, 15,000 to 20,000 capacity; In good shape. House and stables, tools and utensils of all kinds, 300 acres of bush land, railroad connection. Much timber can be bought. This is worth looking into. Will be sold cheap. Write Jones Brothers, Katrine Station, Ont. 1-2

## Canadian Timber Limits

### E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5669.

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

### For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.  
11 M. ft. 1 1/4 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.  
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.  
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

### For Sale

Sawmill and Shingle Mill in active operation and thoroughly equipped with A1 up-to-date machinery in first class condition. Timber on all sides. Exceptional opportunity; \$1,600 cash, \$1,600 in 6, 12, 15 and 18 months. Can secure eighty acre cut of virgin timber, thirty yards from mill if desired. Write D. McNair & Son, Whitewood Grove P. O., Ont. 23-2

### For Sale

Mill and Plant situated on Bay Lake of Montreal River and within the town limit of Town of Latchford on T. & N. O. Ry. Plant consists of one Boiler, 60 in. diam. by 14 ft. long, full flush front and rated at 70 h.p. Right Hand Engine, 12 in. x 16 in., estimated 64 h.p.

Three Moreau Machine Pulpwood Barkers and Pullup and all saws, shafting, belts, etc., including extras.

Siding of T. & N. O. Railway runs into mill yard; good storing point for logs. With very little extra cost, a circular saw and carriage could be installed as the power is sufficient. This plant has been in use about 10 months only and is in good condition. An excellent bargain for the right parties. Write or communicate with C. & H. D. Gamble, 28 Scott street, Toronto, Solicitors for Owners. 2-7

## MISCELLANEOUS

### For Sale

About 48 acres of standing timber, suitable for lumber and cedar poles. S. A. Price, Burnhamthorpe, Ont. 2-3

## BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER TRACT

Correspondence solicited  
Satisfaction guaranteed

A. T. FRAMPTON, Victoria, B. C.

## Why Bandsaws Break

One of the most fruitful sources of annoyance in the average wood-working plant is undoubtedly the bandsaw; especially is this the case when light machines and small saws are used. The heavier variety usually have more care bestowed on them from the first, i.e., choosing a site and fixing them securely down on a solid bed, so they naturally run much steadier and cause less trouble.

Their smaller brethren, however, are often less fortunate in this respect. They are usually found on an upper floor, and that said floor is often a very shaky one, while the only fixing that is possible is a short wood screw in each corner of base. Is it, then, any wonder that bandsaws do break more or less frequently under such trying conditions? I often wonder how such a thin band of steel travels so quickly on an unsteady machine with badly-covered wheels. It certainly speaks well for the quality and temper of the saws, and very little for the management of any shop to allow such conditions to exist.

Bandsaws are like all other high-speed machines. Rigidity must be obtained and maintained somehow or the other. We cannot always have them on the ground floor, unfortunately. But they can usually be shored up in some way to increase their ability. It is a simple matter to strut them from overhead, or shore them from the floor; it matters little how it is done, so long as it is effective and durable.

The wheels should also receive attention from time to time, to ensure steady running. It is only a small matter to true the wheels up and set them in line, yet it makes all the difference between good and bad work. It is a great mistake to put too much strain on narrow saws. The less you can do with the better will it be for the machine and the saws. Make your machines as steady as possible; have the wheels true. Don't strain the saws, but have them sharp and finely set. Then you can do more work and do it better, and not be troubled with saws breaking continually or running off the wheels or out the cut.

Sawyer.

## Some Rules Worth Noting

Never attempt to caulk a leaky seam in a boiler under steam pressure; the jar caused by the hammer blows cause a rupture of the seam. This caution applies also to steam-pipes and valve casings. A round-nosed tool should be used in caulking boilers.

Before breaking any steam-pipe joints to make repairs or to renew gaskets, etc., the dead section should be well drained.

Workmen have been scalded when breaking joints, due to some pressure still remaining in the line after the main valves were closed.

In case the feed-pipe of a boiler gives out, or water cannot be supplied to a boiler for any reason, the boiler should be shut down at once and the fires drawn.

Watch safety-valves carefully, to be sure that they do not corrode fast to their seats.

The pipe connecting the steam-gauge should be cleaned out at least once a month by blowing steam through it. When the gauge is off the hole in the nipple should be perfectly clear.

When observing the glass water-gauge while the boiler is working, note particularly whether the water in the glass is stationary or not. If the water level does not fluctuate it is an infallible sign that the gauge is out of order. Test the gauge and water column immediately, and if draining them fails to clear, the boiler should be shut down until the apparatus for indicating the water level has been repaired.

Where there are two or more boilers on one line, those not in operation should be shut off from the header.

A small leak in a boiler may be detected by a white wedge-shaped mark on rivets or plates. In caulking, chalk or otherwise mark all the leaks first, as the hammer blows may destroy the faint indications due to the leak.

Never lose an opportunity to compare the steam-gauge with the safety-valve when the latter blows off. If they do not agree, ascertain which is incorrect.

Always bear in mind to clean out boiler thoroughly after doing any hammering on it, as scale may have been dislodged and dropped down on the fire sheet. Bags and serious ruptures have resulted from neglect of this precaution.

In winter, if the boiler is exposed to cold, close the valves between the boiler and the water-gauge glass when the boiler is shut down for the night, and let the water run out of the glass. Also leave all drain cocks on pipes, etc., open.—Timber Trades Journal.

## Guards Should Be Used, Always

On the subject of accidents much has been and will be written, for they will occur. Some of the worst accidents happen in conjunction with machines not usually considered dangerous.

Some time ago a man was using a small shop rip saw, and, although the machine was equipped with a guard, it was pushed up to one side and not in use. In ripping a small wedge, 7/8 x 7/8 in., about 3 in. long, off the edge of a board, the saw caught the wedge and threw it straight back and up, squarely into the

operator's eye. The butt end struck him fair in the eye and he fell back on the floor unconscious, with his eye gone.

The guard, had it been in place, would have caught the wedge and saved the man's eye. Saw guards, jointer guards and shaper guards should be in all shops and in constant use, not hanging on a nail on the wall, where we frequently see them. Unfortunately, many operators seem to dislike to use them, and the result is sometimes serious.

Hampton,  
in the "Wood-Worker."

## Collars of Saw Spindles Out of True

If the collars of a saw spindle are only slightly out of true, it is multiplied considerably in a saw of large diameter. A seamy saw spindle with a bit of metal torn up is enough to throw a saw out, or if packing be used up or uneven it will have the same result. Saws are sometimes blamed for cutting untrue when the fault lies with the collars or pins. The side of the saw nearest the wood should be tried with a straight-edge, and should it be found to bulge in the centre it will probably arise from the saw collar being out of truth or improperly concaved. If the collar attached to the saw spindle—that is the one nearest the wood—is perfectly flat, have it removed and slightly concaved, when the bulge in the saw plate will probably disappear. Use collars of ample diameter.



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# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The lumber trade in Ontario is naturally quiet at this time of year, on account of the lack of building operations and the fact that stock-taking is the chief occupation of the retailers throughout the country. Nevertheless, reports indicate that there is a fair amount of trade in progress and that, in spite of the severe weather, retailers are receiving an encouraging number of enquiries. In western Ontario reports from some of the more important centres are to the effect that enquiries are more numerous than they have been at this time of year, for some years past. Several of the more important cities are expecting excellent business this year. Hamilton, for instance, is looking for an active demand. Brantford also, and Welland, are expecting that there will be a better trade than ever before.

The dependence of eastern Canada upon conditions in the west is a fact which must always be kept in mind and there are some in the west who think it is wise at present to sound a slight note of warning, on account of the failure of many of the western farmers to get the wheat in from a large amount of their farms. This wheat in many cases may be of little or no value, and in addition, it has prevented the farmers from preparing the land for Spring sowing. Although the situation is not one to cause immediate anxiety it should be kept carefully in mind. Reports are also made to the effect that loan companies in the west have been obliged to come to the assistance of a number of farmers who have been unable to make their interest payments. Then again there is the effect of the Presidential election to be kept in mind this year, so that although alarm is not justified there is reason for a certain amount of caution, more than in former years. When one takes into consideration the unprecedented expansion which is in progress in Canada and the extensive immigration which is certain to continue, it is almost reasonable to expect that we could without difficulty minimize, almost to zero, the effects of such adverse influences as those referred to above. They are given simply as a mild note of caution to the Ontario trade to remind them of their dependence in large measure upon western conditions.

## Eastern Canada

The logging season in New Brunswick has been a favorable one so far, and it is expected that similar conditions will continue. Wages and the cost of teams have been lower than they were for a couple of years previous. In spite of this however, it is possible, on account of the unsatisfactory conditions which have prevailed in the lumber markets for some time, that the cut in the woods will be less than usual. Bank logs on the St. John will be about as usual, viz.: from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 ft., B.M. Deal logs at present are bringing \$13 and battens from \$9 to \$10 according to their length. The milling business along the St. John is practically at a standstill. In Quebec, trade is quiet on account of the winter weather. Stock-taking also is general and as a result the retailers are not buying much. The opinion of the trade in general is that during 1912 business will be very good. Building prospects and the general prosperity of the country all point in this direction. The pulp and paper situation shows no important change. An unusually busy season is expected this year on account of the Presidential election in the United States which always results in an enormous extra consumption of paper.

The spruce market at Boston is firm. Stocks at mills are reported to be only moderate and manufacturers are said to be holding for full prices. Lumber operations in the State of Maine were checked by the light snow fall until the first week of January. Boston retailers are not over-stocked with frames. There has been activity in building and stocks have been considerably reduced. Retailers have not been ordering much stock for immediate delivery, although fair orders for spring delivery have been made. A better demand is expected, now that the stock-taking season is about over. Frames 9-in. and under are being held at \$25. A firm market is reported for random, with offerings light. Spruce boards are not very plentiful. Dry stock is scarce. Hemlock boards continue firm at Boston, manufacturers expecting to secure their price by waiting. Eastern clipped boards are firm at \$20, and a further advance is talked of in some quarters. Shingles are firm and in good demand, cedar extras selling as high as \$3.65, although quotations are from \$3.50 to \$3.60. Clears are very firm at \$3.20 to 13.30. The demand for lath is quiet. Some dealers are offering 1½ inch at \$4.15. Others will sell at \$4. For 1½-in., \$3.50 is asked. There is not an active inquiry for hardwood lumber, but prices as a rule are steady, with the exception of quartered oak.

The arrivals of eastern spruce at New York are light. Prices are unchanged, although there is strong competition for any large

business which offers. A slight improvement is noted in the demand for hemlock, at New York, on account of fair activity in the building trade.

## Great Britain

The general activity which has prevailed in London for some time past and the share which the railway companies have taken in it, leads to a reasonable expectation that there will be a good increase in the timber requirements of the railways during 1912. Such an incentive to trade would be gladly welcomed in London and would go a long way towards making good for the dull trade in other directions. Deliveries at London docks for the week ending December 23rd amounted to 4,680 standards as compared with 3,560 during the corresponding week of 1910.

At Liverpool, the timber trade was practically in a state of suspension during the holiday season, the expectation being at that time that the quietness would continue into the New Year until stock-taking had been completed. The increased intensity of the labor troubles in the mining and cotton industries was having a very depressing effect upon trade, and widespread apprehension was at that time experienced regarding the immediate future of many of the important industries of the country. Long continued labor troubles of this class would be certain to cause a great loss to the carrying trade and the consequent effect upon the timber business would be disastrous.

Very little business was reported in spruce deals "to arrive" from St. John, N. B. One steamer from St. John had a few parcels of deals which were sold by private arrangement. The stock in first hands at Liverpool is believed to be materially smaller than that of the year previous, especially in deals, of which the higher qualities are particularly scarce. Exact figures are not yet available but they will be ready for publication shortly. Liverpool importers are convinced that the prices for next season's shipments from Montreal will be higher, as Ottawa producers are getting better prices for their output and an advance in freight rates is more than likely. The wagon oak trade at Liverpool has been quiet on account of higher prices of material. During the past year or two, prices of oak, spruce and red deals have increased, as well as the prices of the necessary metal for wagon building. The cost of labor has also advanced and accordingly the prices of wagons have risen considerably. The result has been a falling-off in the demand for railway wagons, in the hope that lower prices would appear later on. The indications, however, are that instead of lower prices higher ones are to be expected. Accordingly a few good sized orders for new wagons have recently been placed. It is believed that these are the forerunners of future business. Importers of oak are therefore feeling confident of the future and are inclined to make contracts in order to protect their own interests.

Manchester trade has recently been paralyzed for the time being by the renewal of the cotton trade strikes. Very little business is reported in the timber trade as this is practically the slackest season of the year. It is generally believed that the year 1912 will see a very heavy import of timber to Manchester, especially in spruce. Against this belief, one has to keep in mind the high freight rates. It is believed, however, that much of this advance is due to manipulations of capital in the shipping world. Industries in general at Manchester are in a very healthy condition and if strikes and lock-outs can be avoided, 1912 ought to be an active and profitable year. Congestion in Manchester docks still continues as the railway companies have still been unable to clear up their outstanding orders.

## United States

The severe weather which has been prevalent in most of the Northern States during the past week or two has practically put an end to building operations and local demand for lumber has declined materially. Until the cold weather set in the demand had been better than usual for so late in the winter. This condition applies very strongly to Chicago, where the indications are that the spring demand will open early, with a free movement of stocks. The receipts of lumber at Chicago, for the week ending December 30, were 44,827,000 feet, against 23,707,000 feet during the corresponding week of 1910. The total receipts for the year amounted to 2,134,567,000 feet, a decrease of 384,790,000 feet from the receipts of 1910. The shipments at Chicago, for the week ending December 30, were 17,415,000 feet, against 11,892,000 feet for the corresponding week of 1910. The total shipments for the year were 803,923,000 feet, a decrease of 159,853,000 feet from the shipments of 1910.

Chicago:—The trade in northern pine shows no important activity, but there is a generally expectant feeling that activity will soon commence. The severe weather and the approaching convention season will probably check business for the time being. Good prices



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are being secured, however, and wholesalers believe that they will advance as soon as trade becomes active. There is a moderate movement of hardwoods, although no considerable revival has occurred since the holidays. Chicago factories have a fair amount of work on hand and are more inclined to purchase for their future needs. A few of the consumers, such as agricultural implement and car building companies are watching the market closely, with a view to picking up their requirements for the year. The shortage in plain oak is making itself continually more noticeable. There is only a moderate demand for quartered white oak, but quartered red has been somewhat more active. Birch and maple are moving fairly well. The upper grades of basswood are quiet and there is a good demand for the common lines. The outlook for the hemlock trade is considered to be brighter than it was a year ago. A good business is expected in the spring. A few retail dealers are placing orders for early delivery. It is expected that the in-put this winter will not be as great as last winter and that manufacturers will therefore be in a better position to ask for higher prices. The yard trade in southern pine is quiet but an active trade is looked for in the spring. It is expected that the demand will be larger all along the line. Stocks at the mills are reported to be much lighter and assortments broken, on account of the curtailment of manufacturing and the demand for railroad material and timbers. The most important feature of the market is the strong demand for car material. The demand for shingles has almost disappeared and prices are unchanged. Lath are strong. The cooperage market is generally in an easy condition, with little change expected.

**Buffalo:**—The trade in white pine is well maintained. Just before the conclusion of 1911, heavy shipments were made from white pine yards, on orders which were to be filled for 1911 business. It is expected that this condition will continue into the near future. The hardwood trade is rather quiet, on account of the stock-taking season, but is expected to revive shortly. A fair volume of southern stock is being received and prices of most goods are holding firm. Some are even a little stronger, particularly quartered oak. The demand for hemlock has been less than usual but an improvement is soon expected. Stocks are not large and prices are firm. No advance, however, is expected, as such an event would turn the trade into other channels. On the other hand it seems equally certain that no weakening of prices is to be expected. Building operations are fairly active for this time of year. The holiday season has had rather a prolonged effect upon the southern pine trade but the outlook for better business is fairly bright. Mill shipments are coming forward more readily. Prices are firm and are expected to continue so during the winter months. Red cedar shingles are quiet, there being little demand and retailers having fairly extensive stocks. Prices are low and not very firm. There is a little better enquiry for stars than for clears.

**North Tonawanda:**—The trade in white pine is of a rather spasmodic nature, on account of the effect of the recent holidays. Stock-taking has shown some of the dealers that they have better stocks in certain lines than was expected. It is believed, however, that considerable quantities of lumber will be brought into Canada during the winter, as an active demand is expected. Manufacturers have been in the market during the last few weeks looking into the prospects for the sale of next season's cut.

**Saginaw and Bay City:**—A good demand has prevailed of late for low grade box lumber, trade having improved considerably during the last month. The better grades of white pine are moving moderately and factories are operating steadily. Buyers are expected to be on the search for stocks in the near future. Much of their next season's material will be secured in Northern Michigan but the bulk of it will come from Canada. Dealers are looking for an active trade in the spring. Large quantities of lumber, especially of the low grades are coming in by rail from interior mills.

### Changes in Flooring

It is an open question whether the great change in sentiment that has taken place in regard to flooring, really means a general permanency of the present popular hardwood floor, or whether it will soon lead to the same wide diversity in the use of hardwoods for flooring as is to-day used in furniture and cabinet and general mill work. To understand more fully the meaning of the great change in flooring, we must take into consideration that it is really a change from carpets to rugs, or rugs and bare floors. Flooring material was not given much serious consideration so long as most floors were covered entirely with carpets, but with the passing of the old carpets and the bringing into view the material of the floor in modern home life, there has been born a desire for that which is pleasing in appearance as well as substantial and durable in flooring material.

Of the progress of maple and oak replacing pine floors, the trade is pretty well informed, but now the question is, does this end the change? Will it be simply a matter of further enlargement of

the use of these well-known hardwoods, or will we soon be using every kind of hardwood in floor-making? Some beautiful effects can be had in woods very little known in the flooring business proper, and there is a chance that we may soon have the wide variety of flooring that we have in furniture and finish. Already beech has made itself known, and birch is beginning to attract considerable attention, while gum, as is well known, has made its way into almost everything, including flooring. Many floors, of course, have a combination of woods—that is, of cherry, walnut, mahogany, various woods of specific color being used for stripe and border effects along with the inner field work of oak, maple and beech. Of course, this practice will extend further, but the most important thing is the possible extension of every and any hardwood that will present a pleasing appearance and give a reasonable amount of durable service. In short, there may be in almost any community where hardwoods grow, material that would enable local mill men to put up and market flooring that will furnish all the points of beauty and durability desired.

There is room for a great deal in the hardwood flooring business aside from the two well-known lines of maple and oak, for, because of the sanitary advantages, as well as appearance, the hardwood flooring idea is likely to stay with us through this generation at least.

## Quebec Expects Good Trade in 1912

### Conditions Point to Unusually Good Demand for Lumber, Pulp and Paper—Presidential Election a Factor

**Montreal, Jan. 10.**—With winter conditions prevailing, there is little to report in the way of business. Trade has been very quiet, although some retailers state that they have done fairly well, taking into consideration the season. Building operations recently have been confined to narrow limits, and whatever retail orders have come to hand they have been of a hand-to-mouth character. Many wholesalers and retailers have been stock-taking, and of course have not been anxious, under these circumstances, to add to their stocks. Another factor which has operated against business has been the closing down for a week of practically all the mills, owing to the holidays.

A general feeling of optimism prevails as to the present year. Reports indicate that the building trade is likely to be very active, and some lumbermen look forward to even a better year than 1911, which was a period of unusual prosperity. In this connection it may be stated that the manufacturers of doors, sashes, &c., are very busy on good orders.

There has not been any great change in the pulp and paper situation. In neither commodity are there any surplus stocks in Canada. The new mills have all the business they can handle for some time to come, and while the spot demand for ground wood for export to the United States is small, the contracts are taking all the production of Canadian mills. It is reported that the water power in Scandinavia is 20 to 30 per cent. less than normal in some parts, and although in one section the streams are full, they are sinking, and it is expected that the cold weather will reduce the river levels during the winter. The loss in water power has caused almost a famine in ground wood in Europe. A press despatch from Germany states that by February 1st the German mills will be unable to supply the press in sufficient quantities for that country, and the deficiency will have to be imported. The price of ground wood is 20 per cent. higher in Europe than it was last summer.

Chemical wood pulps have advanced materially in Europe, and to a greater extent in the United States and Canada. There will probably be a considerable shortage in sulphite this winter.

The indications point to a very busy year in pulp and paper during 1912. No one unacquainted with the facts can realize the large increase in consumption of news paper which results from a presidential election in the United States.

Some activity among the newspapers of the United States over the pulp and paper tariff is now in evidence. On this subject a well-known authority states: "They have attempted to force President Taft to order the removal of the duties from pulp and paper going into the United States from Norway, Sweden, Germany and Austria-Hungary, under section 2 of the tariff. This section was made effective principally to prevent Canada from further restricting the export of her pulp wood to the United States. Nearly one million cords per year are feeding the pulp and paper mills of that country, without which they could not exist. This latter feature of the tariff matter is entirely evaded in the discussion at Washington and in the press of the United States; but it is looked upon in Canada as the crux of the situation. Canada is by right entitled to completely free entry of pulp and paper instead of only a partial freedom as under section 2."

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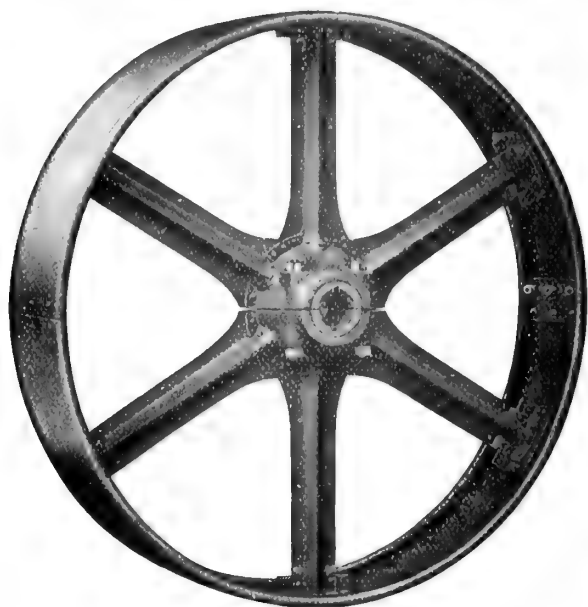
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## EDGINGS

### Ontario

The planing mill belonging to Geo. Brown & Company, at St. Mary's, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire, at a loss of \$10,000.

The name of the "Tait Carrs Lumber Company, Limited," Orillia, Ont., has been changed to the "S. E. Carrs Lumber Company, Limited."

Fire at Trenton, Ont., recently destroyed Sweetman's saw mill and a number of other buildings. The mill was insured for about \$4,000.

The Turner Lumber Company, Midland, Ont., have sold their holding in the township of Paxton, Algonquin Park, to the Standard Fuel, Iron & Lumber Company, of Toronto.

The Siemon Company, Ltd., Toronto and Lakefield, Ont., are not operating at Lakefield this season. They report however, that they hope to erect a manufacturing plant there during the present year.

H. M. Lickley, Limited, Gravenhurst, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to acquire and develop timber limits, operate sawmills and carry on business as timber merchants, etc. The provisional directors are T. H. Wilson, Wm. H. Smith, and R. Verity, all of Toronto.

The Little Current Lumber Company, Little Current, Ont., will operate its mill in the day time only during the sawing season of 1912. Formerly they have been operating both day and night shifts. This will mean that their cut will be reduced by one half, bringing it in all probability to about 13,000,000 feet.

Ingleby, Fitness & Taylor, 44 Burford street, Brantford, Ont., have commenced the erection of a planing mill to cost \$3,000. The building is to be two storeys high and 50 x 70 feet. The machinery to be installed will include planers, jointers, shaper, sticker, lathe, band saw, rip saw, mortiser, tenoner, one 25 h.p. gas engine and one 17 h.p. gas engine.

The Beaver Company, Limited, has been incorporated by Dominion charter, with head office at Ottawa, to manufacture and deal in pulp wood, wood-pulp, timber, etc., and also in roofing and sheeting papers, beaver board, etc. The incorporators include H. Riley, W. B. Stirrup, J. F. MacGregor, J. E. Riley and T. W. Lawson, all of Toronto. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000.

The Ontario Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, has been incorporated by the Province of Ontario, with capital stock of \$5,000,000, with head office at the City of Toronto, to carry on the business of pulp and paper manufacturers, etc. The provisional directors include J. W. Bain, F. R. MacKelcan, M. Lockhart Gordon, T. W. Lawson, J. E. Riley, H. Riley and J. Fraser MacGregor.

A Fort Frances, Ont., report states that the Edward Hines Lumber Co., of Chicago, has bought the large new saw mill of the Shevlin-Clarke Company at Fort Frances, and four large timber berths on Hunters' Island. It is also reported that the Shevlin-Clarke Company will build another mill even larger than the present one, a little further up the river. The proposed new mill is to have a capacity of 500,000 feet per day.

### Eastern Canada

It is reported that J. H. Parent & Frere will build a sash and door factory at D'Israeli, Que.

The plant of the St. Croix Paper Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Montreal Box Lumber Company has been formed, Mr. Joseph Sauriol being registered as proprietor.

The Bathurst Lumber Company, of Bathurst, N. B., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

It is announced that the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company's cut for this winter will be 1,500,000 logs, producing 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 board feet.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, P. Q., are considering the erection of a large addition to their plant. It is stated that the work will be carried out this year.

The Falmouth Farmers, Limited, Falmouth Station, N. S., are considering the erection of a barrel factory and warehouse, during the coming summer. James Smith, C. N. Wilson and others, of Falmouth, are interested.

The Partington Pulp & Paper Company, St. John, N. B., are considering the erection of a paper mill at Union Point. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. W. Schofield, has just returned from England, where the project was under discussion.

The Saguenay Mills, Limited, have been incorporated by the Province of Quebec to own and operate saw mills, timber limits, etc., and deal in lumber and its products. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000 and the head office is at Montreal. The incorporators include J. S. Morgan and W. G. M. Morgan of Sorel, E. A. D. Morgan, E. Mauralt and P. Guevremont, of Montreal.

The town council of Aylmer, Que., have decided to prohibit the piling of lumber within the town limits. A by-law has been passed giving the R. & T. Ritchie, Ltd., one more year to pile green lumber inside the town, and until May 1st, 1915, to remove all the lumber from the town with the exception of 500,000 feet, which they will be allowed to pile inside the town for retail purposes.

### Western Canada

Fire recently destroyed the Independent Lumber Company's yards at Regina, Sask.

J. J. Grady, Creston, B.C., is reported to have sold his lumber business to A. N. Winelaw.

The South Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with capital of \$50,000 to carry on business as timber merchants, saw

mill owners and lumbermen in all its branches. The head office is at 103 Crown Building, 615 Pender street west, Vancouver, B.C.

It is reported that the Belle River Lumber Company, of Lake Nominique, Que., will make extensive additions to their sawmill this winter.

The Spanish Fuel & Construction Company, Limited, with headquarters at Winnipeg, has secured a Manitoba charter to carry on a wholesale and retail lumber and fuel business.

The sheds and lumber of the Coast Lumber Company at Regina, Sask., were recently destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to \$5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The sheds will be rebuilt.

The Bulman Lumber Company, Cowichan, B. C., will shortly rebuild their sawmill on Salt Spring Island, which was recently destroyed by fire. A larger mill will also be built at Cushion Cove and the Victoria plant will be rebuilt.

The South Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, Crown Building, 615 Pender street west, Vancouver, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to carry on business as timber merchants, lumbermen, mill proprietors, etc.

The Timber Realization Company, an extra-provincial company, has been registered in the Province of British Columbia with head office at the Metropolitan building, Vancouver. R. S. Babcock is attorney for the company. The capital stock is \$100,000.

The Pacific Door & Manufacturing Company, formerly an extra-provincial company, has been registered under the companies' act of British Columbia with provincial headquarters at 744 Hastings street west, Vancouver. J. S. MacKay is attorney for the company.

The Dominion Saw Mills and Lumber Company, Limited, the large English corporation, which within the last year or so have acquired extensive lumber milling interests in British Columbia, has decided to locate its chief office for the manufacturing end of the business in Calgary, Alta.

Lloyd's Investment Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 to manufacture and deal in builders' supplies and to carry on a lumbering and mining business, &c. The incorporators are F. G. Light, N. A. McMillan and P. Shearer, all of Winnipeg.

The O. K. Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated by the Province of British Columbia, the object of the company being to take over the undertaking known as the O. K. Lumber Company, and to carry on business as timber and lumber merchants, saw mill and shingle mill proprietors, etc.

McDiarmid & Clark, Limited, Brandon, Man., have been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 to carry on business as lumber and timber merchants, saw mill owners and dealers in wood and timber of all kinds. The incorporators are A. R. McDiarmid, J. Clark, Dr. J. McDiarmid and A. G. Buckingham, all of Brandon.

The sash and door factory of the Terminal Construction & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Kitsilano, B. C., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at \$25,000 which is fully covered by insurance. The plant included forty machines which were all destroyed, together with about \$8,000 worth of manufactured stock.

The Western Farmers' Lumber Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000 to carry on business as manufacturers of pulp, paper and wood products and to carry on a general lumber business in all its branches. The incorporators are D. K. Mills, J. Spencer and R. A. Bonnar, all of Winnipeg.

The lumber yards of the Rat Portage Lumber Company at Moose Jaw, Sask., had a narrow escape from destruction by fire recently, when the Robin Hood mills of the Saskatchewan Flour Mills Company, adjoining the yards, were destroyed. Only the combined efforts of a large force of men prevented the flames from spreading to the lumber piles.

The Alberta Pyrofugont Flooring Company, Bassano, Alta., have applied for a site for the erection of a planing mill for the manufacture of flooring. The intention is to have the plant in running order in about six weeks. Those interested are H. C. Strange, Bank of Commerce, Bassano, and Dr. J. J. Walters, Canadian Pyrofugont Company, Berlin, Ont.

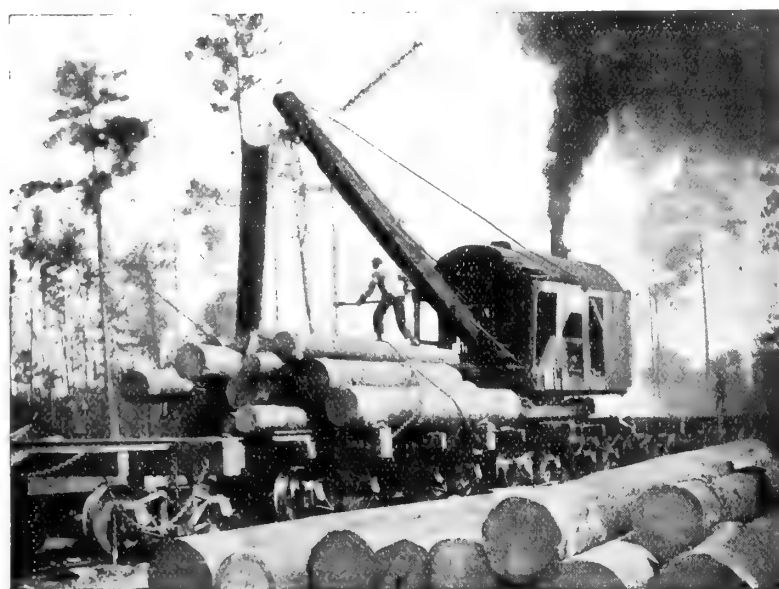
The Empire Lumber Company, a subsidiary concern of the American Finance & Securities Company, of New York, whose limits are in the Cowichan Lake district, of Vancouver Island, will build logging railways to their limits. Shipments to the mill on tidewater will be made over a branch to be built by the C. P. R. This mill, however, will not be built for a year and will then be installed on the unit plan.

A. G. McLaren is asking the town of Lethbridge, Alta., for a grant of 50 acres of the river bottom for the construction of booms and other necessary fixtures for logging purposes. In return he expresses his willingness to construct a mill with a capacity of 40,000,000 feet per year, to cut the 735,000,000 feet of spruce which he controls in the Southern Alberta foothills. The Board of Trade is looking into the proposition.

The Bowsman Farmers Company, Limited, has been incorporated in the Province of Manitoba to carry on a general business of dealing in merchandise on the co-operative plan. The privileges of the company include the carrying on of the business of lumber merchants and saw mill proprietors and the acquiring of timber lands and limits and timber and wood of all kinds. The chief place of business of the company is at Bowsman, Man., and the capital stock is \$20,000.

The British Columbia Lumber Company, formerly the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, is erecting a \$500,000 mill on the upper end of Lulu Island, B.C. The present headquarters of the company are at Coal Harbor, Vancouver. The new mill will be about as large as that of the Canadian Western Lumber Company at Fraser Mills. The new company has placed an order for three large barges 120 feet long with 40-foot beam. They will have a capacity of about 750,000 feet of lumber each.

Six per cent. mortgage bonds, to the extent of \$1,000,000, of the Upper Fraser River Lumber Company have been offered to the public. It is stated that the company possesses over 281 square miles, or 180,000 acres, of timber lands on the Upper Fraser River. Many prominent lumbermen are on the board of directors. The Hon. W. C. Edwards, of Ottawa, is president, and Mr. Alex. MacLaurin, of Montreal, vice-president. Mr. C. J. Booth, of the J. R. Booth Company, Ottawa; Hon. D. C. Cameron, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba; Messrs. W. H. McWilliams, of Winnipeg; H. M. Price, Quebec; W. Molson MacPherson, of Quebec; William Wainwright, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific; G. W. Farrell, broker, of Montreal; and J. M. Mackie, of Montreal, are the other directors.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company,** BUFFALO, N. Y.

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE**  
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# Time and Labor Saving Tools

## Long Service and Safety

The designing and making of Cutter Heads to accomplish certain desired results, is a technical matter and the business of experts in this line. Our experience has given to the machine woodworking world an easy system of making Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Wainscoting, Ship Lap, etc., through the medium of the Shimer Cutter Heads.

These tools have also a distinct value to every maker of Door and Sash mouldings. There is no "fitting and trying."—no filing to shape at each sharpening of the cutters. We put the shape of your pattern permanently into the cutters we make and they are easily sharpened with a file or grinder and set with the gauge we furnish.



The Shimer Limited in solid section, Fig. 625. Groove Head with 8 Bits and the self-centering and spindle clamping features. Price \$33.50 each, complete.

Special features enter into the construction of the Shimer Cutter Head whereby every class of hard and knotty lumber is neatly finished. These features also enable the operator to quickly adjust the cut made by the Bits as they become dulled by constant use, or for the different conditions in which the lumber is found as it is supplied to the planer from day to day.

The Shimer Cutter Heads remain in fine working condition for many years and are practically indestructible. They are tooled out of our own special brand of Solid Steel Forgings, are well proportioned and perfectly balanced. The cutting bits are made from an especially high grade of steel and they work well in any

lumber, hard or soft with our usual filing temper.

It will pay you to investigate the merits of these tools. We assure you there is no better, no surer way, of adding to your mill's reputation, increasing your profits and building up a good business than by equipping your machines with the Shimer Cutter Heads.

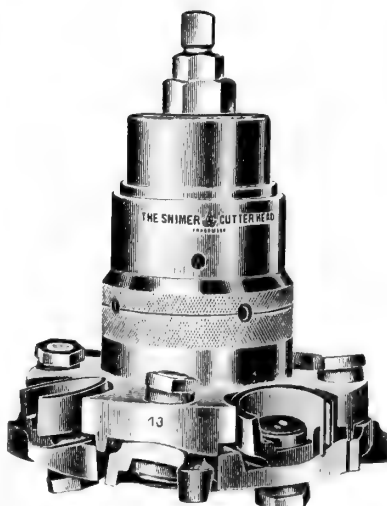
We make it easy to do this, as we will make Heads to suit your work and send them to you on trial for 30 days.

Send order to-day for any of our tools that you can use, giving careful measurements of your machine, and we will run the risk of the Heads working to your satisfaction.

### Don't Burn Your Moulding



Blackened edges so often found in hardwood Mouldings indicate the use of inferior tools, which friction and burn because of their failure to have proper clearance. The Shimer Reversible and Non-Reversible Cutters are made of the finest tool steel by experienced workmen. In design and construction they are superior to anything on the market. They cut well and retain their shape until worn out. Send us drawings or wood samples for estimates on special cutters. Many useful designs, with prices, are given in our catalogue.



The Shimer Limited, with Expansion, Fig. 628. Groove Head with 8 Bits and self-centering and spindle clamping features. Price \$36.23 each, complete.

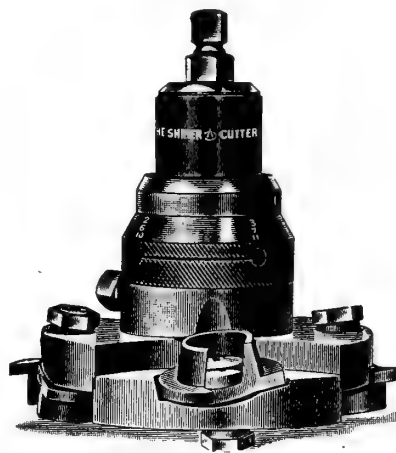


Fig. 203 Popular Expansion Groove Head with 4 bit seats, complete, net \$20.48. Made also with 6 and 8 Bits to each Head.

### Panel Raiser Heads

For \$18.20 you can buy a Panel Raiser Head which will work nicely on any panel raising machine with vertical spindles. It carries a heavy shearing cut and works smoothly across end of panel as well the grain.

### Wood Forming Cutters

We manufacture Special Cutters of any shape and size desired after the patterns of our Reversible and One-Way Cutters. Let us have your specifications. For odd work not found in our catalogue send a wood sample or drawing.

### The Best Steel the World Produces

is represented in our B. D. Brand of Bits for the Shimer Cutter Heads. They hold an edge from one to five days at a single sharpening, according to the class of lumber they are used upon.

This special self-hardening steel under our treatment is very dense in grain—strong and tenacious—well calculated to withstand the knots as well as the fibrous cross-grain which is characteristic of the lumber of some localities.

Frequent stoppages of the machine to sharpen up results in the loss of a considerable amount of time and the object of these special bits is to

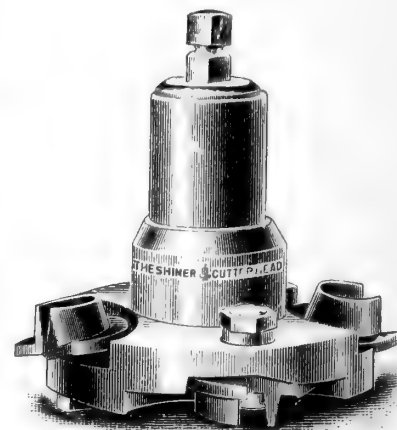


Fig. 23, a Popular Solid Groove Head with 4 bit seats, complete \$17.87. Also made with 6 or 8 Bits to each Head.

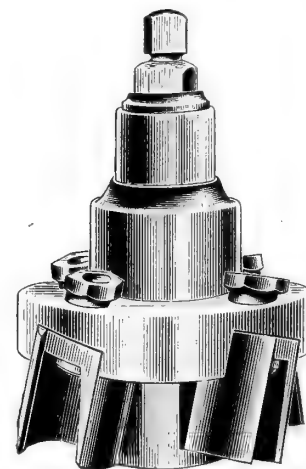
lengthen out the time between stops, securing longer service from machine and tools with each day's operation.

These Cutters are made only to order to fit any and every variety of the Shimer Cutter Heads, and must be ground to sharpen. They cannot be filed. For this purpose we manufacture two styles of Grinding Machines on which every position can be secured with reference to the hook and slant to suit the gauge lines, without taking the Cutters off the Head.

Thin Ceiling Bits cost only \$2.60 each; Bits for Flooring from 13-16 to 1½ inches cost \$3.25 each, and two-inch plank Bits \$3.90 each. In addition to the longer time between each sharpening, there is economy in using this steel, as it grinds slowly and does not waste as does other brands.

### Thin Steel Knives

made from this brand for planing and surfacing lumber, are recommended by users as the best that can be produced. Write us about your requirements.



Jointer Head, Fig. 55, with 4 Bits in line of work. Also made with 6 and 8 Bits to each Head. With four Bits \$16.64.

Branch of  
Milton, Pa.

**SAMUEL, J. SHIMER & SONS** Galt, Ont. Can.



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504, 506 &amp; 508 ST JOSEPH STREET.

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*Dubec Lumber Co.**Montreal, 17 February 1882**8 Scheunin. Due.**Bought of Robin & Sadler*

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*Manufacturers of***LEATHER BELTING***Terms &:**Conveyance**Lace Leather & Fire Engine Hose.**✓ 101 1/2 Feet, 28 Inch Belting Double**6.00 659 75*

30 years at 300 working days each equals 9,000 working days. Therefore, to date this belt has cost only a little over 5 1-2 cents per day.

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Be sure that you get

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A		E		J		P	
Auger & Son .. .. .	8	Eyer, John H. . . . .	11	Jenckes Machine Co., Ltd. . . . .	51	Payette & Co., P. . . . .	67
Amer. Woodworking Mach. Co. . . . .	59	Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. . . . .	11	Jeffrey Mfg. Co. . . . .	57	Positive Clutch & Pulley . . . . .	65
Amer. Hoist & Derrick Co. . . . .	51	East Kootenay Lumber Co. . . . .	12			Parry Sound Lumber Co., Ltd. . . . .	5
Anderson & Co., C. G. . . . .	11	Eaton & Sons, Ltd., J. R. . . . .	6			Playfair & White . . . . .	6
American Rule Mfg. Co. . . . .	58	Eby-Blain, Limited . . . . .	22			Pembroke Lumber Co. . . . .	8
Appleton & Sewall Co. . . . .	51	Elmira Machinery & Transmis- sion Co., Ltd. . . . .	63			Papineauville Lumber Co. . . . .	9
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C		George Gordon & Co., Ltd. . . . .	3	McKinnon Chain Co. . . . .	1	Smart-Turner Mach. Co., Ltd. . . . .	1
Canadian Office & School Fur. Co. . . . .	8	Gillies Bros., Ltd. . . . .	4	Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd. . . . .	6	Siemon Bros., Ltd. . . . .	8
Can. Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd. . . . .	1	Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd. . . . .	4	McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd. . . . .	7	Spears & Lauder . . . . .	11
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Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd. . . . .	8	Gartshore, John J. . . . .	8	Mason, Gordon & Co. . . . .	10	Sleeper & Akhurst . . . . .	19
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Cant & Kemp . . . . .	9	General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited . . . . .	65	Mowbray & Robinson . . . . .	17		
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited . . . . .	49			Mackarell & Co., Thos. . . . .	53		
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Campbell-MacLaurin Lum. Co. . . . .	52	Haeberle Lumber Co. . . . .	8	Mowry & Sons . . . . .	20		
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Disston & Sons, Henry . . . . .	61	Imperial Timber & Trading Co. . . . .	9				
Donogh & Co., John . . . . .	11	International Stock Food Co. Ltd. . . . .					

## A large industrial machine, likely a planer or shaper, with a heavy cast-iron base and a large horizontal table. A hand crank is visible on the left side.

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We are specialists in the manufacture of wire rope. We can ship from stock any length or size of the wire ropes usually supplied and can manufacture specially a rope exactly suitable for your requirements. Perhaps you are having wire rope troubles—if so—drop us a line advising us your requirements and we will be pleased to make suggestions as to the class and style of rope you should use. We have had years of experience—and should know.

**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL  
General Supply Company of Canada—Manitoba Agents



## Jeffrey Conveyors

for Pulp and Paper Mills, Saw Mills and Woodworking Industries

Illustration shows a partial view of Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyor, 1830 ft. Centres, at the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. Wood is delivered to storage by cable on the upper run and reclaimed by the return Cable which travels through a tunnel underneath the pile as shown.

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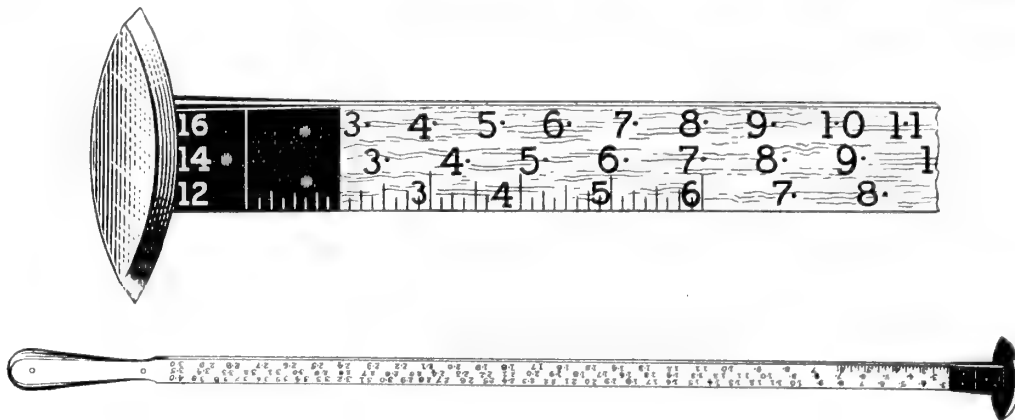
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## MEASURE YOUR LUMBER WITH THE BEST RULE

### Our Guarantee:

If our rules do not prove to be the most serviceable, most DURABLE and best, we'll take them back whether you've used them or not.



### DIMENSIONS, ETC.

LENGTH: 3 feet, including handle.

WIDTH: Made in two widths,  $\frac{7}{8}$ " and 1".

SCALE: 12', 14' and 16' on one side; 8', 10' and 18' on the other.

REDUCED PRICE: In  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. lots, \$6. Orders filled by express same day received.

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## WOOD DISTILLATION

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We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date **Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings, Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery of all By-Products:—Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone, etc., etc. Full particulars from

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Manufacturers High Grade Cylinder, Engine and Machine Oils and Mill Supplies, Etc.

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Are you willing to let us help you reduce the cost of lubricating your plant? If you are, we can do it, and believe this is a good time to call your attention to one of our Specialties. Lubricating Grease by our system has put many an extra dollar in the pockets of others, it will do so for you if you give us a chance, and you will be the gainer by the scheme.

Our Famous Lubricating Grease is a product that by common consent is admitted to save 50 per cent. in cost of Lubrication; fully 75 per cent. in cost of application. Continuous Lubrication, Economy, and Safety from Overheated Journals are the results of its use.

A post-card will bring Metropolitan Oil Company's samples and prices, or better still our representative, who will give you his advice, and expert services.

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## LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

**The Best and Most Economical Lubricant**

for high speed and hard working bearings

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Manufactured only by

**COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.**  
HAMILTON, ONT.

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The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western  
Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Branch at Winnipeg

# Boss Line Lumbering Tools

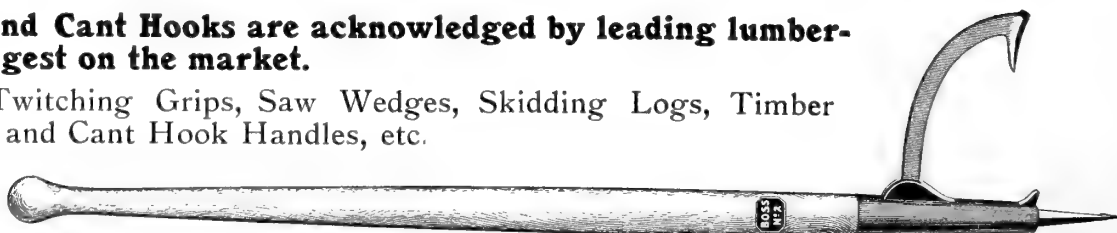
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**The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.**

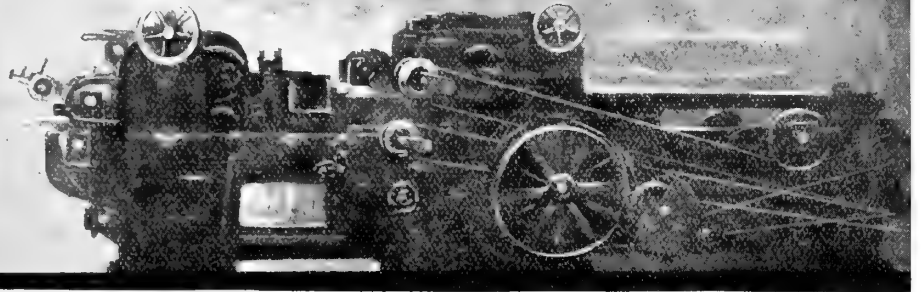
**Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.**

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc.

*Catalogues furnished and prices quoted  
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# IMITATION is the sincerest FLATTERY



## Plain Facts No. 2

The Number 77—capacity, speed of feed, and many details—has been imitated by all competitors. This would sound like boasting if it were not the truth. If the average mill-man were not acquainted with the facts, we would be cautious in making the assertion.

It is true and we are proud of it.

We are proud of another thing, too—the trade knows the difference between the *genuine* and the *imitation*. There was a time when some manufacturers thought they could make the mill-man believe that a new number made a new machine—we have never resorted to such a trick.

The No. 77, of course, is a better machine to-day than it was three years ago when it first came out, but that is no reason why we should put a new number on it; or give it a new name—no more reason than for you, because you are older to-day and advanced beyond what you were yesterday, should change your name from Smith to Jones or vice versa.

Mr. Mill-man, you are wise to the No. 77; you know what it is; you know the difference; let the other fellow “string” you if he will—you can smile when you think of the No. 77—*smile complacently*.

If it should happen that you have been too busy all your life to give much attention to our ads, or to our literature on the No. 77, we shall gladly furnish you information, if you will send us your name to be put on our mailing list.

*Write us direct, or our nearest selling office.*

## AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO

SALES OFFICES  
NEW YORK - 90 WEST ST.  
CHICAGO - 917 FISHER BLD.  
NEW ORLEANS - CANAL LA BANK BLD.

EXECUTIVE  
AND GENERAL SALES OFFICE  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SALES OFFICES  
SPOKANE - 314 W. PACIFIC AVE  
PORTLAND, ORE - 53-55 FIRST ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL - 46 FREMONT ST.





# CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

### Car Lots

#### White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	40 00	42 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	17 00	18 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	19 00
1-in. dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	29 00
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	23 00
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	26 00
Norway, c and of 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and of 1½-in.	35 00	36 00
Norway, c and of 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	21 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16.	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18		
18x18, and 20x20	34 50	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 00	
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
anh 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following		
advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and		
2-in. Fir rough	47 10	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 50	
1½-in. No. 2 4 ft. lath	4 00	
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XXX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	3 30	
XXX 6 butts to 2-in.	2 40	
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 30	
XXXXX	3 52	
Hemlock No. 1:	3 75	
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

### Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00
Ash, brown, common and better	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. & better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	28 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4	
& 8/4	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½	
and 2-in.	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	70 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts	

and 2nds	87 00
White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

### Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$54 00	58 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	55 00
2-in.	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	33 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	48 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	15 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 50	19 50
mill culls out, 1½-in.	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10", & up, 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1½"x7" 8-9" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1-in. rull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	12 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8-in. x 4-ft.	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

### White Pine—In the Raft

Square white pine, measured off, 30		
to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. av-		
erage, according to lineal	80	85
Oak—Michigan and Ohio		
By the dram, according to average		
and quality	60	65
Elm		
By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 40 to 45 feet	73	77
By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 30 to 35 feet	55	60
Ash		
13 inches and up, according to aver-		

age and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4

### Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

### Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	18 00	19 00
Oddments	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	16 00

### Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
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## SARNIA, ONT.

### Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	62 00
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	65 00
2 in. and up wide	68 00

### Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	48 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	60 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	62 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	48 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	50 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	42 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00

### No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00
2 in., 8-in. and up wide	59 00
2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide	75 00
4 in., 8-in. and up wide	80 00

### No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	31 00
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	45 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and	
up wide	60 00 65 00

### No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	23 00
1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00
2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up	
wide	43 00 48 00

### Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	22 00
1-in. x 5-in.	25 00
1-in. x 6 and 8-in.	26 00
1-in. x 10-in.	28 00
1-in. x 12-in.	33 00
1-in. x 13-in. and up	33 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00

### No. 1 Barn

1 inch	33 00	42 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3-in.	40 00	
4 inch	42 00	

### No. 2 Barn

1 inch	30 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.	32 00	

### No. 3 Barn

1 inch	23 00	26 00
1½, 1½, and 2-in.	25 00	30 00

### Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½ 2-in.	16 00	19 00

### Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in.	15 00
1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.	16 00
No. 2	13 00

### Lath

No. 1, 32-in. pine	1 50
No. 2, 48-in. pine	3 75
No. 3, 48-in. pine	3 00
No. 1, 48-in. pine	4 25
No. 1, 48-in. hemlock	3 00

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

### No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.		
6 ft	8 ft	10 ft 14x16 ft
2 x 4	13 50	16 50 20 00 18 00
2 x 6	15 50	16 50 20 00 18 0

# TO YOU

On this, the beginning of the New Year we tender a hearty greeting with our sincere wishes for your continued prosperity.

Your interests, as users, and ours, as manufacturers, are mutual and we take this occasion to express full appreciation of the trade you have given us.

On our part we shall spare no effort or expense necessary for the maintenance of that superiority of Quality, Workmanship, Design and Efficiency, which has been so characteristic of Disston Saws, Tools and Files, thus meriting a long continuance of your orders.

Yours very truly,

## Henry Disston & Sons

INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

PHILADELPHIA

BRANCH HOUSES :    Chicago, Ill.    Cincinnati, Ohio.    Boston, Mass.    San Francisco, Cal.    New Orleans, La.  
                         Memphis, Tenn.    Seattle, Wash.    Portland, Ore.    Vancouver, B.C.    Toronto, Can.

## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES — Continued

No. 2 Cuts 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	37 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	51 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	35 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	33 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	27 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	24 00
Box 1 x 10	24 00
Box 1 x 12	26 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	31 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

White Ash	
1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00 42 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch	44 00 46 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch	48 00 54 00
Strips	22 00 24 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00

Black and Brown	
1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00 42 00
Common good culls	14 00 20 00
1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00 42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up.	30 00 32 00
Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

Elm	
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in and up	32 00 35 00
Common and culls	15 00 17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	10 00 17 00

Maple	
1st and 2nd hand	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00
1st and 2nd, soft	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00

## BOSTON, MASS.

White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00 100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00 90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	70 00 72 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00 77 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	45 00 47 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.	56 00 60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00 37 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	45 00 48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00 51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	38 00 39 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	37 00 38 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	43 00 44 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00 37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	35 00 36 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	31 00 32 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00 31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	29 00 30 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00 24 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00 27 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under	24 00 25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00 25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3x4 random lengths, 10 feet and up	20 00 21 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00 21 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.	19 00
Vermont spruce boards, matched	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, 6 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00 22 00
3/4-in. spruce laths	4 10
1 1/2-in. spruce laths	3 50

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$3 40 \$3 50
Clears	3 10 3 10
Second clears	2 50 2 50
Clear whites	2 25 2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45 2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50 1 60
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 75 4 00
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch. butts to 2-in.	4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 3/4	4 75



The most economical all around loading machine is the old reliable

## McGIFFERT LOG LOADER

Made with either stationary or swing boom. It is also equipped with four-wheel, swivel trucks for use on light rail. These trucks always remain in horizontal position when raised and come back squarely to the track when lowered. Send for catalogue.

CLYDE IRON WORKS, DULUTH, MINN., U.S.A.

BRANCHES		
CHICAGO, ILL.	NEW ORLEANS, LA.	SAVANNAH, GA.
318 Fisher Bldg	421 Garondelet St.	501 Germania Bk. Bldg

C 112

## CHOICE OATS

## ALL GRADES

Specially selected for Lumbering and Logging Trade

## SACKED OATS BULK

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM PORT ARTHUR

## National Elevator Co., Limited

Winnipeg

Manitoba

# Contract Record

and Engineering Review

ESTABLISHED 1856

There is a whole lot of profitable business waiting for some wide-a-wake dealer, in supplying Contractors, Builders and Architects.

The one sure way of reaching these parties is by advertising in the

## Contract Record

Toronto, Ontario

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

## "MULE-HIDE" TOUGH, TIME-TRIED and TRUE

## SOLD WITH A TEN-YEAR IRON CLAD GUARANTEE

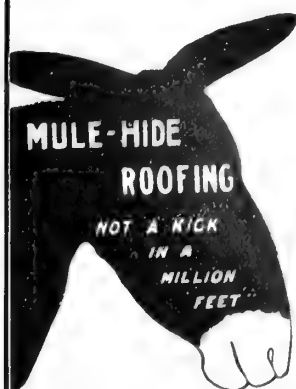
When we are prepared to back up every foot of Roofing sold you with such a guarantee, it surely is up to you, Mr. Lumber Dealer, to investigate. Dealers handling our Roofing find it most profitable, because it means a satisfied customer.

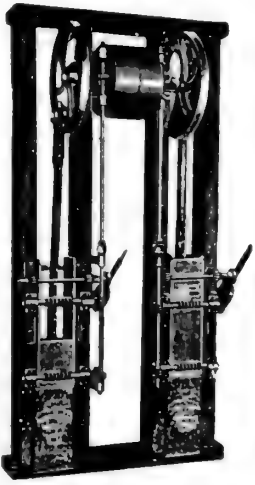
## FOR THE RETAIL LUMBER DEALER

We have planned a local campaign for every dealer who handles our line. It is the most effective aid ever given to dealers, and is entirely new and in advance of anything ever done in this line. It is all planned at our office and done at our expense. It not only helps your Roofing sales but advertises your other sales as well. You owe it to your business to investigate this proposition.

WRITE US. DELAYS DON'T PAY—OUR PROPOSITION DOES.

The DOMINION ROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited, Toronto, Can.





## Excelsior Cutting Machinery

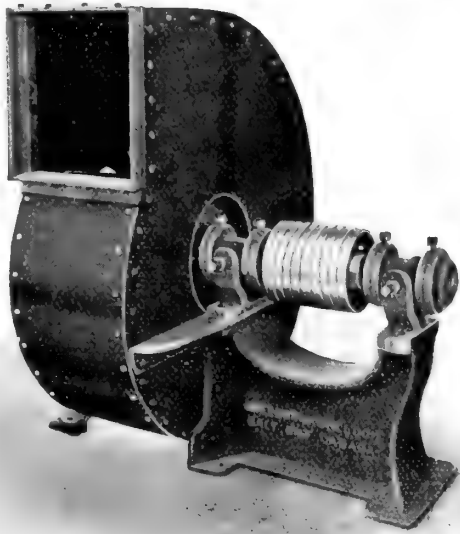
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**The Elmira Machinery  
and Transmission Co.**

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

## Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario**

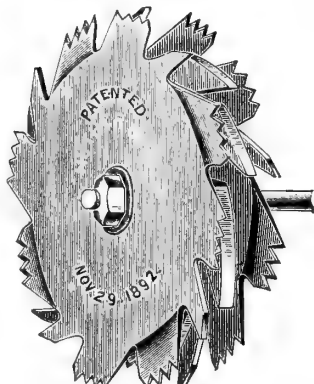
**HUTHER BROS.**  
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw

Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting  
Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.  
**HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc.,**



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel  
For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



## Timber Estimates

With increasing values in timber land, accuracy in estimates of standing timber is all important. We are practical foresters and make all estimates according to the most approved methods, assuring the smallest margin of error. We furnish forest maps showing the character and location of timber and the average stand in each, as well as the topography; also the blocking of townships in one mile blocks, a most necessary piece of work in the economic operating of timber lands.

A Large Land Company's Opinion of Our Work

"Just the Information Wanted"

Samuel F. Hersey Land Company,  
Bangor, Maine.

Branch Office, St. Paul, Minn.  
St. Paul, Dec. 22, 1909.

Gentlemen,—

In reply to your inquiry of the 15th inst., we desire to say that the forestry work you did for us this year is entirely satisfactory to us. Your report and map were comprehensive and gave us just the information we wanted.

We shall undoubtedly call upon you again for further services of this character.

Very truly yours,

Samuel F. Hersey Land Co.,

D. A. Mudge, President.

Messrs. Appleton & Sewall,  
Bangor, Maine.

We survey wild lands for the renewal of lines to prevent encroachment and to get actual acreage, the old surveys often being faulty.

We appraise for present and future worth—of particular importance to Bond and Banking Houses in connection with purchases and sales. Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will prove of interest. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Kathdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston, Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp and Paper Company, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada.

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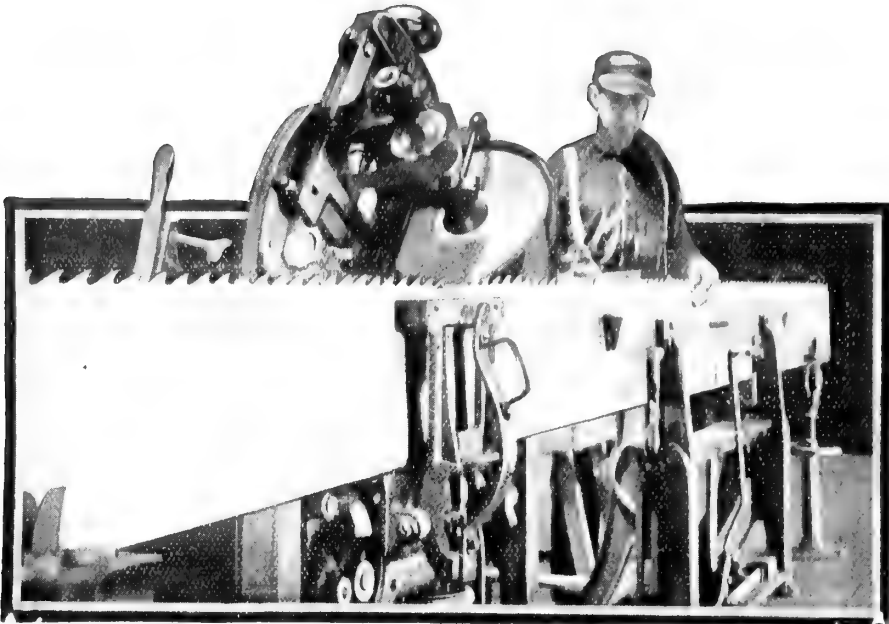
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say but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,  
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THERE are many saw gumming wheels that are cheaper than **Aloxite Wheels**—but you can't save money in buying them. The real economy wheel—the **Aloxite Wheel**—is the one that cuts fast, clean and cool—that works easily, quietly, without burning or case hardening the saw—the wheel that lasts longer and gives you better conditioned saws better saw service.

Let your filer have a trial **Aloxite Wheel** let him test it thoroughly he with the wheel will show what real saw gumming efficiency and economy means.



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**Carborundum Co.**  
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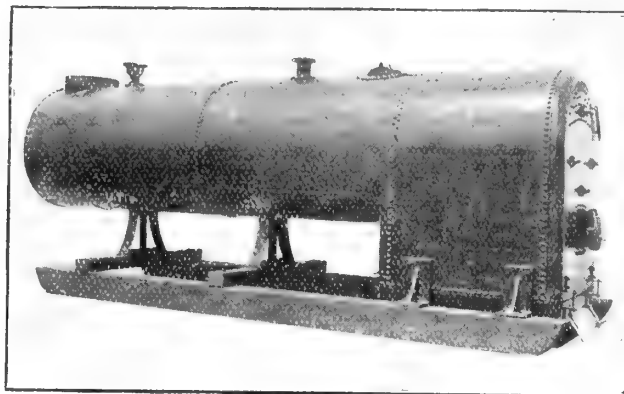
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We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

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Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

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Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

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For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

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Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

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Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

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Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

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Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

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If you are interested in selling a line of power transmission appliances that has strong talking points, that has distinctive merit, that has unique individuality, that appeals to manufacturers because it embodies the perfection of modern principles of power distribution and control, or if you are a manufacturer and contemplate using any new power transmission equipment, you want this catalogue, "The Positive Line."

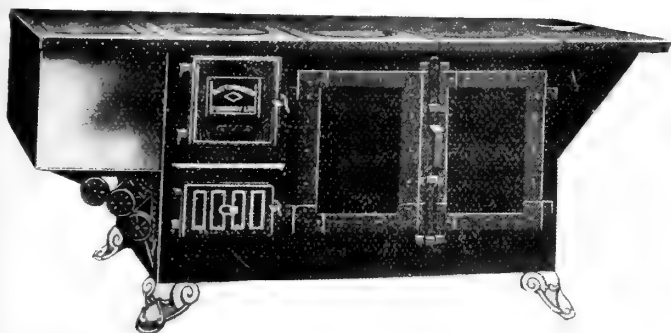
You can't afford not to investigate Positive Combined Jaw and Friction Clutches, Combination Split Pulleys, Shaft Hangers, Pillow Blocks, Compression Shaft Couplings, etc., if you want to handle or use the line that is so entirely different, better and far in advance of existing designs of such appliances, that it has revolutionized the transmission of power in manufacturing plants and has established a higher standard of dependability, durability, economy and efficiency in industrial operations.

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**The Positive Clutch & Pulley Works, Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario

American Works:  
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Canada Ford Co. Limited



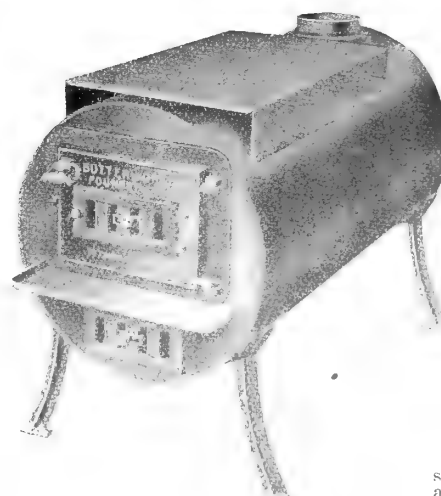
**Diamond Shanty Steel Range—Six Holes.** Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

## For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking



In three sizes 36, 42 and 48 inches long.

**Butterworth Foundry, Limited** Ottawa, Canada.

**B**Y doing perfect work of this kind, (No. 117 Siding) at *200 feet per minute*, the "Three-Double-Three" with profiler, is proving itself to be "*The New Speed King.*" Heretofore the best record on No. 117 Siding was 150 feet. The efficiency of the high speed planers is now beyond doubt. The question now is—"Which is the *most* efficient?"

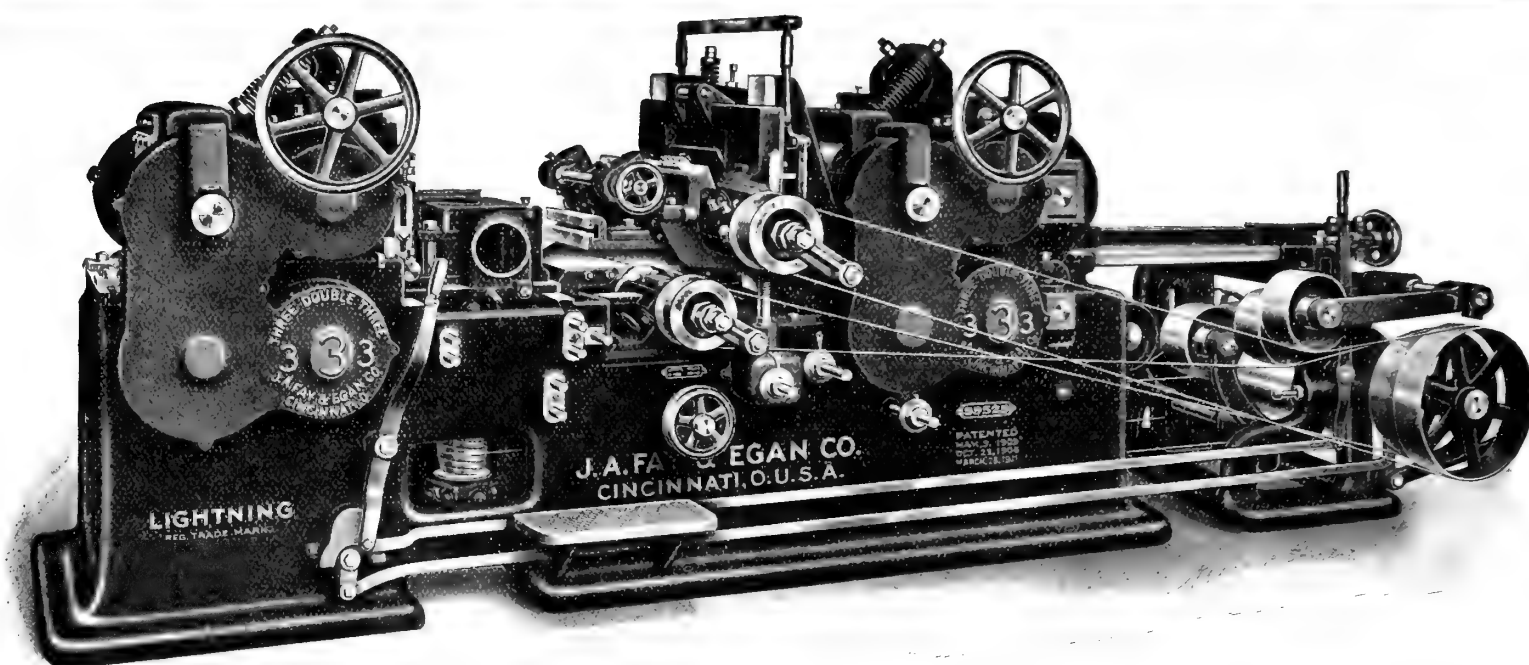
We can demonstrate to you both theoretically and practically, that the "Three-Double-Three" is at least 25% more efficient than any other planer and matcher now made. Give us a chance. Special pamphlet and sample of this siding worked at 200 feet per minute, **FREE** upon request.

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No. 333 "LIGHTNING" High Speed Planer and Matcher  
Patented March 28, 1911—October 23, 1907—May 9, 1902

The New High Speed Planer that has "made good" in every respect—the Planer that saves time, increases output and raises grades—the planer you will eventually buy—the Fay-Egan Three-Double-Three. Write for special pamphlet or read about it in "The Lightning Line."

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The "LIGHTNING" LINE, a monthly magazine of interest to owners and operators of woodworking machinery everywhere—are you getting your copy each month? If not, fill in and mail the coupon—it's worth while.

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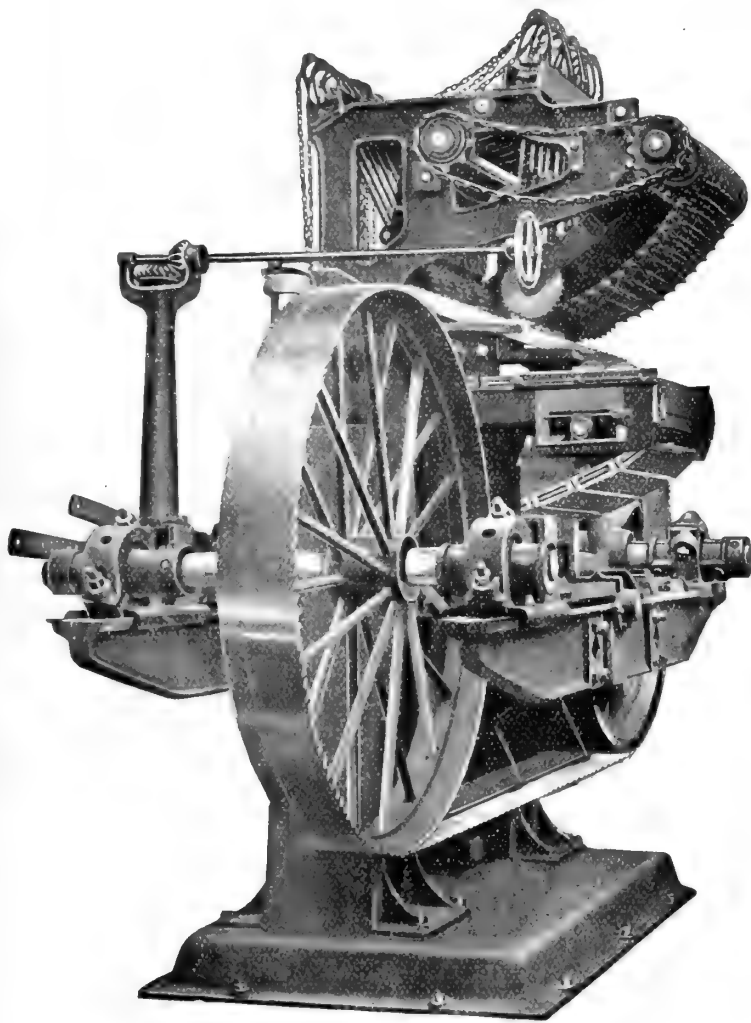
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Will

*Increase your Output  
Lower your Cost of Production  
Better your Grade of Lumber*

LET US CONVINCE YOU THAT  
IT IS A REAL MONEY SAVER.

**IMPROVEMENTS HAVE MADE DIAMOND MACHINERY**  
all the more desirable

We manufacture everything for the  
Sawmill and are prepared to furnish  
complete plans and specifications  
to meet your requirements.

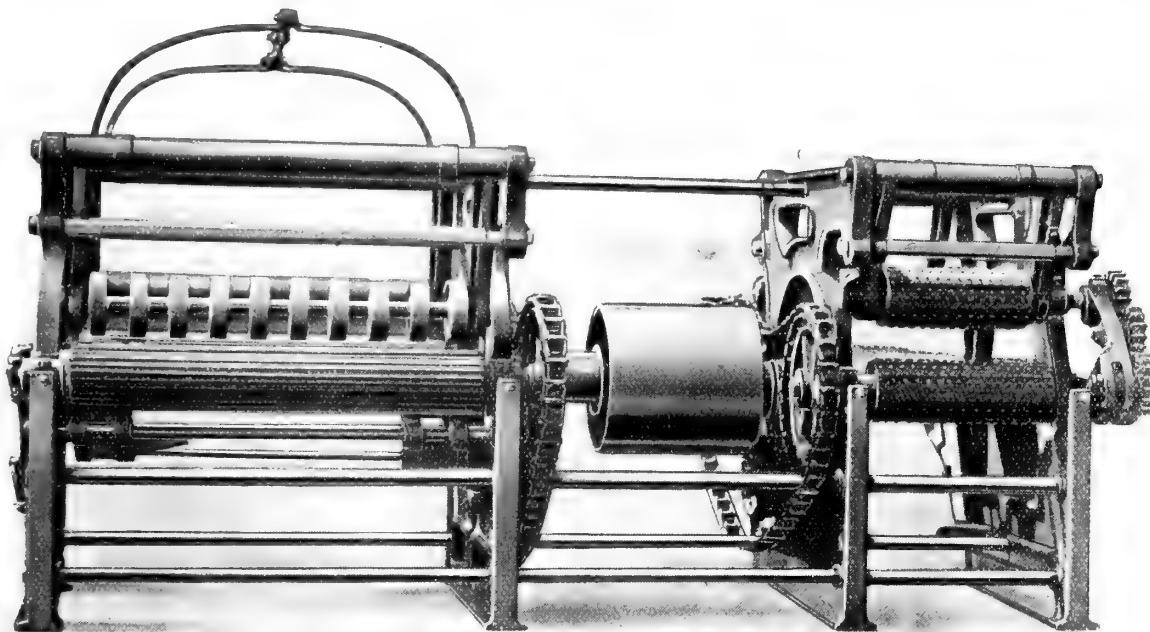
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# Combined Gang Circular and Edger




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For cutting up stock  
from 4" to 8". Will  
easily increase the daily  
output from 20,000 to  
30,000 feet with only  
2 extra man, and will  
cut perfect lumber.

Made separate from  
the edger or combined  
just as the cut shows.

Full particulars and  
prices on application.

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**P. PAYETTE & COMPANY**

**Penetang, Ont.**

Manufacturers of Saw and Lath Mill Machinery



# It's Time and Money Wasted



to search for belting that is better than Beardmore Leather Belting—there is none better.

All our belting is made from extra selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak tanned under the *slow* and old-fashioned process which gives solidity and tensile strength.

LARGE STOCKS AT ALL BRANCHES.

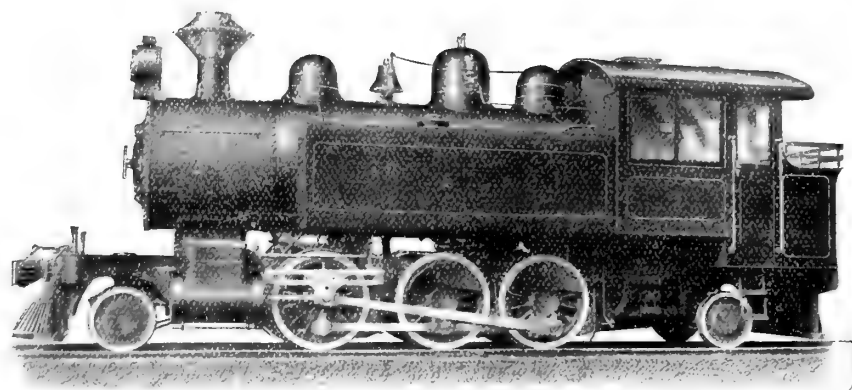
## The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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# INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES



Persistent specialization, careful testing of all materials and painstaking care in manufacturing have produced our standard locomotives for logging operations and switching around industrial plants.

These locomotives are the product of engineers and manufacturers who thoroughly understand conditions surrounding their use. These conditions require powerful and sturdy locomotives which will give maximum work for minimum attention. It is important that the boilers should be ample in capacity

and that they should be tight and remain so. Also that the machinery should be rugged for service with ample surfaces for wear. Parts that will wear should be accessible for easy renewal.

Our standard locomotives embody these features, combined with wide experience. To do yourself justice you should investigate them before purchasing.

Spare parts that are sure to fit are always on hand for prompt shipment.

## MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA



Twelve men trying to move an empty car

## "Atlas" Car Mover

Patented in Canada in 1901

As shown by the accompanying illustrations will save your men's time and your money. If it takes twelve men to move an empty car how many will it take to move a full one—it will take one man and an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER.

It is a small inexpensive article and every lumberman should own one. Can be shipped from Woodstock.



One man moving a loaded car with an "ATLAS" CAR MOVER

**W. McLeish, - Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A.**



**THE PETER GERLACH CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
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**CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER  
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*For the Manufacture of the Following:*

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**OUR SPECIALTY.**  
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,  
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**THE PETER GERLACH CO. CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.**




## "Polar Bear" Shoepacks

The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.



Todd's Meaford Special 17 in.  
Draw String Shoepack.



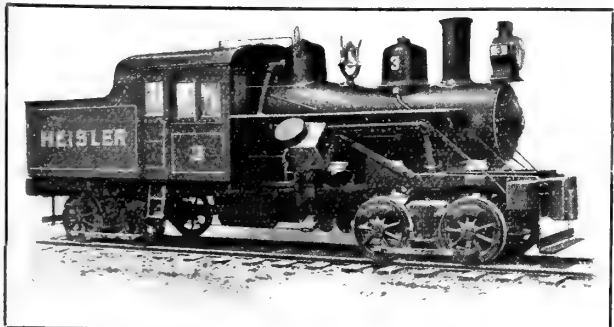
Arctic Storm King Child's Sporting.  
All sizes and lengths of legs.

We use nothing but oil-tanned leather in both leg and foot, no splits. We tan our own leather and our 20 years' reputation in the manufacture of oil-tanned stock stands back of every pair we put out. Quick shipments our specialty. Our large factory, up-to-date appliances, good shipping facilities makes this possible. No order too large or none too small but that we can take care of on shortest notice.

We make shoepacks in any size or style from customer's order. Send for our price list

**A. C. Todd, Meaford, Ontario**

## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

**Heisler Locomotive Works**

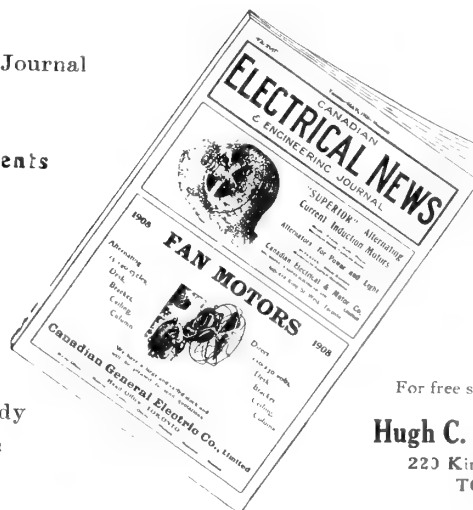
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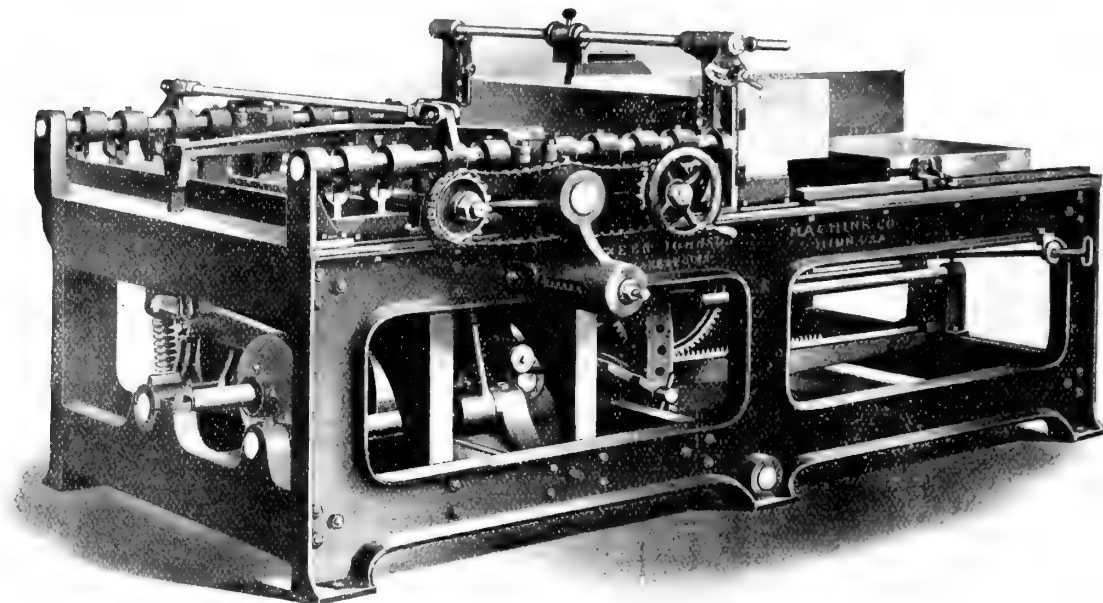
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# Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

## BUILT IN FOUR SIZES

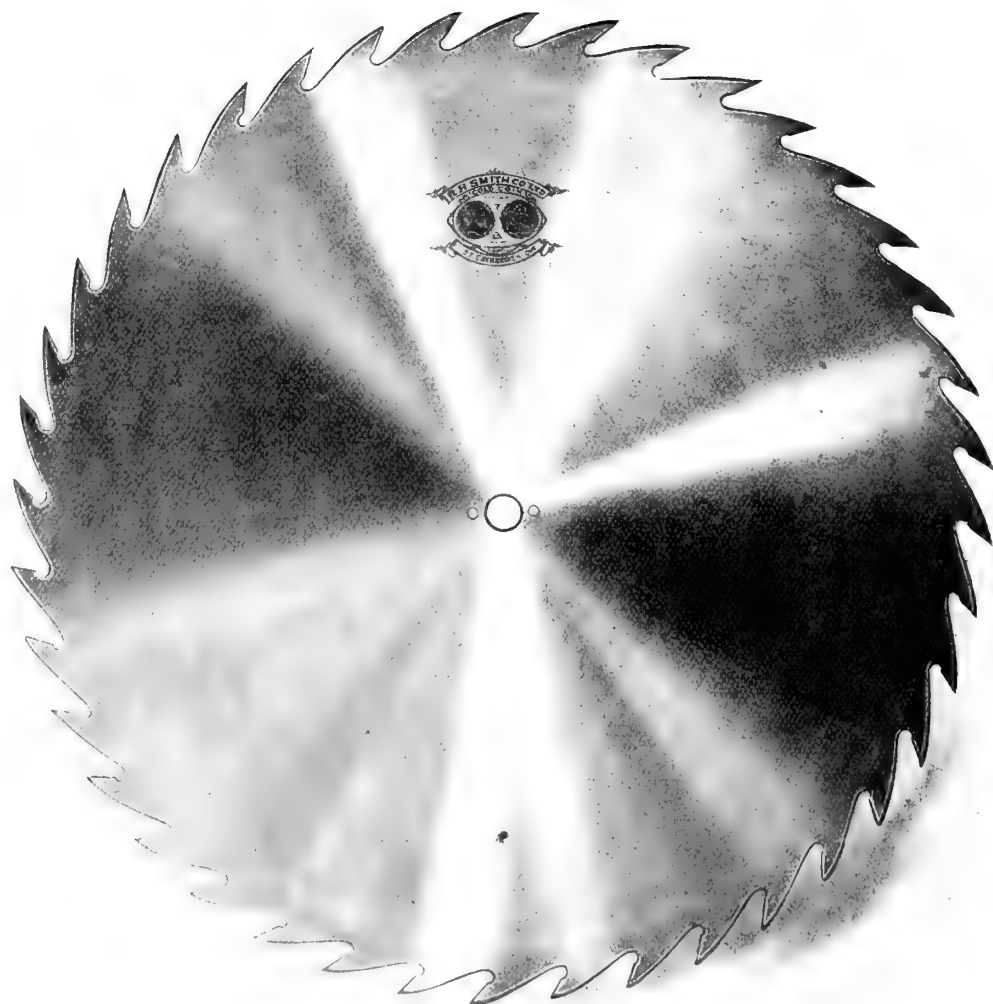


Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

We also manufacture :  
Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
U. S. A.



## Solid and Inserted Tooth Circular Saws

*We make a specialty of these lines*

**We remake old Solid Tooth Saws into new Inserted Tooth Saws**

*Write to us for quotations*

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

**By the old method** the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

**By our Patent Process** that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air-tight ovens at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper throughout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

**R. H. Smith Co., Limited**

Saw Manufacturers

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



## "John Bull" Larrigans

**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

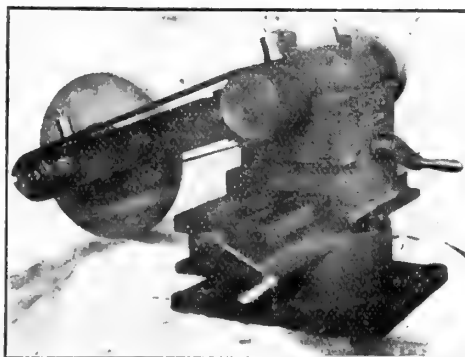
Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for "**John Bull.**"

# R. M. Beal Leather Co.

LINDSAY, Ontario

Limited

## The "Midland" Band Wheel Grinder



After this machine has been attached to the Frame of the mill it can be adjusted and put to work in twenty minutes.

**One Setting Grinds Both Wheels.**

The whole operation done before you can get enough timbers together to rig up any of the Grinders now on the market. Every Sawmill man knows that Band Wheels should be ground oftener than they are, but with the heretofore existing appliances this operation meant a shut-down for two or three days. With **THE MIDLAND** you can grind up at any time, and by keeping your wheels in shape make and save money.

*Further particulars on request.*

Plants at

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## The Canada Iron Corporation

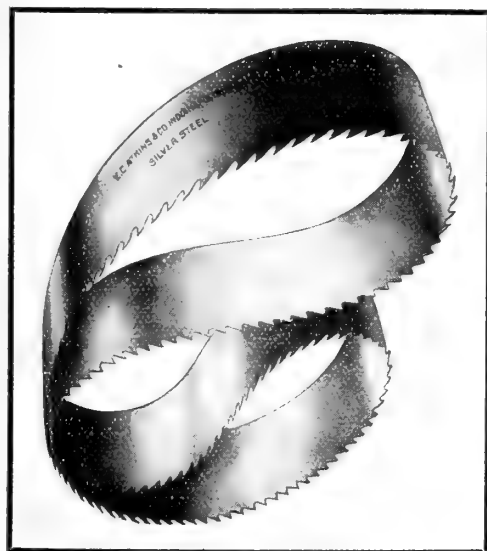
Limited

Head Office : Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

*Why not make 1912 the most profitable saw year in your history?*

# ATKINS STERLING BAND SAWS

Made in Canada



**T**HESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

*Write to-day*

## E. C. ATKINS & CO.,

Makers of  
STERLING SAWS

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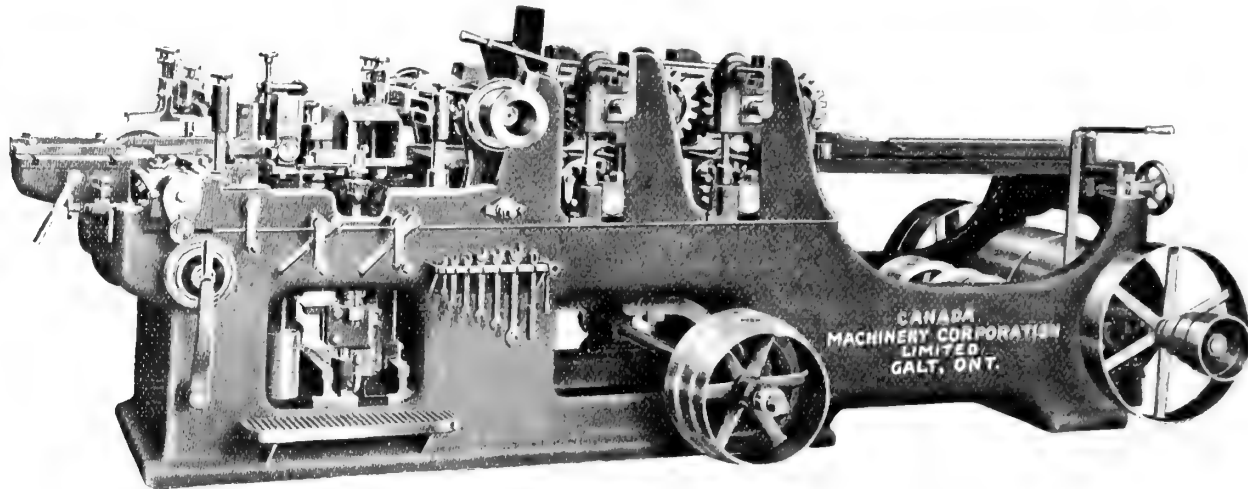
U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.



# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

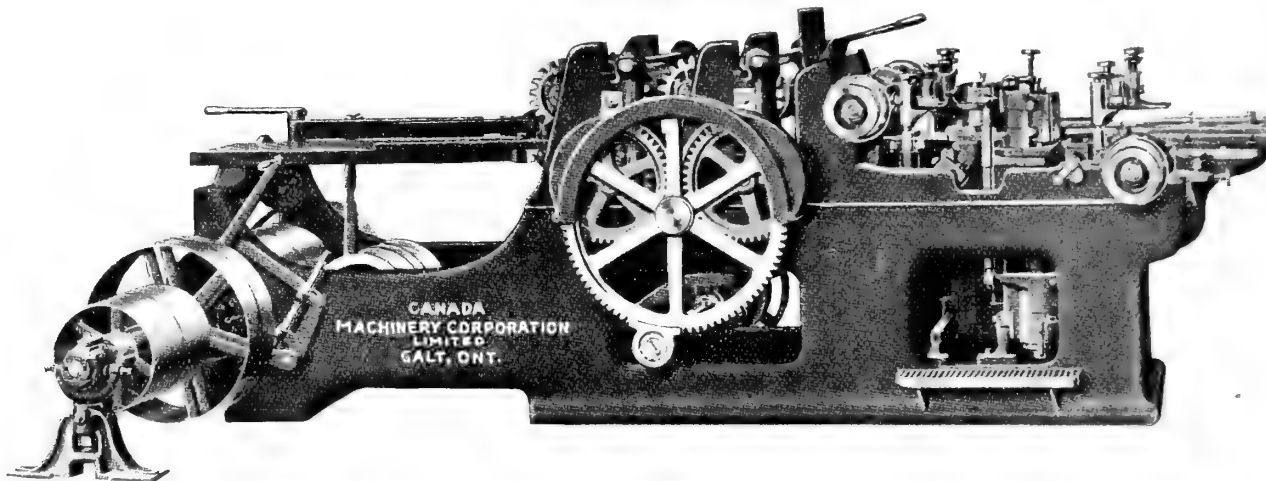
## Galt, Ontario

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**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

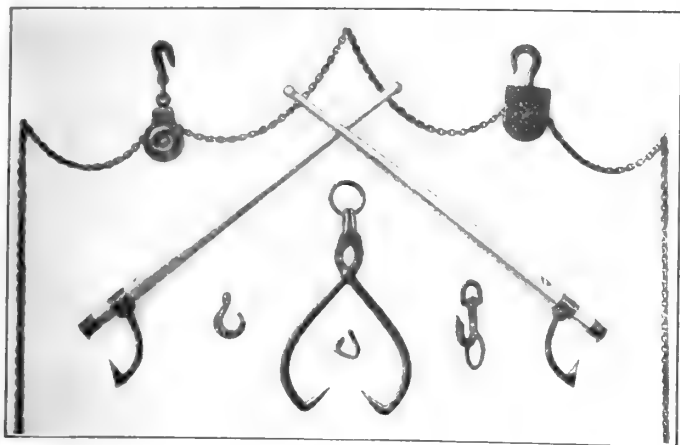
The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6.

**Catalogue and Prices on application**

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# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

## Galt, Ontario



# Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you  
will get the best tool made

# The Thomas Pink Co.

**Limited**

**PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada**

**Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada**



# THE PLACE TO LOOK

## If You Have Any Wants in the Lumber Business

[illegible][illegible]

¶ It doesn't matter what you want the Wanted and For Sale Department of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker will get it for you.

¶ You probably have in mind now, some lumber you wish to sell or perhaps you need an employee—sit right down and write us an “Ad.”

¶ Our rates are low and results come quickly.

# Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

## Makes It's Mark Vivid and Lasting

Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

# DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS

have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

Write for lithographed booklet No. 239, illustrated in colors.

**Joseph Dixon Crucible Company**  
Jersey City, U. S. A.

# Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

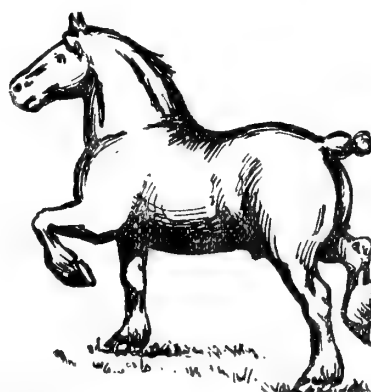
**Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario**

**We specialize on**

# Lumber Horses and Work Horses

A trial order solicited  
Write us your requirements

**Herbert Smith, Manager**  
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

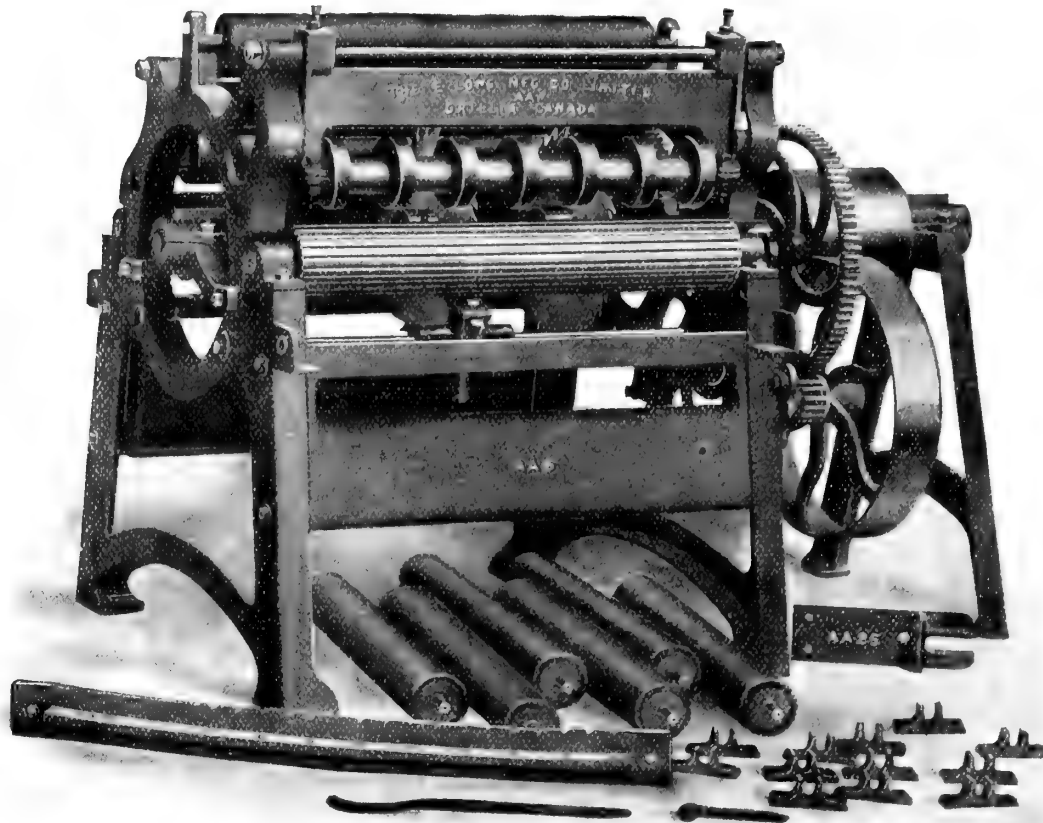


# Long's Sawmill Machinery

## EDGERS for SMALL MILLS

32"  
36"  
42"  
48"

between frames



## EDGERS for LARGE MILLS

54"  
60"  
66"  
72"  
84"  
96"

between frames

32" — 2 saw edger for portable or light stationary mills

**T**HIS edger combines more of the important points in the machine, than any other edger of its size on the market. It can be made to suit either a right or left hand mill, by taking out four bolts and turning the top of the machine around, which does not disturb the mandrel. The top rollers are self raising, and raise towards the rear of the machine. This makes it impossible for boards to fly back out of the machine. The end bearing may be removed, which allows the saws to slip off the end of the mandrel, without disturbing it in any way. There is a top roller, which is convenient for passing boards back over the top of machine.

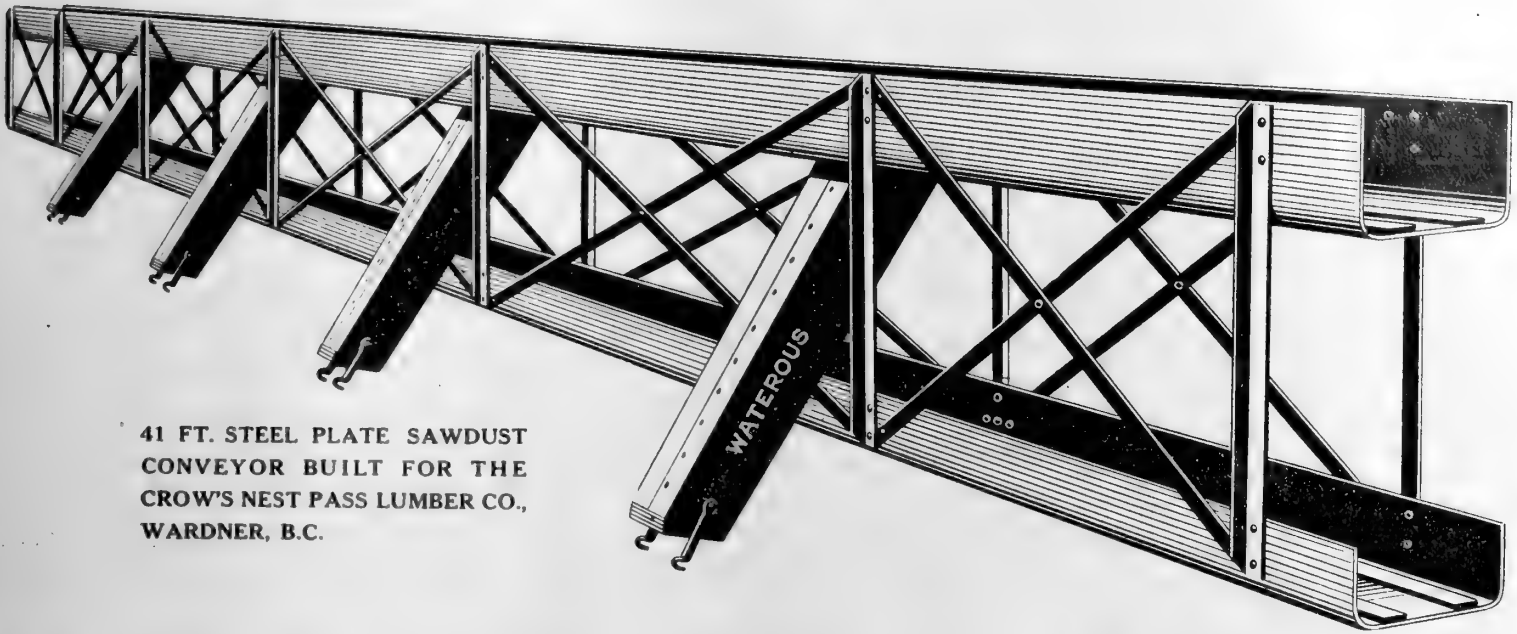
FULL SPECIFICATIONS ON APPLICATION.

**The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited**  
Orillia - Canada

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41 FT. STEEL PLATE SAWDUST  
CONVEYOR BUILT FOR THE  
CROW'S NEST PASS LUMBER CO.,  
WARDNER, B.C.

# STEEL PLATE WORK

**T**O make a success of building Steel Plate Work, in which practically every job is entirely new and of special design, it is absolutely essential that everyone connected with it—from the designing engineer to the boiler-maker—is up-to-the-minute in his particular field, and further, has more than a little practical experience to back him up.

It is the kind of work that tests out a boiler shop. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF IT.

At present we are getting out a catalogue of 24 pages showing some of the difficult jobs we have handled in the last few years.

The 1911 extensions to our shops have placed us in a better position than ever before to do this special work. Our facilities in every department have materially increased—we have the men, the equipment and the experience—and for this reason we are going after this kind of work instead of waiting for it to be put up to us.

We attach a list of plate work that we are turning out every day. If you are interested in getting anything along similar lines, send us your sketch, and we will be glad to quote.

## We Design and Build

Sawdust Conveyors

Slab and Refuse  
Conveyors

Refuse Burners

Steel Stacks

Sliver Screens

Smoke Breechings

Spark Arrestors

# The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Agency—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch—Winnipeg, Man.





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.  
**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines.  
 Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

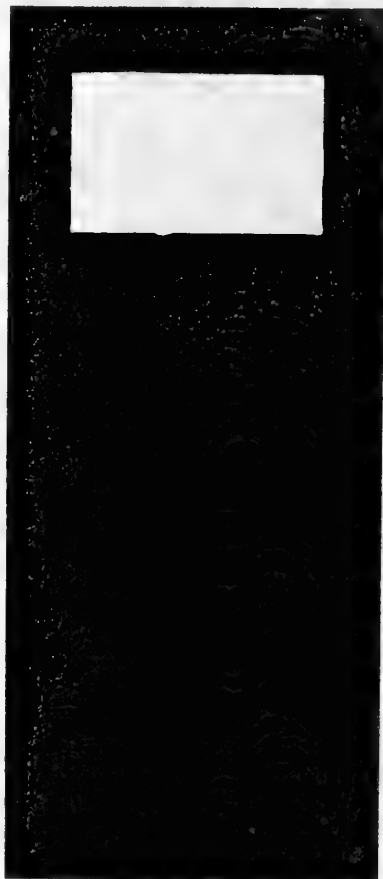
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# BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF



Door No. B. L. 309

Staved Columns  
 Veneered Doors  
 Newel Posts  
 Sashes - Flooring  
 Trim  
 Pine Doors and  
 Frames  
 Turned Newel Posts and  
 Balusters  
 Cypress Greenhouse  
 Material

Write for our Catalogue

**BATTS LIMITED**

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO - ONT.

THE  
**LEATHER  
 BELT  
 THAT'S  
 KNOWN**  
 OUR  
**"EXTRA"**



MONTREAL  
 WINNIPEG

TORONTO  
 VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**  
 Limited  
 General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL

# H. Walters & Sons

Limited

Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA



THE LARGEST FACTORY  
 FOR LUMBERING TOOLS  
 IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"

Manufacturers of all kinds of

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Corner Powell and McLean Sts.

Branches:

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Corner Market and Louise Sts.



**Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives**

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

## Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**

Port Hope, Ont.

## Electric-Welded Logging Chains



are easily the Best kind of Chain for use where strength and wearing ability are important requisites. Made from STEEL, carefully welded and inspected, fully guaranteed by both makers and jobbers.

**McKinnon Chain Company**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Swell  
Weld

Swell  
Weld



## SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are looking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales  
Montreal Toronto

Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines  
St. John, N. B. Winnipeg

Safes and Vaults  
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## J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in  
Canada in

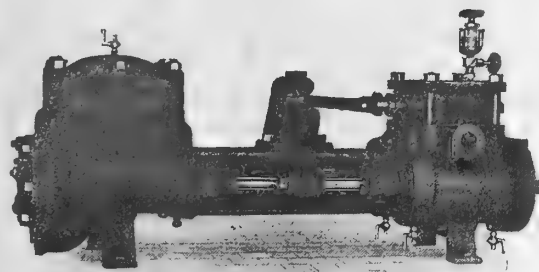
**Lumbermen's Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies**

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

**J. J. TURNER & SONS**

Cor. George, King and Water Sts.

Peterborough, Ont., Can.



Write for Catalogue  
of our

**Steam and  
Power  
Pumps**

We also manufacture  
Travelling Cranes

**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited**

HAMILTON, CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

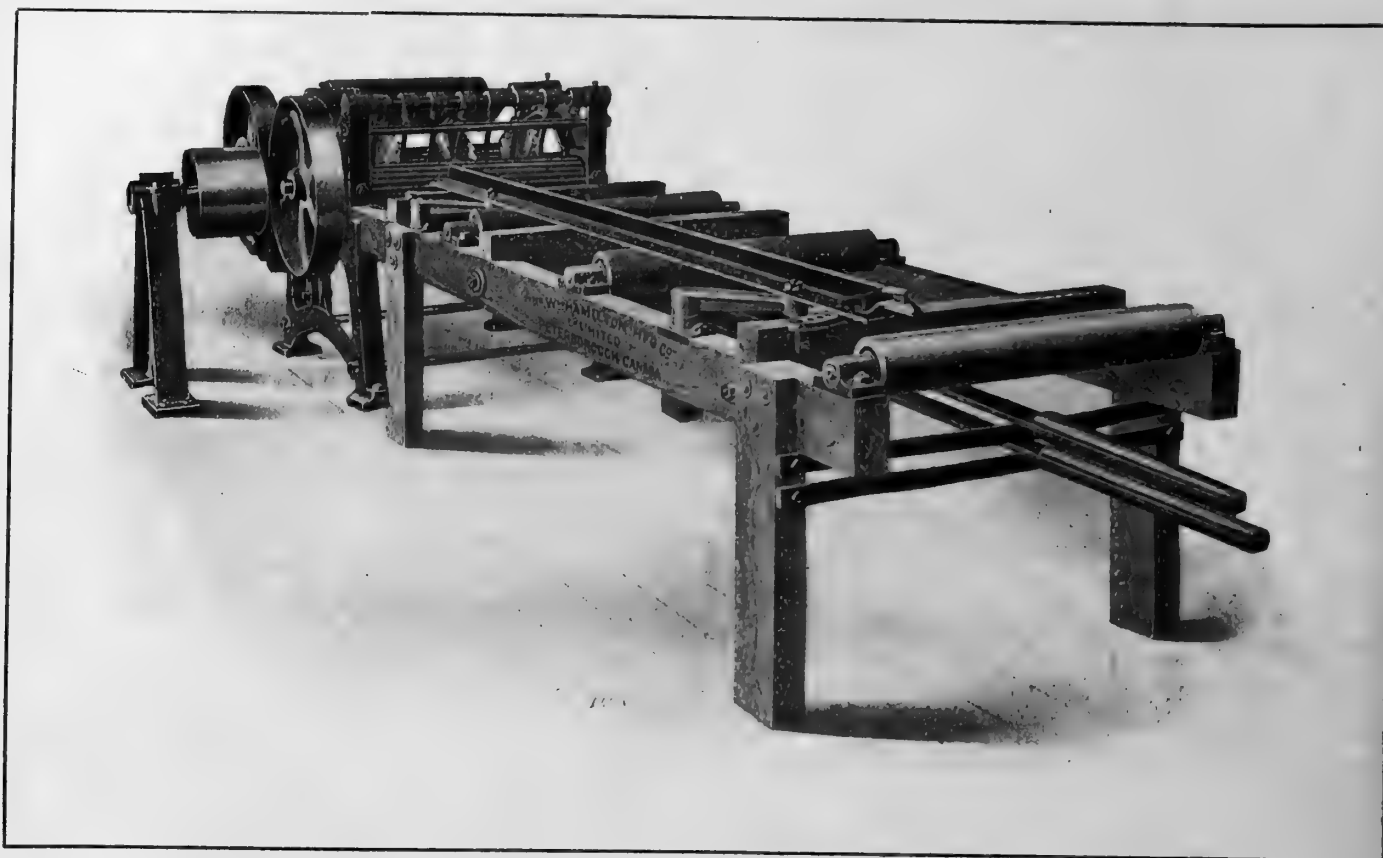
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**MONTREAL**

# Annual Statistical Number

# Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built specially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

**Made in all sizes up to 40 inches**

*Send for Our Edger Catalogue*

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**William Hamilton Company, Limited**  
PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO



# RED and WHITE PINE



Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

## George Gordon & Company

Limited

CACHE BAY

ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Norway and White Pine

Dressed Flooring, Mouldings, Bridge Timbers, Siding, Ceiling, Pickets, Lath, etc.

Our 1911 Cut is nearly all sold. Place your orders early for 1912 dimension stock.



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

Limited

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

New York City  
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Limited

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

# QUEBEC SPRUCE

Large Stock of Mill Run

1" x 4"      1" x 5"      1" x 6"

Can ship dressed to your order or in the rough.

## White Pine

Mill Run      Box Out

1" stocks and strips    1" 1-4 x 4-7 x 10-16    1" 1-4 x 8" and up x 10-16  
1" 1-2 x 4-7 x 10-16      1" 1-2 x 8" and up x 10-16.

Let us quote prices before you place your orders.

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## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

OTTAWA, CAN.: Hope Chambers

## 440 Square Miles Timber Limits

on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

### THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

## The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

## Yellow Pine Timbers Finish, Flooring, etc. White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 4", 4½" and 5" Birch."

**W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.**  
801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

## Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Sudbury, Ontario Limited

We have in stock at Sudbury:

50,000 ft.	2 x 12	1, 2, 3	Common	White Pine
60,000 "	2 x 10	" "	" "	" "
60,000 "	2 x 8	" "	" "	" "
30,000 "	2 x 6	" "	" "	" "
15,000 "	2 x 5	" "	" "	" "

Above stock is thoroughly dry.

SAW MILL  
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE  
Sudbury, Ont.

## The McGibbon Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,  
Shingles, Wood, etc.**

**Hemlock a Specialty**  
Best Assortment

Phone us your requirements Penetanguishene, Ont.



## 'RED DEER' Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

**The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited**  
Huntsville, Ont.

## Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

**Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood**  
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**  
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

## "Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring in

**Maple Oak Birch**

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

**J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd.** ORILLIA, ONTARIO

## JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

**Lumber - Lath - Shingles**

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## Long Lumber Company Hamilton, Canada

GET OUR PRICES on following; must move quick.

150,000 ft. 1 x 4 White Pine Shorts  
100,000 ft. 1 x 4 & 5 Norway Pine  
100,000 ft. 1 x 12-10/16 White Pine Mill Culls

Sole Ontario Agents for

**A. Cotton's B. C. Cedar Shingles**

Place your order before the rush.

**The Golden Lake Lumber Co.**

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

200,000 1 1/3 x 3/8 x 32-in. Mill Run Hemlock Lath  
 145,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
 125,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
 55,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/18 Mill Cull Red Pine  
 3,000-ft. 8 x 4 & up 6/16 C. & C. F. Red Pine  
 98,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull White Pine  
 15,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
 17,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
 60,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Merchantable Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

**The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited****Everything in Lumber**

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase

**Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm**

ADDRESS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

**The Hurdman Lumber Co.**

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
 Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

**British Columbia Timber**

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

**The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,  
Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

**Williams Lumber Company**

Wholesale Dealers in

**White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED**

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

-

OTTAWA, ONT.

**Edward Hines Lumber Co.**

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Owen Sound, Ont.

All grades of

**WHITE PINE**

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

**William H. Bromley**

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock of Shop and Better 1 to 2". Also a good percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10" and 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings at Midland. All White Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs. Also at Collingwood, Ontario, 1910 Cut, 1 x 6-8 and 10" - 5/4", 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings. A nice line of 6/4 and 8/4" Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke

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-

Ontario

**Pine**

Selects  
 Shops  
 Commons  
 and  
 Mouldings

**Larch**

Timbers  
 Yard Stock  
 Clears  
 and  
 Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**

Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.

Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.



# Pine Doors

WE have recently doubled our plant in order to make a specialty of No. 3 Pine Doors.

We handle this line ourselves from the logs in the forest to the finished article.

The greatest care is taken to make the Pine Doors strong and reliable. We guarantee them throughout to be the best value at the price on the market.

Our No. 3 Pine Doors are making good for us.—Give us a trial order NOW—They will make good for you.

**Rush Orders a Specialty**

THE

## Pembroke Lumber Co.

Pembroke, Ontario

# The Rideau Lumber Co.

Wholesale

LIMITED

Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

We have a full line of

Spruce—all thicknesses.

Dry White Pine, in 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4  
6-11 and 12-16 shop.

“ “ “ in 1x4 and up--6-11  
Dressing and Better.

“ “ “ in 1x10 and 1x12--  
6-11 and 12-16 Box.

18' Cedar Samples XX, C.B. XX  
XX. 3x7 and up, White Pine,  
Mill Culls.

Suitable for re-sawing which give a  
nice percentage of Box and Better.

# Chew Brothers

Midland - Ontario

Manufacturers of

## LUMBER AND LATH

We anticipate having from five to six million feet lumber of our own stock for 1912, consisting of Red and White Pine and Spruce.

**Contract Sawing a Specialty**

Capacity of mill fifteen to twenty million feet per season, with most modern machinery equipment to produce most economic results in manufacture. Ample yard capacity with best shipping facilities via both rail and water.

We Specialize in

## Saw Mill Repair Work

Our machine shop is equipped with best and most up-to-date machinery for Saw Mill work of all kinds and we can turn out your work promptly and with satisfaction.

*Let us send you estimates on your spring work*

## MAASS BROS.

Irving Ave.

Ottawa Ont.

## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir,  
Red Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock,  
Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red  
Cedar Shingles.

**Heavy Timbers a Specialty**

Export and Domestic Shipments.

## Geo. I. McClure

Hardwood Lumber  
Yellow Pine, Cypress

Specialties

Walnut and Mahogany

MILL CONNECTIONS:

Cairo, Ill. Herndon W. Va.  
Cincinnati, Ohio Helens, Ark.

Head Office and Storage Yards

DETROIT, MICH.

STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.

Limited

Papineauville, P.Q.

The  
North Channel Lumber Co.

Limited

Successors to  
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

MAPLE LEAF  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK

## BELTING

DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.  
HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

1 Car 1 x 4" and up

No. 2 Norway \$13.00

Suitable for Decking, Sheet-  
ing and under Flooring.

2 Cars 1 x 6"

Box and Common \$18.00

Best End suitable for Drop  
Siding, Balance for Flooring  
and Decking.

4 Cars  $5\frac{1}{4}$  x 12"

Select Mill Run \$37.00

Ideal stock for D.4 S. Bone dry.  
F. O. B. Midland.

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

THE

Brockville  
Lumber  
Company

LIMITED

Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail

Lumber,

Lath,

Shingles,

Bill Staff

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.  
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce

Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

## Staves Hoops Headings

JAMES WEBSTER &amp; BRO., Ltd.

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News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

## Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square  
GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow

A1 and A B C Codes used

## Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

## WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,**  
etc.

## NOTHING ELSE!



CUSTOMER:—"Say, Hocken! have you got any good lumber to sell?"

HOCKEN:—"Yes sir! we have nothing else but Good Lumber and lots of it, Hemlock, Pine and Hardwoods."

**HOCKEN LUMBER COMPANY**  
OTTER LAKE STATION, ONT. Limited

**The Harwood Lumber Co.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

## YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO

OR

**The Harwood Lumber Company** Toronto, Ontario

Toronto phone Main 4089.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**  
**Short Leaf Finish**  
**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**  
**Cypress**  
**New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**  
Box 1600  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

34 Victoria Street, TORONTO

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD,  
CEDAR POSTS AND SHINGLES

BILL TIMBER A SPECIALTY

Bills cut to order during winter months. 22 and 24  
ft. Hemlock Joists in stock. Full stock of Red Pine,  
all sizes, for prompt shipment.

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

### WHITE PINE

1 1/4 No. 1 Mill Cull, . . . 150,000 feet.

1 1/4 No. 2 " " " 100,000 feet.

2 x 12 Common and better 100,000 feet.

1, 1 1/2 and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## JOHN H. EYER

34 Victoria Street, TORONTO

I am in the market for stocks of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and  
Hardwood Lumber. Also Lath.**

Send a list of anything you have  
to offer with full particulars.

## Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and whole-  
salers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker. Give your business to the  
man who is enterprising enough to spend money  
and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention  
this paper when writing.

We offer

**SPRUCE** At Latchford, sorted for width either  
rough or dressed.

**NORWAY** 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 2 x 12,  
3 x 10, 3 x 12, also 1", 1 1/2" and 2"  
C. and C. F.

WHITE PINE all widths and thicknesses, nice stock.

WE WANT HARDWOODS, What are YOU getting out this winter?

**LEAK & CO., LIMITED**

18 Aberdeen Chambers - TORONTO, ONT.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

**Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.  
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

The  
**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**  
18 Toronto St., TORONTO Limited

**Hemlock any  
Quantity**

Widths and Lengths piled separately either Rough  
or Dressed.

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.  
WANTED**

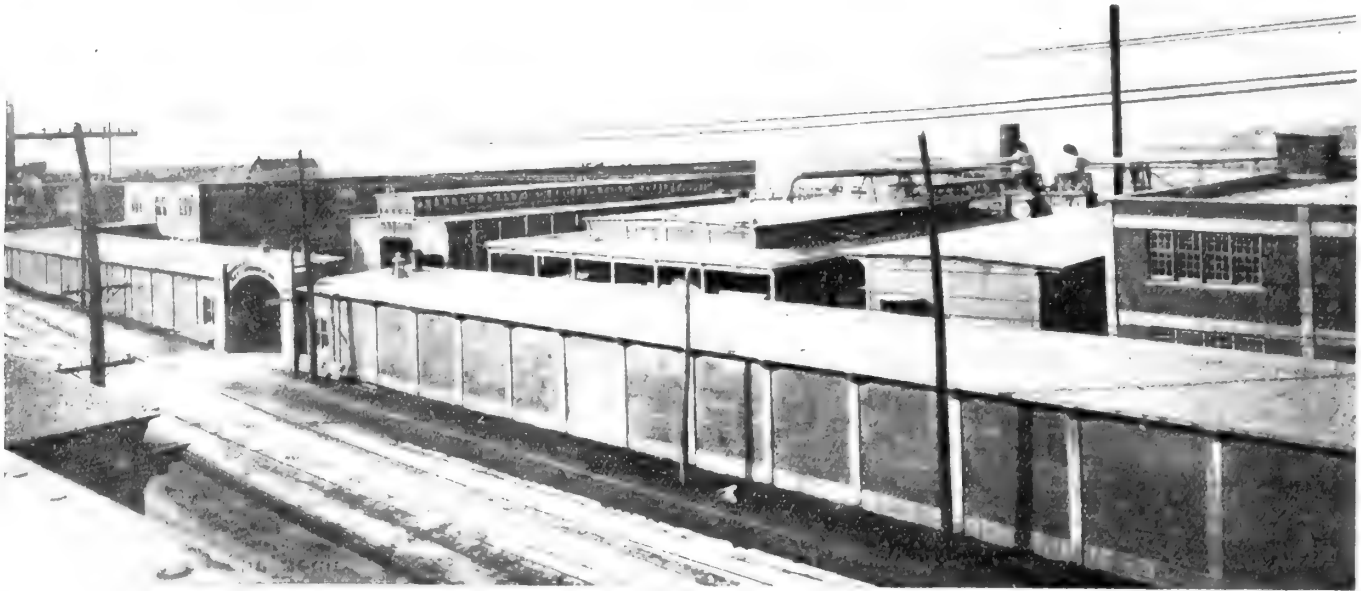
Mill Stocks of:—

**HARDWOODS  
PINE  
SPRUCE  
HEMLOCK**

We are now buying for the 1912 trade. Write us describ-  
ing Stocks you have, or will have to sell. We pay CASH.

**Manning Chambers, TORONTO**





W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited—View of Planing Mill—Harwood Flooring Mill—Sash and Door Factory.

# EVERYTHING IN LUMBER

1", 1 1/4" and 2"x 4,—10/16'	Spruce, Rough or Dressed
" " 2 x 5,	" "
" " 2 x 6,	" "
" " 2 x 7,	" "
" " 2 x 8,	" "
" " 2 x 10,	" "
" " 2 x 12"	" "

A choice lot of Winter Sawn 1" Basswood; also Birch Flooring in all grades and thicknesses.

We can supply you all your wants in Pine

**DRESSED LUMBER OUR SPECIALTY**

Write, wire or 'phone us for prices before placing your orders.

## W. C. EDWARDS & CO., LIMITED - OTTAWA, ONT.

Mills at Ottawa and Rockland.

Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa.



W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited—Lumber Shed Showing Sprinkler System Installed Throughout.

# We Saw All the Year Round

Pine  
Hemlock  
Spruce  
Hard-  
woods  
Rough  
and  
Dressed



We  
make  
a  
Specialty  
of  
Long  
Timbers

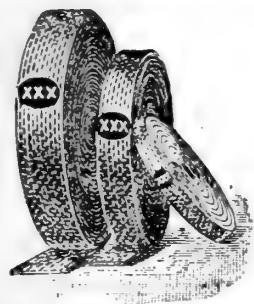
Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

## Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT, QUEBEC

### XXX Genuine Balata Belting.

The most reliable textile Belt in existence



Specially adapted  
for cross running

Made from best quality Cotton Duck impregnated with Balata by the latest process, thoroughly stretched by hydraulic machinery and subjected to heavy pressure, making the material absolutely solid. It is perfectly waterproof, not influenced by climatic changes.

Suitable for all classes of machinery as it never loses its splendid and unequalled qualities of durability and driving power wherever used, be it in dry, damp or dusty places, or in the open. **GET UR PRICE LIST**

"Nothing cheap is ever good—  
But anything good is always cheap."

### "Vitite" High Pressure Packing

is just what its name implies—a packing designed to meet the requirements of users of high steam.

It is light in weight and stands the test.

Sizes in stock

1/32 in., 1/16 in., and 1/8 in.

75c. per pound

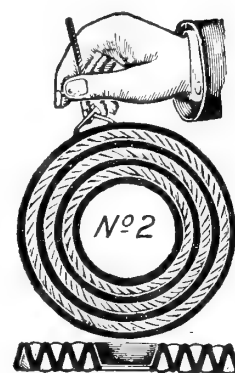
### Lumber Drivers' Boot Calks Beaded



Made from the best Refined Tool Steel and forged. If McAvity Calks cannot be procured in your vicinity, send direct to us.

### "World-Goetze" No. 2 Gaskets

Elastic Corrugated  
Copper with  
**Asbestos Lining**  
make **positively** and  
**permanently tight**  
**joints** in flanged piping  
where nothing else will  
— where the best of  
other Gaskets fail.



### "Victor 200" Valve Discs

Made of Elastic Copper with Asbestos Core. For Valves of Jenkins' or similar types the most effective combination that has been worked out.

They outlast six rubber or composition discs three to one and are the best Valve Discs on the market.

Obey that impulse to do a wise thing and send us your trial order to-day.



## T. McAvity & Sons, Limited, St. John, N. B.

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W. J. BELL, Sudbury  
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SALES MGR.

# The Spanish River Lumber Company

Sarnia, Ontario

Limited

Manufacturers of High Grade

## White Pine, Norway, Hemlock and Lath

B. C. Shingles in Transit

Mills at Spanish River, Ont.

Send us your inquiries

Office, Traders Bank Bldg., Sarnia

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

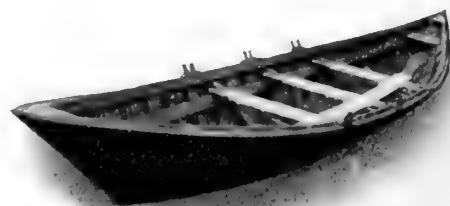
### OUR SPECIALTIES:

Plain and Quartered White Oak.

Figured and Plain Red Gum.

Southern Yard - HELENA, ARK.

Address correspondence to  
1428 Cherry Avenue, Chicago



36 Foot Driving Boat

## Motor Lumberman's Boats

Lumberman's Driving Boats

Oars, Winches, Winch Boats

Skiffs, Paddles.

Everything in the Boat Line for the Lumberman

Write us

A. E. Cockburn, Pembroke, Ont.



36 Foot Winch Boat

# CAMERON & CO., LIMITED

Manufacturers

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwood

(Lath) **Lumber** (Shingles)

We have for quick shipment  
Dry 1 in. and 2 in. Hemlock and Pine

Mills & Yard, Opeongo, Ont.

Eastern Agents

The North Pacific Lumber Co., Ltd. of Barnet, B. C.

Timber  
a  
Specialty

## Fir

Lumber  
either Rough  
or Dressed

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Head Office, Ottawa, Ont.

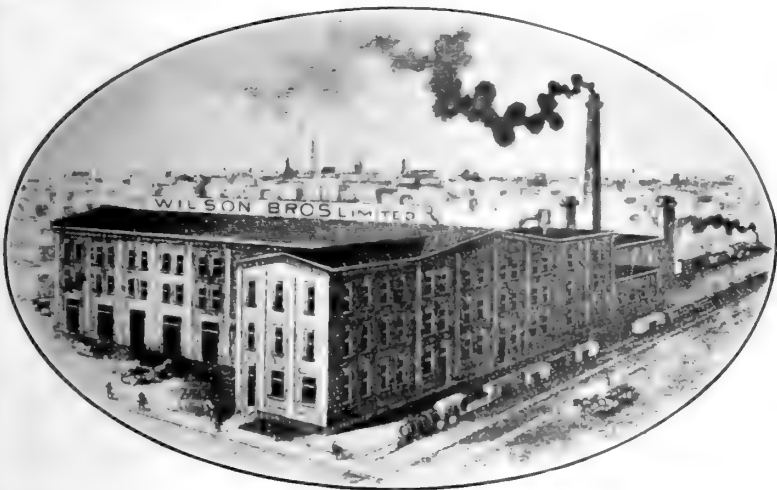
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

**Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.**

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**B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

Mills at  
**Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

Head Office: **Victoria Drive and Powell St.**  
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**Send along your Orders**

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings**  
**Interior Finish**  
**Hardwood Flooring**  
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EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

**Wilson Brothers, Limited**  
**COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO**

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Manufacturers:

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and  
 Birch Lumber, dressed flooring,  
 siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber  
 and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce  
 and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath.  
 Vessel shipment only.

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

**LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS**

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS  
 HEAD OFFICE

**The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Can.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.



# Dry Lumber for Sale



Track 2—Yard 2—Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.

**White and Red Pine,  
Spruce, etc.**

Stock is well manufactured Graded and piled.

A good assorted stock of Dimension Timber and Joisting on hand.

On request we will be glad to mail you copy of Stock List of unsold Lumber.

**The Colonial Lumber Company Limited**  
Pembroke, - - - - - Ontario



Patented 1911  
**No. 152 Long Leg Seam-  
less Heel, Draw String  
Moccasin**

The latest improvement in Moccasins doing away with all seams at heel. Under the old method the heel would come down and in a short time the wearer would be walking on it, wearing out the stitching, thus causing it to leak and rip. With the new process the heel will not flatten out, will always keep its shape, and there are no seams whatever making a clean smooth RIPPLES and WATERPROOF heel.

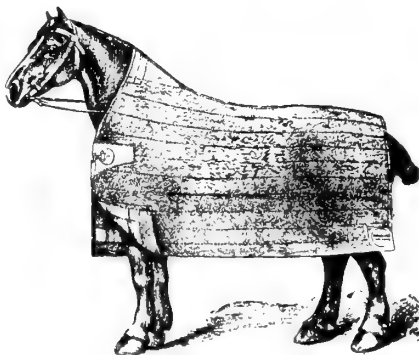
Made only in the highest quality, all heights of leg, with or without soles or heels.  
Write for Catalogue and Price List

## S. H. Borbridge

Manufacturer of

**Harness, Horse Collars  
Horse Blankets and  
Moccasins for the Lumber Trade**

OTTAWA  
Canada  
BRANDON  
Man.

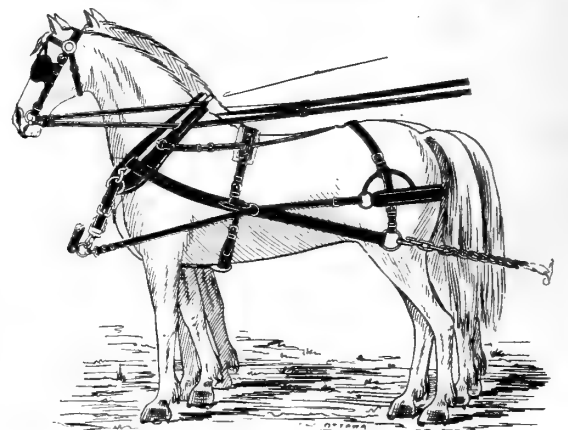


**No. 10 Jute Blanket**

6 ft. 6 in. long, 80 in. wide, 60 in. lined, made square with gussett and shaped at rump.

Weight 13 lbs. 6 oz. \$21.00 per doz. net

Leather Leg Strap \$3.75 per doz. extra  
A full line of Horse Blankets for lumber men's purposes. Write for catalogue.



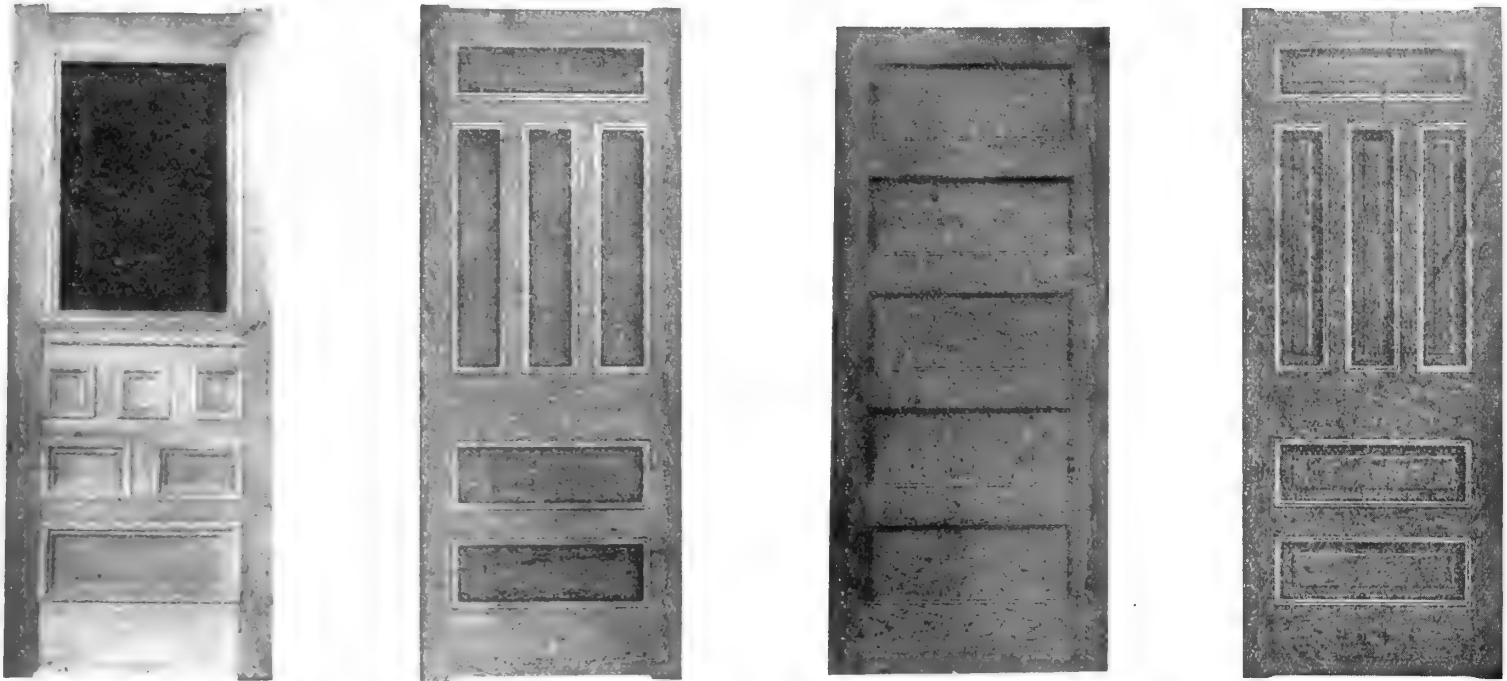
**Michigan Lumber Harness**

made in 2 in., 2½ in., 2¾ in., 3 in. trace. A full line of Lumbermen's Harness for all sections. Write for catalogue.

**You are Never in Doubt when you Buy of Borbridge.**

# Pine Doors of All Kinds

KEPT IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT



The above is a partial line of Doors carried in stock in all the standard sizes for quick shipments. We are the largest manufacturers of Doors in Canada and operate our own sawmill and timber limits.

We can save you Time and Money. Write us.

**JAMES DAVIDSON, - OTTAWA, Ontario**

THE  
**A. M. ELLICOTT CO.**  
301 James St., MONTREAL, QUE.



## POWER TRANSMISSION

Steel Shafting  
Ring Oiling Hangers  
Steel Safety Collars  
"Hill" Patent Friction Clutches

**ELEVATING  
CONVEYING**

"Elmira" Wood Split Pulleys  
Patent Removal Rim Sprockets  
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Shipments From Immediate Stock

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Duhlmeier Brothers

—MANUFACTURERS—

### Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about 3 Million Feet of Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc. We want your enquiries—We make grades that are right—at prices that are in line with the times. Try us, you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

### SPECIALTIES

## Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

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Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

## Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

## CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

## The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers

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Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

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Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada  
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# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Do You Want Quick Delivery?

Then Write or Wire Us Your Orders for

Northern Hardwoods, Yellow Pine      Fir, Hickory, Oak Dimension  
Oak Car Stock and Piling

Car or Cargo Shipments. Unexcelled Facilities for Supplying Canadian Trade.

We Want to Move Quickly 200,000 Feet 5 4—No. 1 and Better DRY BEECH—A SNAP!

**Estabrook Skeele Lumber Company**  
Manufacturers and Wholesalers      -      CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

## HARDWOOD LUMBER

Cypress  
Oak  
Gum  
Ash  
Cottonwood  
Elm

*Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices*

**The Hyde Lumber Co.**

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS  
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

## W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

Manufacturers - Columbus, Ohio

Let us quote you on your requirements in any of the following West Virginia stock:

**Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed  
Red and White Oak, Chestnut and Basswood**

All Grades and Thicknesses in Stock Dry.

We especially want to move during next thirty days and will make attractive prices on—

- 1 Car 5/8 x 18 to 23, Poplar Panel and No. 1.
- 2 Cars 5/8 x 24 to 27, " " " "
- 1 Car 5/8 x 28 and up " " " "
- 3 Cars 4/4 x 24 to 27, " " " "
- 3 Cars 4/4 x 7-in. and up, Selected No. 1 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Poplar 1st and 2nds.
- 3 Cars 4/4 " " " No. 1 Common.
- 1 Car 4/4 " " " No. 2 Common.
- 3 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Basswood, 7-in. and up, 10 and 12 ft.
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Com. " 7-in. and up, 10 and 12 ft.
- 2 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Sound Wormy Chestnut 6-in. and up.
- 3 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Sound Wormy Chestnut.
- 5 Cars 8/4 Regular Sound Wormy Chestnut.

Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our mills only.

Northern Office, 919 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
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## Lower Michigan Hardwoods

Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
Rock Maple Flooring and Hardwood Dimension

We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

**W. H. White Company**

**Boyne City Lumber Company**

Mills at Boyne City, Michigan      Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, New York



# Schundler & Co.

**Lumber Wholesalers**

Export - Import

**Mahogany and Foreign Woods  
American Hardwoods**

Hardwood Flooring  
Parquet Flooring

Fir & Cedar Products  
Cypress Products

**All Orders, Large or Small, Have Prompt Attention**

**Battery Park Building  
24 State St., New York, U. S. A.**

YARDS: ORLEANS, IND.; FORT WAYNE, IND.; PAOLI, IND.

## S. P. Coppock & Sons' Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### Hardwood Lumber

**Indiana Quartered Oak  
Ash, Basswood, Poplar**

**Main Office**

**FORT WAYNE, IND.**

**OUR SPECIALTY: — Anything in HICKORY LUMBER**

**Canadian Representative, MR. S. D. SMITH**

# Yellow Poplar Lumber Co.

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Water Seasoned, Band Sawed

## POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES

ROUGH

-

-

-

DRESSED

Quick Shipment

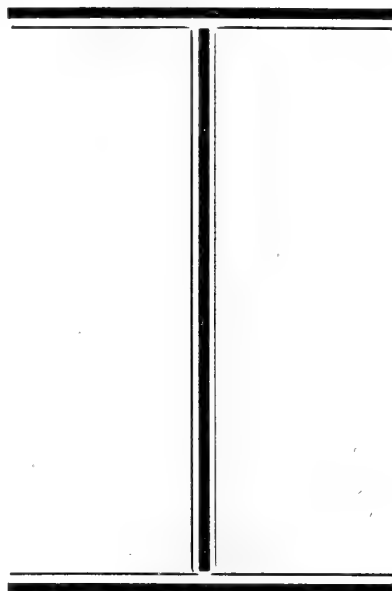
## KANEY KREEK KLEARS

(SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE)

"KANEY  
KREEK  
KLEARS"

ARE

Edge and Flat  
Grain  
Flooring  
Beaded Ceiling  
and  
Partition  
Bevel and Drop  
Siding  
Finish of  
All Sizes  
Casing, Base  
and  
Mouldings



KOMMON  
KLASSES  
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Fencing  
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in all  
Sizes and Grades  
as well as  
Shiplap  
Grooved  
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All Kommon Kommodities are Soda Treated and Ordinary in Kost Only  
They Will Win the Favor of Your Most Kritical Kustomer

### FOSTER LUMBER COMPANY

Long Building

KANSIS CITY, MO.

# W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

**Michigan  
hard Maple,  
Birch and  
Basswood**

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CHICAGO, ILL.

WE CAN

## DOUBLE

THE CAPACITY OF YOUR  
DRY KILN

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS

## SAVE

60% Cutting Waste      35% on Machining  
50% Fuel

Ask us WHY and HOW

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Grand Rapids,  
Michigan



# Cyrus C. Shafer

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

We make a specialty of the manufacture of

**High Grade  
Ash, Oak  
and  
Hickory**

Following is Jan. 1st inventory of Oak and Ash on hand, from which we can ship promptly, straight or mixed cars of the various grades and thicknesses.

## Oak

1" 1st & 2nd & No. 1 Com.	800,000 ft.
1 1/4" " "	216,495 "
1 1/2" " "	219,270 "
2" " "	821,293 "
2 1/2" " "	197,289 "
3" " "	594,374 "
3 1/2" " "	52,174 "
4" " "	107,240 "

## White Ash

1" 1st & 2nd & No. 1 Com.	222,790 ft.
1 1/4" " "	37,452 "
1 1/2" " "	70,522 "
2" " "	283,117 "
2 1/2" " "	34,224 "
3" " "	69,591 "
3 1/2" " "	2,000 "
4" " "	33,004 "

This stock has not been robbed in any manner, but CONTAINS ALL OF THE WIDE AND CLEAR STOCK developed in the cutting of high grade timber.

Kindly let us quote delivered prices on your requirements and be convinced that we can serve you acceptably.

We  
Want Your Orders  
for  
**Yellow Pine  
Timber**

Rough  
Dressed : Ripped : Bored : Turned

Long and Short Leaf Fram-  
ing Sizes — Factory Flooring

Derrick and Trestle Timbers

Dredge Spuds

Oregon Fir Timber and Plank

**TREXLER RUBBER  
COMPANY**

"The Promptest Shippers of Yellow Pine"

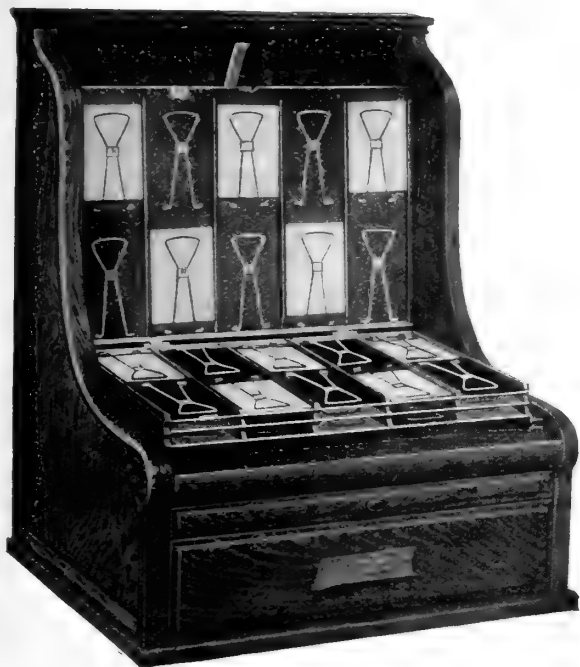
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**Specially Adaptable for the Retail Lumber Dealer and  
Commissary Store.**

*With one writing, the McCaskey Gravity Account Register will handle every detail of your business from the time the goods are bought until the money for them is in the bank.*

*It automatically limits credit and flags the merchant at every danger point.*

Your customers get a copy of each and every purchase at the time it is made. This copy shows the date, the clerk that sold the goods, the items comprising the same, the amount, the balance brought forward, and the grand total due by the customer down to the minute.

There is no chance for dispute.

The "McCaskey" is an automatic book-keeper that makes no mistakes, displeases no customers, has no temptations.

It is ready for business any minute of the day, never late for work—and draws no salary.

The McCaskey Gravity Account Register is admirably adapted to the needs of the dealer with 50 or the merchant with thousands of accounts.

It is equally satisfactory to the Lumberman, or dealer in **camp supplies**, grocer, butcher, or baker—drygoods, hardware or drug store—as well as merchant, manufacturer or professional man in any line of business.

Over 60,000 merchants, storekeepers, manufacturers and lumber dealers have proved the "McCaskey" a money saver and a money maker.

Learn about the "McCaskey" today. Send the attached coupon for booklet, "Book-keeping without Books." It is really a gold mine of information that will assist you in stopping the leaks and losses in your business.

**Dominion Register Company, Ltd.**

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**Fill Out and Mail this Coupon NOW!**

Send me free booklet, "BOOK-KEEPING WITHOUT BOOKS"—and testimonials of dealers in my line using the McCaskey Gravity Account Register.

Name .....

Address .....

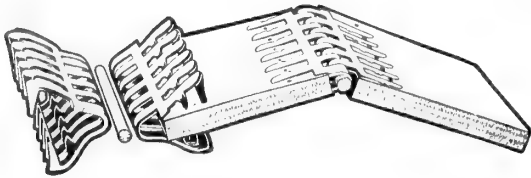
Business .....

I have.....credit accounts.



# "LIMESTONE" Wood Split Pulleys

The Strongest Wood Pulley Made. NAILED and GLUED



We carry the largest stock of Wood Pulleys in the country.

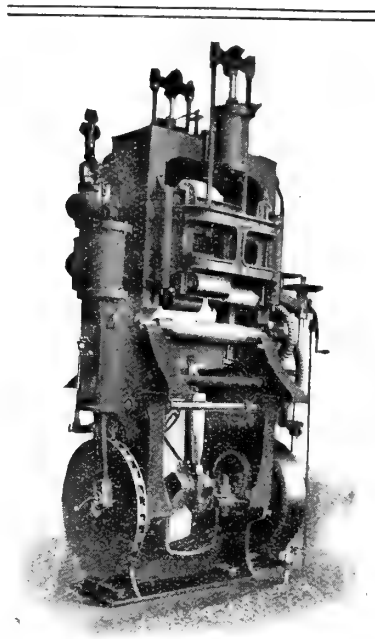
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Rush Orders Promptly Filled

Belting in stock 1-in. to 20-in. LARGE BELTS A SPECIALTY

**Crescent Oil Company, Hamilton, Ont.**

## Smooth, True Sawing



**I**F your boards from the carriage or resaw are sawed 1" you can cut them  $31/38$ " on a Wickes Gang (many cut as thin as  $15/16$ " and yet have sufficient stock for the planers.)

Because of the smooth, true sawing of the gang, the planer will dress both sides clean the entire length on a very light shaving.

No miscuts due to loose carriage or resaw joints to allow for. No wavering, snaking or running of saws to contend with.

This is actual, practicable Conservation of Resources. It is a marked saving of timber. It means

More Boards from the Log

**WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.**

Seattle Office, 410 White Bldg.



**"WHEN** good fellows get together" you will find TUCKETT'S CIGARETTES in the crowd. They're "ace high" with those who know.

Fine pure leaf tobacco, properly cured and blended give them a flavor and fragrance that's altogether good.

*Sold Everywhere*

## Tuckett's Cigarettes

IN THREE VARIETIES

Club Virginias

Special Turkish

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Life Saver!

Patent

## Car Stake Pocket

for Logging Cars and Slips

Money Saver!

The **Western Steel & Iron Works Co.**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Winnipeg

Canada

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Manufacturers High Grade Cylinder, Engine and  
Machine Oils and Mill Supplies, Etc.

**Mr. Saw-Mill or General Manufacturer:—**

Are you willing to let us help you reduce the cost of lubricating your plant? If you are, we can do it, and believe this is a good time to call your attention to one of our Specialties. Lubricating Grease by our system has put many an extra dollar in the pockets of others, it will do so for you if you give us a chance, and you will be the gainer by the scheme.

Our Famous Lubricating Grease is a product that by common consent is admitted to save 50 per cent. in cost of Lubrication; fully 75 per cent. in cost of application. Continuous Lubrication, Economy, and Safety from Overheated Journals are the results of its use.

A post-card will bring Metropolitan Oil Company's samples and prices, or better still our representative, who will give you his advice, and expert services.

## METROPOLITAN OIL CO.

34 Atlantic Avenue - - TORONTO, ONT.



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for  
the  
North  
Country  
in**

# **Hewson      Woolen Mill      Products**

**Hewson's Mackinaw  
Hewson's Heavy Underwear  
Hewson's Untearable Tweeds**

The Lumberman and contractor who specify **Hewson's Pure Wool Cloth** and **Underwear** will have the best that Canada produces. The **Hewson Woolen Mill** is an up-to-date concern making fine and heavy fabrics for the best clothing trade. Insist on getting **Hewson'** make. We use the famous Nova Scotia Wool.

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Now Owning and Operating the Celebrated

**Hewson Woolen Mills**

**AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA**

# Shutdowns Prevented

or at any rate made of extremely rare occurrence by using

Write  
today for  
Details  
and  
Prices

# Goodhue Belts

Guaranteed  
Reliable  
and  
Economical

—the belts that STRETCH LESS by 15% to 25% than any other leather belts on the market. Think also what a saving "Goodhue" Belts mean in belting, you can't use the short lengths taken out every time slack is taken up. All unstretched parts are carefully excluded in the make-up of "Goodhue" Belts, which in point of satisfactory and lengthy service have no superiors anywhere.

When "quality" is taken into account "Goodhue" Belts will be found the cheapest on the market.

According to conditions under which the belt has to run we recommend :-

"Extra," "Standard" or "Acme Waterproof"

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SOFT — CORKY

CAREFULLY SELECTED FOR  
PLANING MILLS

RED - **GUM** - SAP

RED CEDAR  
SHINGLES

REDWOOD

FIR

PLAIN and  
QUARTERED

WHITE and  
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All Thicknesses  
and Grades

Selected for  
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LOUISIANA  
RED  
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ASH, POPLAR,  
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HEMLOCK  
WHITE PINE

FROM CANADIAN MILLS

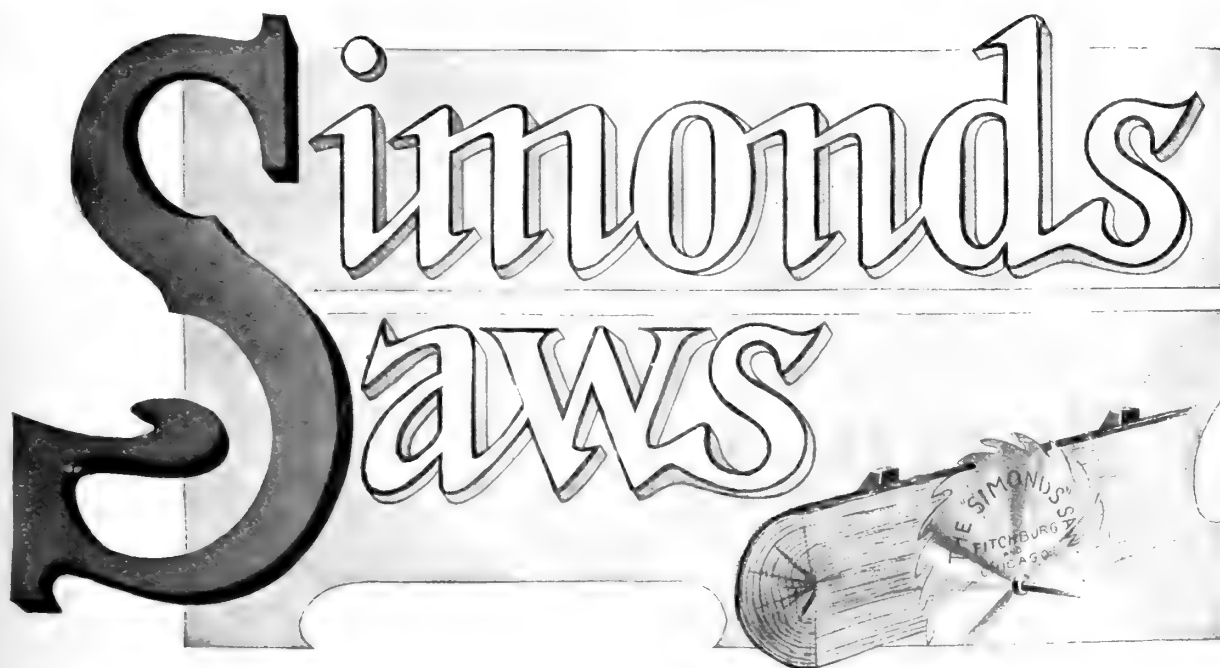
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

CAREFUL GRADING

## WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

PHILADELPHIA

Canadian Representative: W. J. Anderson, 288 South Street, London, Ont.



There is this, that you can count on, in all Simonds Canada Saw Company's Circular Saws, solid or inserted tooth, whatever the gauge, whatever the tooth, whatever the use—Uniformity.

Buy a Simonds Saw to-day and duplicate your order any time afterward, and you get the same temper, the same material, the same trueness, the same adjustment, the same finish, the same strength, the same cutting qualities, the same all around satisfaction, that you got in your first purchase, and that led you to call again for a Simonds Saw.

No time was too long, no effort too vast, no pains too great, for us to take in securing the Simonds Standard of Quality of Saw, and there is nothing on this globe that can hold us back from maintaining the uniformity of that standard.

We make every kind of Saw used in lumbering and mill work, and on woodworking machinery, Cross Cut, Band, Gang, and Solid and inserted Tooth Circulars.

*(To buy right—let your order read Simonds)*



**Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited**

Montreal, Que.

St. John, N. B.

Vancouver, B. C.



J. F. EBY  
President

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HUGH BLAIN  
Vice-President

If you are looking for QUALITY in your Camp Supplies, you should specify:

### **“ANCHOR” brand—**

BAKING POWDER  
JELLY POWDERS  
EXTRACTS, SPICES  
COFFEE — TEA

(In sealed air tight packages)

Sweetened MILK Unsweetened

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SALMON, FRUITS  
and VEGETABLES

The  
Quality  
Is  
Guaranteed  
The  
Best  
It  
Is  
Possible  
To  
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WE CARRY A FULL RANGE OF CAMP SUPPLIES

Wholesale Grocers

**EBY-BLAIN, LIMITED**  
TORONTO

Importers and Manufacturers



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If not, send in your address at once and you will receive a catalogue by return mail, unique in design and detail: a real live text-book in itself.

It's free for the asking.

Our prices in Mill Supplies in general will interest you.

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Branches: **MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER**

**Pioneers in the Packing Business**

# PACKINGS

**Steam**

**Hydraulic**

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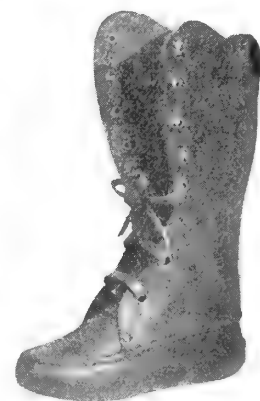
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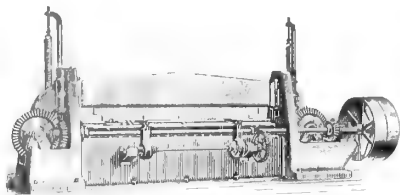
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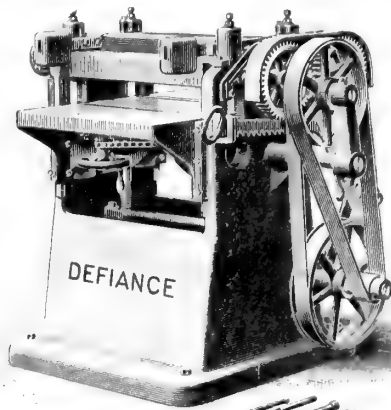
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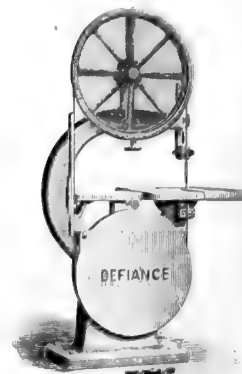
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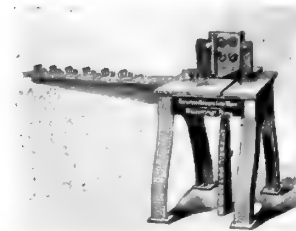
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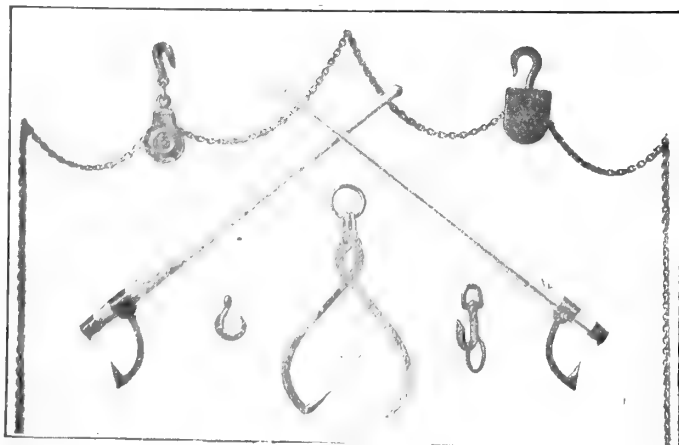
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**Rothfuss Howard Iron Works**

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and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

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PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

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Made from the very choicest of Prime No. 1 leathers that are tanned right in our own tannery and manufactured in our own factory. Our celebrated "Horsehide" lines are in a class by themselves and are bound to give satisfaction. Will stand heat and wet without getting hard. Our Indian Bucks are another good line while our chrome tanned Burros are top-notchers for a low priced line.

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Guaranteed to be made from good quality of all-wool and fit well and wear well. Any weight or style desired to suit your trade. Lots of selection in either Khaki or Black.

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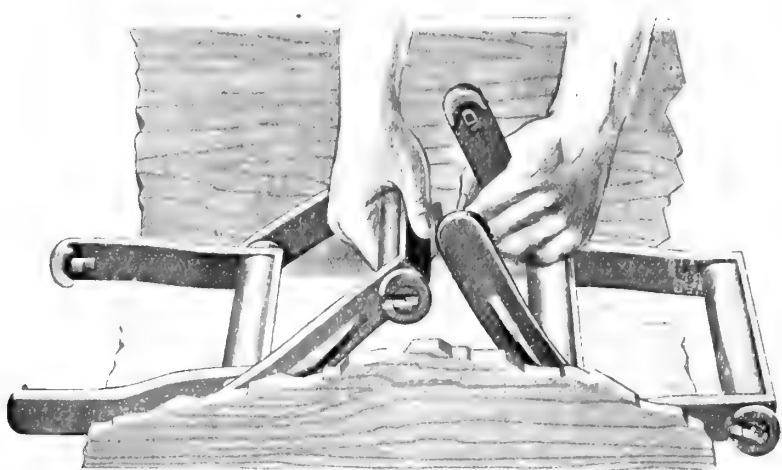
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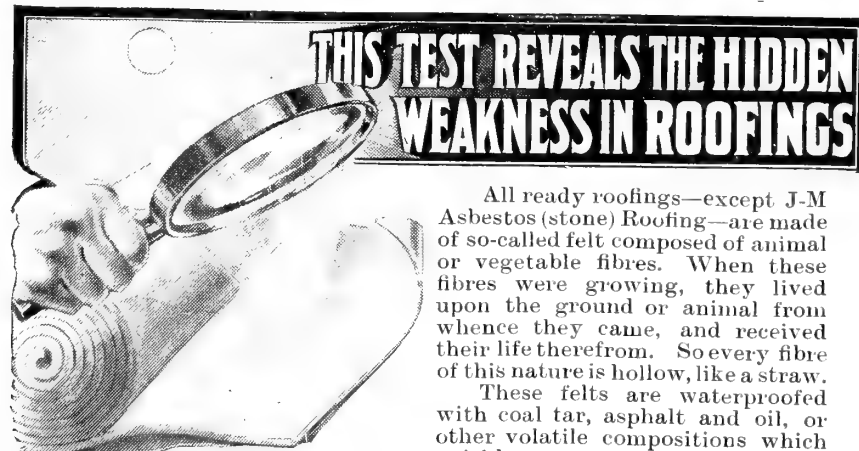
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quickly begins its deadly work of taking these oils off the surface in such roofings; and then continues to draw them out of the inside through the strawlike fibres of which the felt is composed, until the roofing becomes dry and porous and is no longer waterproof.

J-M Asbestos Roofing is unlike other roofings, because its felts are made of stone fibres which are solid. These solid fibres defy the action of the sun's rays and positively prevent capillary attraction, thus hermetically sealing all of the oils so they must remain to do their duty indefinitely.

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This simple sun-glass test is as severe in its way as our famous blow-torch fire test. It will show up the shortcomings of a roofing before you pay out your money.

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Write Our Nearest House To-day for Sample and Catalog No. 303.

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Manufacturers of Asbestos  
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Asbestos Roofings, Packings,  
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Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for *saved energy*—**economy**. Built up of plies of rubberized fabric, cured and vulcanized into the solid piece. Neither slips nor stretches. Has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enduring strength of a specially woven cotton duck fabric from which all stretch has been taken out. It is steam, water, weather and rot proof.

The same high grade materials, the same skillful workmanship and the same years of experience that have built such famous service into the products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., U.S.A., is doing the same for Goodyear Rubber Belting and our many other rubber products.

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### **High Efficiency Belting**

Every size for every purpose—1 inch to 60 inches wide—2 plies to 8 plies thick.

### **Goodyear Quality Belting**

The highest grade made. Heaviest duck, best rubber, seamless, tough, durable. The saving main-drive belt for **Paper, Pulp** and **Lumber Mills**—for *all* mills where the horse-power transmitted is large and the demand for tensile strength is great.

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Lighter in weight, lower in price than above, but same in *quality*. Great quantities sold to **Sawmill** trade. Hundreds of mill owners say it gives better service than any other belt ever used.

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The ideal belt for **Thresher, Small Sawmill** and **Flour Mill** use. Built to meet competition, yet is far superior to all other third-

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### **Elevator Belts**

We make a specialty of **Elevator Belts**. Our Leg and Lifter Belts used in hundreds of elevators. Give superior service because of greater strength. Buckets never pull out. Plies never separate. Long efficient service guaranteed.

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For conveying crushed stone, grain, coal, ore, etc. Made in all thicknesses of face to suit requirements. Great toughness of rubber face prevents cutting and chipping, insures longest service.

## IMPERIAL HIGH-SPEED FRICTION SURFACE BELT

Specially designed for planer, dynamo, generator or fan work where pulleys are small and high-speeded. If we haven't what you want in stock, we'll *make* it—and *remember*

Goodyear Rubber Belts quickly earn their cost in pains and power saved—yet they cost less than the common kind. Let our expert solve your problem. Send requirements or write for catalog to-night.

In all of our business in Canada last year, we had to replace because of slight defects, only \$155.22 worth of goods.

## **The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.**

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"Canada First" is guaranteed absolutely pure. Every can reaches you guaranteed and sterilized.

"Canada First" is canned in air tight Sanitary Cans, and in a most attractive package.

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## Aylmer Condensed Milk Company, Limited

Hamilton

- Ontario

A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 32

Toronto, February 1, 1912

No. 3

## Tariff Commission To Be Appointed

The decision of the Dominion Government to appoint a tariff commission will be received as promising news by lumbermen in Canada. They will now have a definite body before whom to lay their claim for fair treatment in the form of protection against U. S. lumber equal at least to the duty on Canadian lumber entering the United States. The duties and powers of the commission as defined in a resolution presented by the Minister of Finance, are as follows:

1—To make, under the direction of the Minister of Finance, in respect of any goods produced in or imported into Canada, inquiry as to:

(a) The price and cost of raw materials in Canada and elsewhere, and the cost of transportation thereof from the place of production to the place of use or consumption;

(b) The cost of production in Canada and elsewhere;

(c) The cost of transportation from the place of construction to the place of use or consumption, whether in Canada or elsewhere.

(d) The cost, efficiency and conditions of labor in Canada and elsewhere;

(e) The prices received by producers, manufacturers, wholesale dealers, retailers and other distributors in Canada and elsewhere.

(f) All conditions and factors which affect or enter into the cost of production and the price to the consumers in Canada;

(g) Generally all the conditions affecting production, manufacture, cost and price in Canada, as compared with other countries, and to report to the Minister.

2—To make inquiry into any other matter, upon which the Minister desires information, in relation to any goods which, if brought into Canada or produced in Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties or customs, and report to the Minister.

3—To hold, when empowered by the Governor-in-Council, an inquiry under section 12 of the Customs Taric, 1907, in the same manner as the Judge of the Exchequer Court, or any other Judge therein referred to, may hold inquiry when so empowered.

4—To inquire into any other matter or thing in relation to the trade or commerce of Canada, which the Governor-in-Council sees fit to refer to the Commission for inquiry and report.

The Commission is to consist of three members.

## Forest Fire Waste

An interesting address was recently delivered by Mr. Percy Robertson before the Insurance Institute of Toronto, on the subject of Forest Fire Waste. Dr. B.E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry in the University of Toronto, commenting upon the address writes as follows:—Mr. Robertson has given in the briefest possible compass, yet in most convincing manner a proper appreciation of what I would call the national calamity, if not disgrace of Canada. To realize what continual neglect or incompetency in dealing with the problem of protecting timberlands from fire means to the future of the Dominion one must take into consideration that in the Eastern provinces not less than 75 per cent. of the land area is fit for nothing else than timber growing, and by the repeated burning over even this possibility of securing values from the poor, thin soils which cover the Laurentian rock, is destroyed. And the situation in British Columbia does not promise anything better.

Strange as it may sound, the loss of standing timber by fire is not at all the greatest loss; the much greater loss is the destruction of the soil itself and of the young growth that may have established itself. This means destruction of all future crops, and rendering the bulk of the land useless. Annually, the man-made desert of Ontario grows, and the authorities do not even realize that the fires that run through the slash do definitely more injury than those which scorch the merchantable timber. While the expenditure of, say \$350,000 for fire protection,—which is about what the provinces and Dominion spend for it,—is not much when compared with \$25,000,000, which is the loss in property from forest fires recorded in 1908. It is made even less effective than it could be made, through lack of competent organization and through the employment of incompetent agents.

In the United States, especially in the Pacific Coast cities, it looks as if the problem promises soon to be solved by associated effort of lumbermen, who are timberland owners.

In the Dominion, timber limit holders can hardly be expected to take the same interest. The owner of the soil alone may be expected to take interest in the future, and that in Canada is mainly the people themselves and their governments. The people have to blame themselves for their governments' supine and self-destructive incompetency and mismanagement of the resources which are theirs. A more active interest on the part of the fire insurance men in remedying this mismanagement would at least sound like a rational proposition.

## Canadian Lumbermen's Association

The Annual meeting of the Canadian Lumberman's Association which is to take place on Feb. 6th, at Ottawa, and which is to be followed by the Annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association on Feb. 7th and 8th, will be by far the most important meeting of lumbermen which has ever been held in Canada. Representatives from the lumber industry in all parts of Canada will be present and matters of the utmost concern will be discussed. Possibly the most important feature of the meeting will be a proposal to reduce the entrance fee of the Association from \$50 per year to \$25. During the early years of the Association, a fee of \$50 was considered necessary in order to secure sufficient funds to carry on the work while the membership was small. The Association has grown in numbers and importance since then and it is now believed that a much more representative and influential association would result from the reduction of the entrance fee.



# Canada's Trade in Lumber During 1911

**A Year of Many Vicissitudes—Home Markets Offset Foreign Depression to Large Extent—Greatly Increased Imports of U. S. Lumber—The 1912 Outlook**

During the year 1911 Canada commercially was prosperous. Nothing stands out more clearly in the history of the year that has passed than the contrast between the commercial and financial conditions which prevailed in Canada and those which characterized the business life of the United States. In Canada, with few exceptions the great industries of the country were prosperous. In the United States the year has been one of unrest and uncertainty. The most general tendency in United States business has been hesitancy, caused in a large degree by uncertainty as to the intentions of the present government of the country in regard to the industrial interests and doubt of the outcome of the Presidential elections which—rightly or wrongly—are always allowed to exert a detrimental influence upon business conditions.

There would be only a passing interest in the United States situation, for us in Canada, were it not that these conditions are allowed to exert an appreciable influence upon Canadian industry and finance. For the lumbermen of Canada, moreover, the conditions in the United States are fraught with much importance. Some of the large industries of the United States have been experiencing greater prosperity of late months than others, as evidenced by the advancing price of copper and the improvement in the trade in cotton goods. But there has been little in the year upon which the lumber industry of the United States could congratulate itself. The lumber trade has suffered from widespread depression and this depression spread to the trade in Canada, becoming one of the contributing causes of the dullness which, in many important lumber producing sections of the country, has been unpleasantly noticeable.

## Canadian Lumber Markets Were Good

Broadly speaking there are for the producers of lumber in Canada—the home market and the foreign. If the trade of Canada has depended solely upon the home markets, the record of 1912 would have been one of the most satisfactory on record. The building record for Canada, which is published elsewhere in this issue, takes in the twenty-one principal cities of Canada and shows that there has been an increase in the amount of money invested in buildings of easily thirty per cent. The total expended upon buildings during the year 1911 in Canada was \$119,149,663. The lumber industry shared in the orders for materials for these buildings to a large extent and as a result the lumber trade found, in many parts of Canada, particularly in eastern Canada, that the local demand for lumber was well maintained at a vigorous level throughout the year. As usual it is noticeable that the most active part of Canada, so far as the building record is concerned, was the west. This was unfortunately not a great cause of congratulation to the lumbermen of the west. The great markets of the prairie provinces, which consume enormous quantities of lumber, formerly bought the bulk of their supplies from Canadian lumbermen. This year a sudden change came over the trade. So great was the depression in the United States that the important lumber producing States of the west found themselves with enormous over supplies. Their first course was to look to the prairies of Canada as an outlet and they adopted every known means of dumping their surplus upon the Canadian markets and destroying the business of the British Columbia and Prairie province mills. A single instance of this will suffice to illustrate the point. One of the large operators on the British Columbia coast reports instances of No. 1 sized dimension, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, etc., being sold by good Puget Sound mills for \$5 per thousand f.o.b. cars and V. ceiling, flooring, etc., for \$8.50 to \$12 f.o.b. cars. Apparently the situation with the United States mills has been one of accepting any price at all which would provide them with a little ready money, rather than carry over stock or fail in their payments to the banks. The British Columbia lumber manufacturers could do nothing in the face of this class of competition and accordingly a great majority of the houses and business buildings which were required for the expansion of the Prairie provinces were built of United States lumber.

In Ontario the building situation has shown features not unlike those of the prairies. The distinguishing feature of the lumber trade in Ontario has been the great amount of southern pine lumber which has been imported into the country. When one considers that this southern lumber is brought to Ontario on a long freight haul and sold there in competition with the product of Ontario mills, it becomes apparent that the increasing sales of southern pine

can be accounted for only in one way. It cannot be manufactured, much less sold at the prices for which it is sacrificed in Ontario today. It is being dumped in Ontario for the same reason that the products of the Pacific Coast States mills are being dumped in the Prairie provinces. There is an overwhelming overproduction which cannot be absorbed in the home markets and the surplus has to be sacrificed in a foreign market so as not to increase the demoralization of the home markets.

## A Strenuous Year for Maritime Trade

In the Maritime Provinces of Canada the year 1911 was also a strenuous one for the lumberman. In New Brunswick the year opened in an encouraging manner, but it was not long before clouds began to gather on the horizon. In the first place the cost of labor in the woods increased beyond all former records. This would not have been a serious matter if other conditions had not combined to discourage the industry. There was a large cut in the woods during the winter of 1910-11, but the logs which were cut met with adverse driving conditions and many millions were hung up in the woods. The spring freshets failed to a greater extent than ever before and the result was a great shortage in the quantity of logs brought to the mills. Another result is that the operations in the woods this winter will be greatly reduced, both as a measure of caution on account of the uncertainty of the future and also because of the fact that there are still in the woods so many logs which were cut last winter.

High cost of labor and the failure of the freshets however, were only the commencement of the troubles for the lumbermen of New Brunswick during 1911. Their principal market—Great Britain—seemed to promise well at first but it was not long before strikes, among the railroad men and the sailors, crippled the commercial life of the country and the demand for lumber fell off for the time being almost to the vanishing point. The transportation companies suffered also and as a natural result shifted the burden of their loss as much as possible. The result was increased freight rates. Once again the lumber industry in the Maritime Provinces was badly hit. Notwithstanding all these discouragements the manufacturers and exporters of lumber in the Maritime Provinces are approaching the 1912 season in an optimistic spirit and hoping for the best. The lessons of the past year however, will bear fruit and operators are already trimming their sails with a view to being prepared for another period of depression if necessary.

Nova Scotia sells a large part of her output of lumber to the United States. Most of this is hemlock. The United States markets on the whole during the year 1911 were unsatisfactory. There was however a fairly well maintained demand for a limited quantity of Nova Scotia hemlock and prices were steady throughout the year at from \$11 to \$12.50 f.o.b. according to specifications. The outlook for the hemlock trade for 1912 is considered fair but there is the presidential bugaboo to face; a factor, the influence of which cannot be estimated in advance.

A fair demand throughout the year was reported for Canadian lumber in South Africa. In the West Indies the demand was quiet.

## Exports to England Decreased

In the Province of Quebec as in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the exporters of lumber were seriously affected by the conditions already cited which militated against an extensive trade with Great Britain. The labor troubles in the Old Country, high freight rates on the transatlantic vessels and also the shortage of cars in Canada and inadequate accommodation at the port of Montreal for the handling of lumber, resulted in a decrease of exports to the Old Country. The exports of lumber to Great Britain from Montreal declined by 14,408,373 feet B.M., the total reaching only a little over one hundred million feet. In addition to the factors already mentioned an important feature of the trade which assisted in reducing the shipments from Montreal and other Quebec ports was the strong competition which red pine met in the Baltic woods. The higher level of prices in Canada during 1911 caused importers in Great Britain to turn more of their attention than formerly to the cheaper grades and the movement and consequent strength in the cheaper grades was a gratifying feature of the year's business. Exporters in Quebec Province are not over-confident regarding the prospects for the year 1912. The freight rates are still troubling them and according to present indications further advances in trans-

atlantic freight rates are probable. This together with strong competition from the Baltic may reduce the exports still further, though, with a reasonable freedom from labor troubles in the Old Country, it is believed that a steady and fairly satisfactory trade may be expected.

The pulpwood trade of Quebec experienced a good year, though this is not altogether an unmixed blessing. The demand from the United States resulted in the export of 779,000 cords to that country during 1910 which were valued at \$5,000,000. If this pulpwood had been kept in Canada it would have provided the raw material for 56 mills of the average size of those operating in Quebec. Some compensation for this enormous export of the raw materials of the country is to be gathered from the figures of the export of wood pulp from Canada. The pulp-wood production in Canada during 1910 was less than in the previous year but the exports of wood pulp to the United States increased by 48,233 tons or six per cent. Three-quarters of the wood pulp produced was exported to the United States. During the year 1911 the wood pulp trade of Quebec received a temporary stimulus from the free admission into the United States of wood pulp made from wood grown on privately owned lands. This however, was only a temporary favor and has already been withdrawn. Canada found a market in the United States in 1911 for 275,000 tons of wood pulp valued at \$5,200,000, and for 55,000 tons of news paper valued at \$2,000,000.

#### Prosperity Among the Hardwood Trade

The year 1911 was one of the best business years that the Canadian hardwood lumberman has experienced. There may have been years when a few of them realized greater profits, but during 1911 prosperity was general in this branch of the lumber business. At the opening of the business year considerable fear was felt on account of the quietness prevailing in the United States markets, but as the year advanced the general prosperity of Canada opened up new fields for the hardwood trade through the enormously increased demands of Canadian manufacturers who use hardwoods as a raw material. The general prosperity of the farmers of Canada, added to our rapidly increasing population, resulted in a good demand for hardwood lumber from implement and vehicle manufacturers as well as from the builders of new homes and from the furniture manufacturers who must furnish the homes.

The continuous growth of the country and its increasing prosperity were accompanied by railroad development on an enormous scale. As the railroads reached out into new fields they had to increase their rolling stock. Thus another branch of industry called upon the hardwood trade for supplies. The increasing prosperity of the country caused a demand also for a better class of interior trim and again the hardwood trade felt the benefit. The same applied to furniture, pianos, etc. So it has gone on all along the line, until to-day, Canadian hardwood lumber manufacturers are able to sell most of their lines at home and are fast becoming independent of the United States buyer. This, more than anything else, has been the history of the Canadian hardwood business during the past year.

About the only weak spot in the hardwood trade during 1911 was the difficulty in marketing the low grade. Continued depression in the prices of the lower grades of soft woods, owing to the

dumping of yellow pine into our markets caused a corresponding depression in the lower grades of hardwood lumber.

An interesting feature of the year's trade was the increasing tendency to buy and sell hardwoods strictly according to grade. Just as in the United States, buyers of hardwood have reached the point where they buy the grade of lumber they want and that grade only, and buy it moreover from the man who furnishes a uniform grade, so our Canadian manufacturers are rapidly coming to the point where they will not buy a log run article if they require firsts and seconds, but will buy exactly what they want, whether it be firsts and seconds, or number one or number two common, and they now find that it pays to deal with a man who will furnish them the uniform grade.

The past few years have placed the Canadian hardwood lumber business on a much firmer basis, with a more uniform set of grading rules, until to-day a number of our Canadian hardwood men are recognized both in Canada and the United States as putting up hardwood lumber on grade which cannot be disputed or discounted by anyone.

With a good winter, the prospects for the hardwood lumber business for 1912 were never brighter. All our manufacturers are working to full capacity and increasing their plants, while the enquiry from the United States market is much improved and the hardwood man has every reason to feel cheerful.

The basswood trade was firm throughout 1911 in all the different grades. The high ends were in good demand for carriage making, the medium quality for furniture and mouldings and the low grades for crating and boxes. The markets were firm at the beginning of the year 1911 and continued so throughout the year.

Stocks of thin elm both in the good and cull ends, were taken up closely by the furniture manufacturers and were also in good demand for crating purposes. Thick elm was almost entirely absorbed by the piano trade. Ash was taken up as rapidly as it could be got hold of, for interior trim especially. Practically all the ash to-day is going into the interior trim and apparently the good quality cannot be produced in sufficient quantity to keep pace with the demand.

The maple situation was also satisfactory during 1911. The implement trade of Canada was able to absorb all the maple produced, while the low end and thin stock was largely taken care of by the manufacturers of flooring.

The birch trade benefitted by the shortage of maple. The furniture business was able to take up a large portion of the stock of birch which offered and the shortage of maple resulted in a call from the implement manufacturers for birch, as a substitute. The implement manufacturers having tested birch for this purpose are now receiving it favorably and it seems likely to hold its position as an implement wood. Thin birch and low grade stock were sold up close, to the flooring manufacturers.

Taking the trade in hardwoods as a whole during the year 1911, it may be said that prices started out on a basis almost similar to that prevailing at the opening of the present year. The year started off with a stiff advance in prices which was rather difficult to maintain at first, but as time passed, the advance became permanent. It is quite likely that similar conditions will be repeated this year as indications are now strongly in favor of another advance.

## A Banker's Views on Lumber Situation

**Sir Edmund Walker, President of Bank of Commerce,  
Denounces Dumping of U. S. Lumber into Canada**

One of the most important pronouncements upon financial and commercial affairs in Canada is the address delivered each year at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, by the President, Sir Edmund Walker. This address always covers a wide range of the important developments of the year and is acknowledged to be a careful and conservative estimate of the forces and events which have influenced the commercial and industrial history of the country. The lumbering industry always comes in for a share of the attention of the President and this year it occupied a larger space even than usual. This is accounted for by the critical nature of the circumstances which have affected the lumber industry and which have, in cases, been so drastic as to compel the attention of the banking world. It is significant to note that the feature which attracts the attention of the President of the Bank of Commerce most forcibly is the situation in the Canadian prairies from the dumping of United States lumber upon Canadian markets at prices which cannot possibly be duplicated without involving loss to the manufacturer and serious disturbance to the whole lumber trade.

#### United States Lumber Dumped Into Canada

Speaking of this feature of the case Sir Edmund Walker said:—"A year ago we stated that the immediate outlook for the sale of the lumber from the mountain mills was good, apart from the prospect of more dumping by United States manufacturers. Unfortunately, trade has continued to be bad in the United States, and great quantities of low-grade lumber have been sold in Canada at less than the cost of production. Some of this lumber is entered fraudulently, being billed as rough lumber or as surfaced only on one side, when it is actually lumber finished for the United States market and treated later so as to look like partly rough lumber. The mountain mills prepared for a heavy season, but their calculations were entirely upset by this state of affairs. Immediately south of British Columbia lies the greatest lumber-producing area in North America, and its natural output has been greatly increased by the necessity to cut over large areas in Idaho, Washington and Montana, where there have been extensive forest fires recently. If manufacturers there are pressed by their obligations and their bankers are less able

to take care of them than are Canadian banks to take care of their customers, the result is evident so long as Canada is a free dumping ground. Our manufacturers must pile up stocks which the banks must carry, or the cut of lumber in our mills must be curtailed and workmen be thrown out of employment in order that United States mills may be kept in operation. This winter, in any event, the cut will be reduced awaiting some adjustment of the situation. Mills more favorably situated as to freights than the mountain mills, but also depending on the prairie trade, have done well, despite a certain amount of loss from United States dumping. The coast lumbermen have suffered even more from this competition than the mountain lumbermen, both by dumping and by the loss of export trade, due to the United States manufacturers being willing to fill orders at less than cost. Shipments from Washington, the State which produces most lumber, to points in Canada from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, are said to have increased from three to five times in volume since the depression in that country set in. The circular of the Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association issued in August last gives the following figures as the shipments of boards, deals, planks, joints and scantling for the years ending 30th June, 1909, 1910, 1911:

	1909	1910	1911
Ft. B.M. . . . .	127,099,000	189,193,000	403,285,000
Value . . . . .	\$3,317,000	\$5,163,477	\$9,266,275
Average price per 1000 ft. . . . .	26.09	27.23	22.97

The comparison of 1909 and 1911 for the nine months ending 30th September, as follows, is still more striking:

	1909	1911
Ft. B.M. . . . .	104,750,000	379,226,000
Value . . . . .	\$2,845,695	\$7,946,072
Average per 100 feet . . . . .	\$27.16	\$20.95

The increase between 1909 and 1911 for the nine months referred to is, therefore, nearly 275,000,000 feet, board measure, or 162 per cent., while the decrease in the average price is \$6.21 per 1,000 feet, board measure, or nearly 23 per cent. These figures apply to all Canada, but the conditions of the industry in British Columbia are much more worse than elsewhere. The average price received by British Columbia lumbermen is \$3 to \$4 per 1,000 feet less than the average for all Canada. Since the preparation of these figures we are told that larger quantities than ever are being dumped and that prices have declined still further. It does not appear that the consumer has benefited by this dumping, the profit apparently going to the middleman."

In connection with the above it is interesting to note what Sir Edmund Walker had to say about the lumber industry in the States of Washington and Oregon.

"The lumber business in the State of Washington," he said, "has been very unprofitable, partly because obligations resulting from the extensive speculation in timber lands in recent years, have left many manufacturers without the choice of curtailing their operations, and the hitherto sufficient eastern market has failed to absorb the output. The production of this State, which lies alongside British Columbia, has again been the largest of any State in the Union, amounting to 4,097,500,000 feet, worth about \$42,000,000, or, including shingles, about \$52,000,000. There has been a marked increase in shipping, and there are now five regular lines leaving Puget Sound. In the State of Oregon there was the same loss from overproduction as in Washington."

Speaking of the lumbering industry of the Prairie Provinces Sir Edmund Walker said: "The logging season of 1910-11 opened quite actively, and a large cut was made by most of the operators. The weather was satisfactory for the greater part of the winter, although towards the end of it the snowfall was heavy and interfered a little with getting the logs out of the woods. The big operator was able in the main not only to secure the logs of the year's cut but also draw out the logs of the previous season left in the woods owing to the early breaking up of the previous winter. In the spring the demand for lumber was general, satisfactory sales were made and prices continued good until June, when keen competition developed between the manufacturers of spruce and the coast and mountain mills. A large quantity of low grade stuff was also brought in from the United States. Favorable freight arrangements were also conceded by the railways to the coast and mountain mills. This concession, coupled with the cheap article from the United States, placed the manufacturer of spruce at a disadvantage and sales and profits alike were somewhat curtailed. Taken as a whole, however, both manufacturer and jobber have had a satisfactory year. The present season also promises to be an active one, and a large cut of logs is predicted."

#### Reduction in Ontario's Lumber Cut

The lumber trade in Ontario was referred to as follows: "The cut of lumber in the Ottawa Valley and in most districts in Ontario and Quebec will, because of low water, be slightly smaller than

for the previous year, and the cost of production will again be higher. Deals are all sold at higher prices, the market for high-grade white pine is good, while the common grades of lumber, which have been so difficult to sell since the depression of 1907 in the United States, are in better demand, although the cheap southern pine is still a menace to our product. In the United States and Canada the use of fireproof building material and of cement and iron generally in place of wood is growing rapidly. Already it is suggested that the United States has passed the highest point of per capita consumption of lumber. As yet, however, we use only a fractional amount of fireproof material as compared with an old-world country such as Germany. So that an important readjustment of our lumber requirements relatively to other things will gradually come about. This will certainly not lessen the necessity for conservation, but it may cause the punishment for our wastefulness to fall a trifle less heavily than we deserve."

In regard to the lumber trade of the Maritime Provinces Sir Edmund Walker said: "The year began favorably for lumbering operations, and the cut of logs was large, but owing to the drought a great portion of this did not reach the mills. There was a fair demand for deals at about last year's prices, but the Coronation, strikes in Great Britain and other causes interfered with trade. The markets in the United States and elsewhere were fair. High freight and scarcity of tonnage at the close of the season made it difficult to ship at a profit and large stocks will be carried over. For these reasons the cut of the ensuing season will be smaller."

#### The Consumer's Interest in Uniform Grading

North Bay, Jan. 11, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

In reading your pamphlet on "Grading and Inspection of Lumber," I was forcibly impressed by the fact that no reference is made to the consumer, who, after all, is probably most vitally interested in the standardization of grading and proper inspection of lumber. Speaking as a consumer, I would encourage you in your agitation. The standard specifications, under which other building and structural materials, such as structural steel, cement, and steel rails are sold, are the results of the co-operation of the manufacturers and consumers. In the United States, the American Railway Engineering Association, in co-operation with the Associated Bureau of Grades, the Northern Pine, the Yellow Pine and the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Associations, has adopted a series of standard specifications for lumber. The conditions surrounding the Canadian lumber trade are such that these specifications are not entirely applicable to Canada, but I believe that through the co-operation of the various Canadian Lumber Manufacturing Associations and the various Engineering and Architectural Organizations, satisfactory grades and specifications could be established. If you think there is any possibility of all interests getting together, I would gladly endeavor to interest the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in the subject.

Yours truly,

C. B. CLEMENT.

Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Maintenance,  
T. & N. O. Railway

Masham Mills, Que., Jan. 15, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

If a standard grading was adopted for the Ottawa Valley similar to the one agreed upon in the western part of Ontario, it would be of great advantage to both manufacturers and wholesalers.

Yours truly,

M. BERTRAND.

#### Box Lumber in Canada

The reported consumption of lumber for boxes and shooks in Canada during 1910 was over 158,000,000 feet, valued at \$2,273,000. These statistics have been compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior from reports received from 102 box factories, over one-half of which are in Quebec. Seventy million feet of lumber, or 15 per cent. of the total, was used in Quebec. Ontario used 60,000,000 feet, or 38 per cent. of the total, and the remainder was used in the provinces of New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. Pine, the chief species used in Ontario, formed 45 per cent. of the total box lumber, and cost only \$13.93 per thousand. This comparatively low price for pine, indicates that with this more than with any other species mill waste and cull lumber is being used in the manufacture of boxes. Spruce in 1910 was used in every province in which boxes were made, and formed 41 per cent. of the total. The cost was \$13.83 per thousand or 28 cents more than the average mill run price, so that manufacturers using spruce demand the finest quality. The remaining 14 per cent. of the total was comprised of 14 other woods,



# 1911 A Great Building Year in Canada

## Twenty-Two Leading Cities Expended About \$150,000,000—Proportionate Increase of 29 per cent.—Where the Money Was Spent

The building record for the Dominion of Canada during 1911 showed a wonderful growth over the year 1910, which in itself has been a remarkable one in this regard. The twenty-two principal cities of the Dominion expended nearly one hundred and twenty million dollars on building during 1911, as will be seen by the accompanying table. The proportionate increase of the grand total for these cities over the preceding year was 29 per cent.

The greatest total spent upon building during the year was found in Toronto, where more than twenty-four million dollars were expended. An increase of 15 per cent. was shown over 1910. The greatest percentage increase was shown by Calgary, namely, 131 per cent. The stability of growth in Toronto is a remarkable feature. The increase for 1911 being practically the same as the increase for 1910 over 1909.

Vancouver came second in the list, having spent over seventeen million five hundred thousand upon building during the year, and Winnipeg was very close, being only one hundred thousand dollars less than Vancouver. Montreal came fourth on the list, so far as totals are concerned, but showed a decrease of six per cent. as compared with 1910. The returns secured from

Montreal, however, do not include the outlying portions. If Greater Montreal were all taken as one the total would be twenty-seven million five hundred thousand dollars. Regina was second in the list, as far as percentage increase was concerned, having advanced by 117 per cent. Saskatoon grew to the extent of 77 per cent., which was also the rate of progress at Victoria. Hamilton's total expenditure was \$4,255,730, an increase of 63 per cent. The heavy decrease in building at Ottawa which occurred during 1910 seems to have come to an end during 1911 when the total remained about stationary.

The total building expenditure in the Dominion of Canada for 1911 when compared with 1909 shows an increase of 82 per cent. Taking into account a number of smaller places which have not reported and also taking in the \$13,000,000 for Greater Montreal, a total of something in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000 is reached as a fairly accurate measure of the expenditure in Canada upon building during 1911.

The accompanying table gives an accurate idea of exactly where and to what extent the money was spent.

Town or City	Dec. 1910	Dec. 1911	12 mos., '10	12 mos., '11	Approx. Inc. per cent.
Toronto	\$1,353,265	\$1,791,032	\$21,127,783	\$24,374,539	15
Vancouver	958,775	1,592,485	13,150,365	17,652,642	34
Winnipeg	970,250	206,550	15,116,450	17,550,400	16
Montreal	756,800	622,422	15,715,859	14,759,632	6*
Calgary	354,300	698,160	5,589,549	12,908,638	131
Regina	20,625	71,230	2,351,238	5,099,340	117
Saskatoon	177,875	134,125	2,817,771	5,004,326	77
Hamilton	49,550	92,300	2,604,605	4,255,730	63
Victoria	131,750	242,350	2,273,045	4,026,315	77
Fort William	424,135	589,400	2,381,125	3,077,860	29
Ottawa	174,350	195,060	3,022,650	2,997,610	1*
St. Boniface	5,600	102,550	861,870	1,140,735	32
London	63,085	187,553	805,074	1,036,880	29
Lethbridge	35,450	112,750	1,211,310	1,033,380	15*
Sherbrooke	30,000	20,000	500,000	1,000,000	100
Windsor	22,700	81,150	392,040	739,515	89
Port Arthur	76,800	9,495	892,681	597,705	33*
Halifax	14,345	98,000	630,380	508,796	19*
Sydney	12,800	9,000	347,554	495,642	43
Strathcona	10,200	12,925	363,470	491,403	35
St. Thomas	10,150	2,100	286,400	285,575	—
Stratford	1,000	500	224,000	113,000	50*
Totals			\$92,665,219	\$119,149,663	

Proportionate increase on totals for above cities 29 per cent.

\*Decrease

### Readjustment of Australian Duties on Timber

Under the Commonwealth tariff of 1910—and some preceding years—New Zealand white pine and Kauri pine were admitted at the rate of 6d. (12 cents) per 100 superficial feet in all sizes which very materially favored these woods as against Canadian spruce and Douglas fir. The alteration made was not all that could be desired from a Canadian point of view, but some benefit will be derived by timber exporters through the fact that New Zealand white pine only is to be admitted in future at the rate of 6d. per 100 superficial feet.

Mr. P. E. Heeney has left Montreal to open a hardwood lumber yard for the Glengarry Lumber Company, Berlin, Ont. Mr. Heeney was with Mr. Geo. Goodfellow, wholesale and retail lumber merchant, for eight years, first as cashier and later as general manager.

### Forestry Results in Europe

The productive forest area in 1908 on the Grand Duchy of Hesse in Europe amounted to 182,263 acres. In general the standing timber is composed of sixty-nine per cent. hard wood and thirty-one per cent. coniferous forest. The fir ranks first among the coniferous species. The total yield of lumber in 1908 was 4,575,000 cubic feet. Refuse in so far as it is not suitable for lighter lumber, such as

laths or for pulp, is used for firewood. The expenditures for salaries, forest cultivation and road building amounted to approximately \$754,000, and the total gross income (from lumber and firewood) was \$1,161,931. The capital represented by the forests (\$52,665,354) brought interest accordingly at 2.21 per cent. Where intensive forestry of this kind is practised, forest fires are unknown. Sufficient money similarly spent on Canadian forest reserves would greatly reduce the fire danger, maintain an adequate lumber supply for the country and in time become a source of revenue to the Government.

### General Lumber Advertising Campaign

A conference of the Board of Governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was held in Chicago recently, at which the principal subject discussed was the matter of advertising—a campaign for advertising wood, as against its substitutes. The advertising committee through its chairman Mr. A. T. Gerrans made a report upon the purpose of the proposed advertising and the plan which had been considered advisable. A resolution was passed instructing the advertising committee to proceed with the campaign, as soon as they found that a fund of \$100,000 for the first year had been subscribed. At the time of the meeting \$60,000 had been already pledged and the balance seemed assured within a few weeks.



# Lumber Trade of Ontario During 1912

Home Markets Continued Active Throughout Most of the Year—United States Demand Poor — Stocks Reduced and Cut Diminished — Outlook Good

The lumber industry in Ontario during the year 1911 was characterized principally by a steady demand and good prices for the local trade, but in connection with the export business a great deal was left to be desired. The export business with the United States was extremely dull and those who shipped to the old country found themselves handicapped seriously in the latter half of the year by the advance in freight rates on the transatlantic steamers and also by the extensive labor troubles in the old country which prevented importers in Great Britain from moving their lumber from the docks. This latter feature naturally resulted in a temporary lull in the exports from Ontario and other Canadian manufacturing districts.

It was expected, on account of these drawbacks that the total cut in Ontario would be considerably lessened. As a matter of fact the production of lumber in this province, during 1911 showed a decrease of about 30,000,000 feet, as compared with 1910. The total cut of the province during 1911 was close upon 950,000,000 feet and the cut of 1910 was nearly 980,000,000 feet.

## Volume of Trade Increased During 1911

Careful enquiries which have been made of the whole manufacturing trade in Ontario show that the volume of trade, during the year was materially increased, as compared with 1910. Very few mills report that the volume of their trade was less than in the previous year and by far the greater number state that their volume was in excess of that of 1910. A few of the mills report that their trade was just about the same in volume, as during the previous year. Considering the reduced output of the mills, together with the increased volume of trade, the natural conclusion is that the amount of stocks on hand at the end of the year were less than at the end of the year previous. This also turns out to be the case. Of the mills reporting practically two-thirds state that their stocks were less on Jan. 1, 1911, than they were on the corresponding date in 1910. The most important feature in connection with the reduction of stocks is that the trade during the year showed a much greater demand for the low end, than during former years, with the result that the heavy accumulation of low grade stocks which had piled up in the manufacturers' yards during the few years previous were largely worked off. The demand for the upper grades of lumber was not so strong, as for the lower end, but it was fairly satisfactory. As a result, the manufacturers are approaching the season of 1912 in a much better condition, than during a number of years previous. The experiences of the last few years moreover, have taught the whole trade a much needed lesson of caution and reports are almost unanimous that the cut of logs in the woods this year will be smaller, than it has been for a number of years past.

Under these conditions it is reasonable to expect that if the wonderful expansion of Canada continues during 1912, as it did during 1911, the lumber trade of Ontario will come through the year with a fairly satisfactory showing. It is not to be expected that the demand from the United States will improve during 1912, because the presidential election will take place during the fall and is certain to be a disturbing factor with the trade of the whole country.

The export trade with Great Britain is in a rather uncertain condition also, on account of the probable further increase in freight rates and on account of the continued unrest in labor circles. It is just as probable however, that the English market will show improvement, during 1912, as that it will show a decline. With a reasonable share of good fortune therefore, the manufacturing trade of Ontario may look forward to an excellent local demand and about an average export trade. With a curtailed cut and reduced stocks, it seems as though the lumber industry in this province during the coming season is likely to prove more successful, than during the past few years.

## Improvement Expected During 1912

That this is thought to be the case by the manufacturers themselves is strongly indicated by reports which have been received by the "Canada Lumberman." Over 75 per cent. of those reporting state that the outlook for 1912 is that trade will be good or that it will be considerably better than it was during 1911. Most of the remainder state that trade will be about the same as it was during 1911. One or two manufacturers report that the outlook is not encouraging. These few are confined to the North Shore of Georgian Bay, whose business is almost entirely with the United States and they naturally do not expect any improvement until political and

financial conditions in that country have taken a material change for the better.

In the matter of profits, 1911 was a very similar year to 1910. About 50 per cent. of the mills reporting state that their profits were the same in both years. 30 per cent. report an increase in profits on a proportional basis, some having increased their profits by about 7 per cent. One mill reports an increase of 25 per cent. Twenty per cent. of the mills report their profits reduced, during 1911.

Prices of lumber during 1911 in Ontario were as a rule either about the same as during 1910, or better. 50 per cent. of the mills report that they received prices higher than those of 1910. About 30 per cent. report similar prices. About 8 per cent. report reduced prices. The balance report fluctuating prices. Almost invariably the reports show better prices for the low grades and fair prices for the upper end. Several reports show better prices for hardwoods and for hemlock and Norway.

The majority of the mills report that conditions in the markets for lath were good. The opinion in regard to the shingle markets seems to be about divided, some reporting a good trade and others reporting dull trade. With a few exceptions those who export to the United States report that trade was dull. Those exporting to Great Britain report in the majority of cases, a fair trade. One or two report an improved trade and one or two report a similar trade to that of 1910.

The lumber, lath and shingle production of Ontario, during the year will be found in detail in the following tables.

## Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Lumber Production

The lumber production in Northern Ontario, exclusive of the Ottawa Valley, was as follows, during 1911 and 1910:

	1911 Feet	1910 Feet
Burks Falls	3,500,000	3,200,000
Berlin	1,500,000	1,250,000
Berkeley	2,000,000	2,000,000
Blind River	32,000,000	51,000,000
Bruce Mines	1,500,000	5,000,000
Biscotasing	14,500,000	5,250,000
Bracebridge	11,763,000	14,000,000
Collins Inlet	5,425,000	4,600,000
Chatham	500,000	1,000,000
Collingwood	7,600,000	9,600,000
Cutler	27,500,675	38,833,065
Callander	11,878,000	7,900,000
Cache Bay	23,000,000	26,500,000
Chapleau		1,750,000
Dutton		400,000
Fesserton	3,000,000	1,300,000
French River		9,500,000
Fort Frances	31,384,282	2,500,000
Gravenhurst	30,000,000	30,000,000
Huntsville	12,250,000	11,600,000
Hepworth	2,100,000	2,000,000
Havelock	1,450,000	1,100,000
Hanover	4,000,000	4,500,000
John Island	13,000,000	13,000,000
Kinmount	2,500,000	3,000,000
Klock		2,500,000
Katrine	1,300,000	1,630,000
Kenora	18,000,000	
Kearney	1,700,000	1,000,000
Keewatin	25,000,000	30,000,000
Longford Mills	3,000,000	1,300,000
Lindsay	9,536,900	8,202,297
Lion's Head	3,077,421	3,200,000
Latchford	4,900,000	1,600,000
Lakefield	13,000,000	16,000,000
Larchwood	2,250,000	1,750,000
Little Current	40,669,000	47,967,000
Midland	59,631,000	44,726,000
Marmora	3,750,000	3,250,000
North Bay	26,000,000	14,500,000
Nipissing	4,000,000	3,000,000
New Liskeard	4,000,000	2,000,000
Nesterville	28,448,000	25,246,000
Otter Lake	6,150,000	4,600,000
Owen Sound	21,600,000	28,500,000
Parry Sound	28,115,000	57,065,000
Penetanguishene	43,383,608	34,169,922
Peterborough	11,850,000	14,000,000
Pine		1,250,000
Powasson	1,200,000	2,900,000
Rainy River	28,683,861	36,324,951
Sucker Lake	1,600,000	1,300,000
Sarnia	29,600,000	27,870,000

Spanish Mills .....	43,000,000	44,000,000
Sprucedale .....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie .....	25,000,000	25,000,000
Shawanaga Mills .....	4,500,000	3,000,000
Tomiko .....	17,000,000	17,000,000
Tobermory .....	.....	3,825,000
Thessalon .....	34,197,021	38,554,063
Waubushene .....	25,000,000	27,000,000
Warton .....	6,570,000	8,500,000
Other places .....	129,358,255	145,056,052
Total .....	949,421,023	979,569,350

#### Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Lath Production

The lath production in Ontario, exclusive of the Ottawa Valley, was as follows, during 1911 and 1910:

	1911.	1910.
Burks Falls, Ont. ....	500,000	700,000
Blind River .....	11,000,000	19,000,000
Bruce Mines .....	800,000	400,000
Biscotasing .....	4,000,000	2,000,000
Bracebridge .....	2,493,000	3,600,000
Chesley .....	.....	100,000
Collingwood .....	.....	500,000
Cutler .....	11,532,650	17,000,000
Callander .....	5,683,000	3,025,600
Cache Bay .....	9,000,000	8,900,000
Chapleau .....	.....	1,000,000
Fesserton .....	1,000,000	200,000
French River .....	.....	2,500,000
Fort Frances .....	4,935,550	900,000
Gravenhurst .....	6,000,000	6,000,000
Huntsville .....	2,300,000	1,700,000
Hepworth .....	75,000	50,000
Havelock .....	200,000	325,000
John Island .....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Keewatin .....	5,500,000	6,500,000
Kinmount .....	2,000,000	300,000
Klock .....	.....	1,500,000
Kenora .....	4,500,000	.....
Longford Mills .....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lindsay .....	178,600	259,300
Latchford .....	2,250,000	7,000,000
Lakefield .....	5,500,000	6,500,000
Larchwood .....	500,000	450,000
Little current .....	15,136,000	19,200,000
Midland .....	28,720,000	18,907,000
Marmora .....	75,000	25,000
North Bay .....	8,500,000	2,000,000
Nesterville .....	8,260,000	6,031,000
Owen Sound .....	6,500,000	6,500,000
Parry Sound .....	9,105,000	12,675,000
Penetanguishene .....	21,580,750	15,800,000
Peterborough .....	4,300,000	4,500,000
Rainy River .....	6,781,800	9,466,500
Sarnia .....	15,600,000	12,477,000
Spanish Mills .....	17,500,000	12,500,000
Sault Ste. Marie .....	8,000,000	8,000,000
Tomiko .....	8,000,000	7,000,000
Thessalon .....	15,154,600	10,667,850
Waubushene .....	8,000,000	8,000,000
Other places .....	31,175,000	27,051,000
Total .....	298,335,950	277,210,250

#### Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Shingle Production

The shingle production in Ontario, exclusive of the Ottawa Valley, was as follows, during 1911 and 1910:

	1911.	1910.
Bridgenorth .....	.....	1,750,000
Bracebridge .....	2,601,000	3,400,000
Chesley .....	.....	200,000
Fesserton .....	1,500,000	1,000,000
Gravenhurst .....	10,000,000	10,000,000
Huntsville .....	.....	500,000
Hepworth .....	600,000	500,000
Kinmount .....	3,000,000	2,500,000
Klock .....	.....	500,000
Lindsay .....	10,543,750	9,593,000
Lion's Head .....	.....	300,000
Larchwood .....	1,250,000	900,000
Marmora .....	100,000	100,000
North Bay .....	3,750,000	3,500,000
New Liskeard .....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Owen Sound .....	1,500,000	3,250,000
Parry Sound .....	.....	3,000,000
Penetanguishene .....	520,000	500,000
Peterborough .....	7,200,000	9,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie .....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Shawanaga Mills .....	2,000,000	.....
Warton .....	.....	400,000
Other places .....	3,380,200	4,152,100
Total .....	52,944,950	60,045,100

Reforestation operations in the townships of Galway and Harvey, northern Peterborough, Ont., will be commenced next spring by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, of the University of Toronto, under instructions from the Dominion Government. The county of Hastings, Ont., is also undertaking reforestation of its waste lands.

The Ontario Government report of logs cut during the season of 1910-11 is as follows:

Pine .....	584,264,105 feet B.M.
Other logs and booms .....	93,464,161 feet B.M.
Railway ties .....	4,270,832
Cordwood .....	58,886 cords
Tanbark .....	16,570 cords
Pulpwood .....	90,726 cords

The area under license in the province is now 19,349 square miles.

The number of fire rangers employed in Ontario during 1911 was as follows:—Fire rangers on railways, 171; fire rangers on forest reserves, 190; fire rangers on other Crown Lands, 91; fire rangers on licensed lands, 413. Total, 865.

## Ottawa Valley Lumber Production

### Shortage of Water Power Lessened Output During the Autumn—Total cut Amounted to 521,000,000

Ottawa, Jan. 27, 1912.—The total lumber production of the Ottawa Valley for the year 1911 was over 521,000,000 feet. This means a decrease of over 62,000,000 feet from the output of 1911, which was over 583,000,000 feet.

The shortage may be accounted for principally by the low water, which affected nearly all of the larger firms, those farther up along the Ottawa river equally with Booth's in the city, and the mills just across the river. From about the 10th of October, Booth's were curtailed in their operations to half or less of their capacity. From a cut of 90,000,000 feet in 1910, they fell to approximately 80,000,000 feet. W. C. Edwards place their production last year at 75,000,000 feet, as against 80,000,000 feet the year previous.

The Shephard & Morse Co., Ottawa, have slightly less than 22,000,000 feet of an output, compared with about 29,000,000 feet in 1910. In the case of this and most other plants, the lath and shingle production is proportionately less than the preceding season. The James Davidson, Fort Coulonge and Ottawa, firm, through the regretted demise of their head, Controller Davidson, have been somewhat disorganized, and do not estimate the year's production. It is thought, however, that it will be about the same as the previous year, namely 8,000,000 feet.

Some of the mills farther down the Ottawa were seriously affected by the low water. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company's cut, for example, fell to two-thirds the previous year's. That is, 40,000,000 feet, as compared with 60,000,000 feet.

At least two very severe fires visited the Ottawa Valley trade during 1911. The Riordon Paper Company had almost their entire plant and stock burned in June. Their production last season was 13,470,200 feet, against over 20,000,000 during 1910. The R. and T. Ritchie Company, Aylmer, P.Q., whose cut advanced from 10,000,000 feet to 12,000,000 feet in 1911, had practically their whole stock, new and old, destroyed, some 15,000,000 feet.

The Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, increased their cut from 12,000,000 feet in 1910 to 14,000,000 feet in 1911. The Colonial Lumber Company, of Pembroke, held their own despite the diminished water power, having the same output as in 1910, namely, 13,000,000 feet. The McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, whose power is derived from the splendid Madawaska river, cut approximately the same as the season before, 60,000,000 feet.

The Fraser firms, both Fraser & Co., and the newer concern, A. & F. Fraser, had somewhat reduced outputs, being respectively 11,500,000 feet—a quarter of a million less—and 2,500,000 feet—a million less than in 1910. M. N. Cummings, River Desert, reports 1,100,000 against 1,500,000 last year. Cameron & Co. cut 4,500,000, a decrease of half a million. Among the other firms the Rideau Lumber Company cut 4,000,000 feet, and doubled their shingle production, namely from 2,000,000 to 4,500,000.

The year has not been more than fairly satisfactory to most of the manufacturers. The cost of labor advanced, and even at the higher wages. Booth's for example, had difficulty in keeping their full complement of employees. At this firm, of course, the labor scarcity was first experienced as the plant is kept running night and day with different shifts. The curtailed production, taking the whole district into account, may help the prices to advance for the local trade. The cost of production, what with labor and other advances, is undoubtedly higher than the previous season.

The prices are better than for some time past, and the majority of lumbermen are optimistic that the present upward trend will continue. Particularly gratifying are the prices for the higher grades. The demand for white pine is good, and all the better classes are readily saleable.

For the lower grades not so much can be said, the year's trade having been dull and unsettled in these lines. A hopeful sign, however, is noted in the advance in box and mill culls during the past three months.

The export trade is regarded as in a more satisfactory condition than for a few years back. The British market has been steady right along, and still further advances are looked for.

"We can get about what we like for our best grades in Britain," stated one of the largest exporters. The export trade in deals, battens and boards to England has been very fair. Pine has been in good demand throughout the year.

The United States market is still far from satisfactory. Many dealers can see no likelihood of improvement in this direction, instancing the presidential elections as liable to postpone better trade conditions. The cheap Southern pine is a thorn in the flesh of the would-be Canadian exporter. The Riordon firm and some others, however, report an upward movement of late, and a better demand is predicted.

Most of the manufacturers have pretty well sold out their stocks. Mill culls in general have been cleared out.

The winter's logging activity would warrant the expectation of at least a normal cut next season. For several weeks it looked as though the firm would be unable to get out their regular quota of logs. The winter exceptionally mild and open up to New Year's, and it was feared logs felled by the army of shantymen—for twenty-five thousand w from Ottawa alone—could not be teamed out unless a good snow winter intervened. Fortunately this has happened, and while and other logging operations are considerably behind, the weather ever since the New Year has gone far to remedy will not be logging as much as usual this winter.

supply left over from the last cutting season, and this does not mean any curtailment in the coming summer. For the rest, the firms are working for a good year's business, and the outlook for 1912, so far as present conditions indicate, would justify a good degree of optimism.

#### Ottawa Valley Lumber Production

	1911 Feet	1910 Feet
J. R. Booth, Ottawa	80,000,000	90,000,000
W. C. Edwards Co., Rockland and New Edinburgh, Ottawa	75,000,000	80,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior	60,000,000	60,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co.	40,000,000	60,000,000
Shepard & Morse, Ottawa	21,948,000	28,836,000
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull	20,000,000	25,000,000
Fraser & Co., Ottawa	11,500,000	11,775,000
Golden Lake Lumber Co., Eganville	8,700,000	8,000,000
J. Lumsden, Lumsden Mills	14,000,000	14,000,000
Riordon Paper Co.	13,470,200	20,151,900
Cameron & Co., Opeongo	4,500,000	5,000,000
Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa	4,000,000	3,000,000
A. & F. Fraser, Pembroke	2,500,000	3,500,000
Pembroke Lumber Co.	14,000,000	12,000,000
Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke	13,000,000	13,000,000
Fassett Lumber Co., Fassett, Que.	21,000,000	21,000,000
Gillies Lumber Co.	18,000,000	25,000,000
Ferguson & McFadden, Jocko	12,000,000	16,000,000
R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer, Que.	12,000,000	10,000,000
James Davidson, Fort Coulonge	8,000,000	8,000,000
James McLaren, Buckingham, Que.	22,000,000	25,000,000
A. Barnet & Co., Brule Lake	3,000,000	200,000
McMaster Lumber Co., Deschenes	2,000,000	200,000
M. N. Cummings, River Desert	1,100,000	1,500,000
Papineauville Lumber Co.	4,000,000	4,000,000
M. Bertrand, Masham Mills	2,000,000	1,600,000
Smith Brothers, Campbells Bay	1,300,000	1,300,000
D. J. MacPherson, Lancaster	2,000,000	2,000,000
Arundle Lumber Co.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other places	30,000,000	30,000,000
Total	521,018,200	583,662,900

#### Ottawa Valley Lath Production

	1911	1910
W. C. Edwards Co.	25,000,000	25,000,000
J. R. Booth	8,000,000	10,000,000
Shepard & Morse	7,547,000	9,364,000
Gilmour & Hughson	2,000,000	2,500,000
Papineauville Lumber Co.	3,000,000	3,000,000
Riordon Paper Co.	380,000	3,375,000
James Davidson	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fraser & Co.	3,775,000	3,225,000
Cameron & Co.	5,000,000	1,000,000
A. Barnet & Co.	500,000	
A. & F. Fraser	1,500,000	750,000
M. Bertrand	400,000	650,000
M. N. Cummings	225,000	250,000
R. & T. Ritchie	8,000,000	7,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co.	7,400,000	6,000,000
Colonial Lumber Co.	4,000,000	4,000,000
Other places	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	80,727,000	80,114,000

#### Ottawa Valley Shingle Production

	1911	1910
W. C. Edwards Co.	20,000,000	25,000,000
J. R. Booth, Ottawa	9,000,000	9,000,000
Riordon Paper Co.	2,650,000	6,700,000
Papineauville Lumber Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000
James Davidson Co.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Rideau Lumber Co.	4,500,000	2,000,000
Cameron & Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000
M. N. Cummings Co.	300,000	300,000
R. & T. Ritchie	2,000,000	2,000,000
M. Bertrand	300,000	500,000
Other places	15,000,000	15,100,000
Total	59,250,000	66,100,000

Mining recorders, whose offices are in or near a forest reserve in Ontario, have been authorized to issue permits to prospect for minerals in those reserves. Under an order-in-council just passed by the Provincial Government, the regulations under the Forest Reserve Act are amended to permit of this change.

Krauss Bros. Lumber Co., New Orleans, La., recently remembered their friends in the trade, in a very practical manner by sending out a very useful automatic lead pencil having the appearance of a stylographic pen. This little souvenir is certain to be well liked by all who are fortunate enough to secure one.

Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill., have favored the trade with a very practical calendar for 1912. A page is devoted to the company's plant and operations, and at the top of each page is a view of some of the company's plant and operations.

#### Cooperage Trade Had a Poor Year

By J. Innes, Chatham, Ont.

The year 1911 was not a very satisfactory one for the cooperage manufacturing industry in Canada, as the consumption in the early part of the season was small, while the annual consumption was fully up to the average of the past three years. Prices which were very low early in the year, hardly recovered themselves in time to be profitable to the manufacturers. The moderate apply crop, the unsettled conditions of business, owing to the elections, were also factors against fair prices for stock.

The output in Ontario during 1911 was approximately 54,000,000 elm and hardwood staves; 18,000,000 elm hoops; 3,500,000 set of heading; not including nail-keg stock, which would increase the output 8 per cent. to 10 per cent.

There was apparently a slight increase over last year's production in the Lower and Western Provinces.

While the consumption in some lines is decreasing, more especially in sugar barrels, it is being more than made up in packages for food products generally, as despite the higher cost than paper and jute bags, the advantages from a sanitary and safe delivery standpoint are so apparent to the consumers, that they demand the barrel in preference to any other package.

Take sugar for instance, by the time the odors from dirty railroad cars have been assimilated, and the handlers have got through with their hooks and many other influences have affected the contents, the packages arrive in anything but an appetizing condition to the consumer. The same applies to flour which is shipped long distances.

Apples packed in barrels arrive at destination unbruised, with packages unbroken, and it is impossible to find a box at moderate price which accomplishes the same results.

Salt, in barrels, arrives clean and dry,—lime, unslacked—crackers, clean and crisp;—and in fact no package is so universally desirable from all standpoints as the barrel, from a standpoint of strength, cleanliness, and cheapness.

The winter so far has been very unfavorable for stocking the mills, but there are still two months of winter to reckon on, so that by the time the mills are ready to start up in the spring, they may have fair stocks of logs to work on, and the production be up to the average.

In the meantime, prices for future delivery are above last year's basis. Unless an abnormally long winter ensues, they are not likely to be any lower than they are at present.

#### The Sash and Door Trade in Ontario

By F. W. Brennen, Hamilton, Ont.

The sash and door industry of Ontario, during the last few years, has, generally speaking, prospered. The raw material is becoming more difficult to procure every year, and consequently, is advancing in price all the time, and will continue to do so. This lumber is being shipped out of our country more each year, and our home consumption is increasing each year, so the door manufacturers must carry a larger supply of lumber all the time, for when he needs it, it is not to be had, if he does not procure it when available. The grade standard is lowering all the time. Good lumber brings a big price, and the door manufacturer is endeavoring to supply his demand. One way he has of accomplishing this is reducing the standard of the lumber grade, but the price, in spite of this, is steadily advancing. All these conditions have materially advanced the cost of the door manufacturing raw material. The cost of lumber has advanced easily five per cent. in the last year.

The labor item has also advanced, in cost, in many ways; the shorter hours, the Saturday half holiday, and a great many other incidentals that men ask for. The actual rate of wages has advanced in the last year easily five per cent., and whether we are getting more efficient mechanics is a question.

The demand in our trade is very good, and the actually busy portion of our trade is extending in duration of time. Formerly six months was the manufacturing season. Now we have ten months of good demand for our supplies. The great handicap to the industry is the production of stock during the quiet seasons. Manufacturers must get storehouse accommodation so that they can keep up the average output all the year around. The demand is increasing all the time, and the door makers will have to keep up with the trade and demand if they want to maintain it.

One feature of door-making that is noticeable is the demand for a higher grade door for interior finish. This has been the history in the United States, that a better door has taken the place of a cheap door. Our manufacturers will have to supply the demand.

Competition starts in this way, during the quiet season a general stir is made for orders, and usually the smaller manufacturers or weaker ones, start to cut prices in order to get trade, and the season is well on before this condition has been righted, but the manufacturers have had a better understanding with one another,



recently, and more confidence, and this feature has not been very marked.

The profits in door-making are very fair, when one understands his business fairly, or in other words, a profitable business can be conducted in making doors. But as in the case of the general farmer, everything must be made to count.

### Better Times in Store for Hemlock Trade

Editor Canada Lumberman:—The hemlock trade during 1911 saw the largest amount manufactured of any season in its history in Ontario, but along with this increased output was an increased demand which held the price about normal. Judging from this statement one would think the hemlock trade to be in quite a healthy condition, and that the manufacturer has little cause to complain; but on the other hand, it is quite to the contrary. Many evils have crept into the trade, among them one which has been hard fought during the past year, and last month the trade arrived at something like a victory when it adopted definite Rules of Inspection.

The grades of hemlock lumber during the season of 1911 were much raised. One stock with which the writer is familiar, had in 1911, 32 per cent. of No. 2 and lower grade against 27 per cent. of No. 2 and lower grade in 1910. If the Rules of Inspection, as adopted by the hemlock trade last December, are closely adhered to we should

eliminate this difficulty and place the trade on a much firmer foundation.

In the year 1907 the hemlock trade saw the price of hemlock lumber rise to the highest price yet attained, and naturally, along with the price of lumber rose the price of logs. Sad to say the price of lumber did not remain at the high point, but on the other hand the price of logs and standing timber stood firm, also the price of labor has steadily kept increasing, and the quality decreasing. Again, the price of food-stuffs has increased very much; it is needless for the writer to undertake to estimate the advance, as all in the trade know well about this particular end.

The increasing trade of Georgia pine, introduced by skilful advertising and not by the merits of the wood, has seriously affected the hemlock as well as other Canadian woods. Possibly the reader will think that the hemlock tradesman is of a dyspeptic nature and is given to fault-finding and complaining, but let me inform him that he is mistaken, for if he remains in the hemlock industry as it is to-day, he has to be made of the best material the country can produce, to battle with the difficulties which confront him. This has been clearly shown in their stick-to-it-iveness in dealing with the Rules of Inspection during 1911.

Now, if the hemlock trade will rally their forces and cling together in 1912, they will be able to crush out some of the evils which confront them, and make the coming season a profitable one.—Manufacturer.

# 1912 and 1911--Opinions of the Trade

Situation and Outlook Discussed by Lumbermen—Curtailement Probable in Ontario  
Hardwood Industry Expecting a Good Year — Retail Business Promising

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 18, 1912

We think the cut of logs taken out the present winter on the North Shore will be considerably less than during the winter of 1910-11, possibly showing as much as 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. decrease. This will be partly the result of intentional curtailement from the beginning of the present logging season, on account of unsatisfactory market conditions, and partly because of the difficult weather and labor conditions for logging which prevailed during the fall and early winter. Labor was exceedingly scarce up to about November first; most camps we know of running up to that time with an average of not over 75 per cent. of the men they should have had. Labor then suddenly became rather plentiful but it was too late to make up very much lost time on cutting and skidding, particularly with an excessive amount of rain and snow in November and December, and companies which had reduced the number of camps found that the cut of each camp was also reduced from what they had figured on. The hauling weather has also been very unsatisfactory so far, as the frost came so late that hauling was about two weeks later than usual in getting started, and the intensely cold weather, when it did come, interfered more or less with all kinds of woods work.

Stocks of lumber in first hands in our immediate vicinity show a reduction from a year ago, but possibly total stocks on hand at the mills, both sold and unsold, show a slight increase, due to delays of navigation late in the fall.

From the point of view of the lumber manufacturer, conditions and profits during 1911 were even less satisfactory if possible, than the year before. Lumber sold at about the same price and about as freely, but a general increase in the cost of production served to cut profits a little further. Our collections were quite good nearly all season, although late in the fall they seemed to slow up a little for some reason we cannot explain.

The North Shore lumber operators have been, for the last two seasons, laboring under a rather unusual, and very disadvantageous condition. That is, they have been producing lumber in a very prosperous country with corresponding scarcity and high cost of labor and many supplies, and selling it in a country where business conditions have been considerably depressed. The marketing of so large a proportion of the North Shore lumber in the United States in spite of unsatisfactory market conditions there, is due apparently to the fact that Central and Eastern Canada has a considerable exportable surplus of pine every year, and that owing to good cargo rates from the North Shore to United States markets, and rather high rail rates to Canadian consuming points, the North Shore furnishes more than the average proportion of the exported pine. This United States trade, which is primarily a question of transportation, will probably exist as long as the present transportation conditions exist, as the duty of \$1.25 per M. is the equivalent of only about five cents per hundred pounds freight on rough White Pine, and four cents per hundred on rough Norway.

We can see no great encouragement for the Ontario lumber manufacturer until one or both of the following changes comes: either a let-up in the present excessive expansion in Canada, particularly in railway construction, which while it lasts makes the cost of both labor

and supplies abnormally high; or a considerable improvement in the industrial conditions of the United States. The former will probably not come for several years, or until the present cycle of railway, industrial and land speculation has passed, but it is certain to come. The probabilities are that the latter will not materialize in any considerable degree until about another year and that the curtailement in production this season should prove not only beneficial, but quite necessary.

Very truly yours,

WOLVERINE CEDAR & LUMBER CO.

1912 a Good Year to Play Safe

Toronto, Ont., January 6th, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

As near as we can find out the output of logs this year will be forty per cent less than in 1911. The available stocks are about the same as a year ago. The mild weather has made logging conditions very difficult and expensive.

There was about the same quantity of lumber manufactured in 1911 as in 1910, but the prices were not as good, and the logging conditions were much more difficult than in 1910 owing to deep snow, thin ice, and soft marshes, which brought the manufacturers' profits down, in many instances, to the microscopic point. Collections were quite satisfactory.

The market of 1911 was materially affected by the uncertainty of the tariff relations between Canada and the United States, and the Presidential election coming on this year further retards commerce in the United States. Our commercial affairs are very sympathetic with theirs, and anything affecting them affects us to a degree.

This, we think, is a good year for the lumberman to play a safe game by not overloading, as the conditions in Western Canada are far from flourishing. This, combined with the unsatisfactory conditions in the United States, is our reason for the warning.

During 1911 the Canadian markets suffered greatly from the enormous imports of southern pine from the United States, which enters Canada free of duty when planned one side only. This lumber undersold several important lines of Canadian lumber and threatens to become a great menace to Canadian trade unless a duty is placed on rough lumber.

Yours truly,

THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

A Good Year's Trade at Hamilton

Hamilton, January 11, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

That the past year has been a particularly good one for those engaged in the supply of building material, we think is the general opinion of those interested, and here there is every indication of a repetition of the conditions during the coming summer. Prices have been fair, and cutting to get business has been pretty well eliminated. There has been a large amount of speculative house building here. The grade of lumber used in this class has been poor, and the prices on these lines have been cut pretty close; but on the whole there have been fair margins. The labor market has been fairly satisfactory with a slight advance on last year, but with the same dearth of good mechanics. The class of building is changing for the better, but the change to special designs and different woods and natural finish, certainly furnishes the equivalent in worries for any additional return there is in it.



Reinforced concrete construction has been quite a feature of the building trade here lately, and is apparently growing in favor, but unless the system of false work is materially changed, the lumber dealer need not lose any sleep about the loss of business, as with the present methods of construction there is often as much or more lumber used for this purpose than in the old style of permanent construction. The slow-burning construction certainly used a much larger amount, but this style is not used to the extent it was, and cement and steel are gradually crowding it to the wall.

Contractors have, on the whole, been getting very fair prices for their work with a few exceptions, and the amount of work offering at all times left no excuse for figuring below a fair margin.

The cost of lumber in the lower qualities has been practically the same in 1910, but the paring of grades has been in evidence as usual in the better class, and this, with some slight advances in price, go to make these lines pretty dear. In fact when you come to the stock used in natural finish pine doors, it is a toss-up which is the best value, the white pine of the north, or Carolina sugar pine with a twenty dollar freight. Another knock for the saw mill man while the opportunity offers; why cut such a large percentage of red pine into 18 ft. lengths, and compel us to stock up with yellow pine in short lengths, to fill orders for joisting, etc., and then denounce the importation of yellow pine?

On the whole the supply man has had a very good season in Hamilton and would probably get something out of the business if he could devote a little more time to it instead of to those smooth gentlemen of the grip.

Yours truly,

THE PATTERSON-TILLEY CO.

#### Hardwood Prices Likely to Advance

Hanover, Ont., January 6, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

We are not in the lumber business in the ordinary sense but we are constantly in contact with saw mill men, not in any particular locality but over a large portion of Ontario. Up to this date there are practically no logs hauled, and cutting has been stopped in a great many cases, because people do not care to cut more hardwood timber than they are reasonably sure of being able to deliver at the mills. Generally speaking the cut of hardwood so far exceeds that of last year.

The stock of dry lumber on hand with both producer and consumer is decidedly lower now than it was a year ago.

No hauling as yet has been done worth speaking of because there has not been enough snow.

As far as we know, the collections for hardwood sales have been good. The principal difficulty in the hardwood business, is now, and always has been, the want of uniform rules for inspection. We have adopted our own rules and presume that a great many other consumers have done the same. Others who have not done so have been at the mercy of the "scalpers." We have printed on a margin of our ordinary letter heads a rule of inspection, and invariably apply it on all lumber we buy. We have no trouble to buy all our requirements direct from mills.

Nobody can tell at this time what his logs are going to cost him because they are not delivered, and the cost of delivery depends entirely upon the weather conditions. However, we do not look for any fall in prices of hardwood. The chances are they will go up.

Yours truly,

THE KNECHTEL FURNITURE CO. LTD.

#### Improvement In Hardwood Prospects

Marmora, Ont., January 17th, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

As far as we can judge at the present time the year 1912 is likely to prove quite as good as 1911. In fact the hardwood market is now exhibiting an improvement and we are already in receipt of many enquiries and offers for our entire cut.

Weather conditions for work in the woods were not ideal, owing to lack of frost before Xmas, which made it impossible to get into the swamps until after the New Year. During the past ten days we have had very heavy falls of snow and very little more will increase the cost and difficulties of drawing considerably. Supplies for camps keep climbing up in cost. There seems to be a fair supply of labor although it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure first-class woodsmen.

Stocks of lumber hereabouts are pretty well cleaned out. Our own is about the same as a year ago.

Yours truly,

THE PEARCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### Reduced Operations at Owen Sound

An Owen Sound firm of manufacturers write as follows:

Owen Sound, Ont., January 15, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

As far as we can learn the stocks around here, on hand at the present time, are about the same as last year, and while the fall was very wet, still, since the cold weather set in, there is a better outlook for the woods operations and the hauling is now in full swing.

Our sales and collections for 1911 compare very favorably with 1910, in fact the demand for red pine, in sales, was considerably in excess of 1910, and from indications at the present time, we are looking forward to a very good season's work during the coming year.

The quantity of logs to be taken out this year we do not think will be as great as last year's, about 25 per cent.

#### Increased Cost of Labor and Materials

W. D. Cargill, of Cargill, Ont., writes as follows regarding the planing mill industry:

Cargill, Ont., January 16th, 1912.

Lumber used in 1911 cost us about \$3.25 per M. more than in 1910. Labor cost three per cent. more. Demand was very slow during the first four months of the year, but was good during the balance. Competition was too

keen, causing cutting of prices which the small margin of profit could not possibly warrant.

Profits were very small indeed, notwithstanding that we sold throughout the year at Association prices; the lessened production and smaller output having to carry the same overhead and running expense. This applies solely to our plant here.

#### Uniformity of Grading Greatly Needed

St. Anns, Ont., January 10, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

I have had a very good year in my lumber trade during 1911 and am hopeful for the year 1912. Profits have compared favorably with other years. My sales were better than during the previous year. Labor is becoming more expensive. My stock of timber is about 500,000 ft. House finishing has been in good demand. Collections were about on the average. The most trouble I have is to get the lumber as good as the salesman represents it. Uniform grading of lumber is what is wanting. Every grade should be defined so that there cannot be any dispute. This would benefit both wholesalers and retailers.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM MICHENER.

#### Profits for 1911 About an Average

St. Catharines, Ont., January 19th, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

The profits for 1911 were just about the same as in former years, but we had more business and handled considerable more lumber than any previous year. The cost of this business has increased considerably. Labor has been more expensive and our stocks are larger than formerly. We find that there is an increased demand for hemlock and spruce; the white pine being slower. Collections have been just about an average. We are expecting that 1912 will be fully as good as 1911.

Yours truly,

HENRY WISE

#### Scarcity of Labor Was Serious Handicap

The J. & J. Kerr Company, Limited, Petrolia, Ont., retail lumber dealers, report that during the year 1911 profits in the retail trade were about at an average, although the extent of the year's business was hardly up to that of former years. The cost of conducting business was increased. Stocks on hand at the close of the year were lighter than they were a year previous. The best demand for the year was for spruce and hemlock. Collections were about on an average. The worst handicap was the scarcity of labor. The cost of labor increased. The skill of the workmen was not as high as in former years and the number of workmen available showed a considerable decrease.

#### Good Retail Trade Expected This Year

McLellan & Company, retail lumber dealers, Bowmanville, Ont., report that profits for the year 1911 were about the same as they were during 1910. More business offered, but the cost of operation increased. Labor was far more expensive. Their stocks of lumber at the close of the year 1911 were larger than usual, as they expect to do a much increased business this spring. The best demand during 1911 was for the low grades, while clear white pine lines were slow. Collections were not so good as they were in 1910. They consider the prospects for 1912 trade better than they ever were before, as houses are very scarce.

#### Profits Better, Collections Worse

Knight Brothers, Burk's Falls, Ont., report that they expect the output of logs this winter to be about the same as last year. Stocks of lumber on hand to-day are a little smaller than they were a year ago. The woods operations were favored with good weather for cutting and skidding up to January 1st, and plenty of snow fell then for hauling operations. The sales of lumber stocks for the year were greater than for the year previous and profits were a little better, but collections were worse. They experienced throughout the past year a decided want of steady efficient labor. The indications, they report, are for fairly good business during 1912.

#### Had a Good Year and Expect a Better One

Pembroke, January 9, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

As far as we are concerned the business for 1911 was much better than for 1910. The quantity of unsold lumber was much less at the close of 1911 than a year previous. The prices were much better all around. As regards the outlook for business for 1912, we expect to get better prices than during 1911, in fact anything we have sold has been at an increase in price.

Yours truly,

THE COLONIAL LUMBER CO. LTD.

#### Had a Good Year at Lindsay

Lindsay, Ont., January 9th, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

We will take out as many logs this season as last year. Stocks are a little higher than last year. The weather conditions so far have been bad but the outlook for hauling is very fair. We consider that the year 1911 was a great deal better than 1910.

THE JOHN CAREW LUMBER COMPANY.

Messrs. R. and T. Ritchie, Ltd., Aylmer, Que., report that they "consider the outlook for business for 1912 very good."

## Good Year for Machinery Trade

Manufacturers of saw mill and wood-working machinery had an excellent year in Canada during 1911, as will be seen by reading the following letters received from several of the leading firms:

Peterborough, January 5, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

We are pleased to be able to state that during 1911 we were extremely busy and our sales for the past year were considerably larger than in previous years.

So far as 1912 is concerned, we can see nothing in the outlook at this time to cause any uneasiness, and we are confidently looking for an even better year in 1912 than we had in 1911.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM HAMILTON COMPANY, Limited.

Good Prospects for 1912

Brantford, January 6, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

We have no reason to complain of business in 1911, though the prices were somewhat lower than in 1910.

As far as we can judge, prospects for the year 1912 are good.

Yours very truly,

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LTD.

The Best is Still to Come

One of the largest Canadian manufacturers of saw mill and wood-working machinery writes as follows:

Hamilton, January 8, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Business for 1911 was in fair volume, it being however visibly affected by the election issue, "Reciprocity," and more particularly so at election time.

There was a considerable volume of business offered and closed directly after the election.

It is a little early in the year to draw any conclusion for 1912 but from what we have from the reports of our men from the different districts of the Dominion, everything appears very favorable and there are indications of a large volume of business offering.

This country is particularly affected by the crop conditions and with the opening up of spring, if there should be a good indication of crops, we cannot but see that Canada will enjoy the best year she has yet had.

Nothing But Prosperity Ahead

Montreal, Que., January 8, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

The year 1911 saw the best year's business we have ever had, particularly in the equipment of smaller plants in the new towns throughout the country.

There is nothing on the horizon to indicate anything but an increase in prosperity for 1912.

Yours truly,

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO. LTD.

Business Increased Over Sixty Per Cent.

Orillia, Ont. January 10, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

We are pleased to state that as far as we were concerned, our business in 1911 was entirely satisfactory in every respect. We increased our business over 1910 by over 60 per cent., which expresses the condition of business better than any other remarks we might make.

The outlook for 1912 is very bright, and while, of course, it is impossible to tell what the future may bring forth, we have every reason to believe that the year 1912 will be even better than 1911.

Yours very truly,

THE E. LONG MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

Calendars for 1912

The Newman Machine Co., of Greensboro, N. C., U. S. A., well-known manufacturers of woodworking machinery, have issued an attractive calendar for 1912, which is illustrated with a view of the company's plant and pictures of several of their machines.

Wistar, Underhill & Nixon, wholesale lumber dealers, Philadelphia, Pa., have sent out a very practical and attractively gotten up calendar for the current year. The large date pad contains one sheet for each week, subdivided into sections for each of the business days, with plenty of blank space for the entry of memoranda. The pad is mounted on an attractive green cardboard with white border.

The Wood-Mosaic Co., Inc., New Albany, Indiana, manufacturers and wholesalers of hardwood, lumber and flooring, have sent out a very attractive calendar for the current year to their friends. In addition to a neatly printed date pad, the calendar is rendered attractive by a splendid colored reproduction of a painting by Philip R. Goodwin, entitled "Cruisers Making a Portage." The painting is one which will appeal especially to all who are interested in the lumber business as it shows a couple of cruisers at one of the most interesting and most trying of their lonely trips through the forests.

Leonard Bronson on the United States Trade

In the course of his annual review of the lumber trade situation, Manager Leonard Bronson of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, says:

"The lumber business of the United States has been in a demoralized and generally unsatisfactory condition during 1911. There was some slight improvement in some sections over the condition of 1910, but there continued

unprofitable business as to most of the industry and particularly in the major woods, like fir, yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, which, in many sections of large production, have sold at or below cost of production. The exceptions to the unsatisfactory condition are found chiefly in the hardwoods, some of which, never in full supply, were moved at good prices. Such were particularly oak of the better grades and poplar. The latter is one of the leading automobile materials and is one of the eastern woods which is obtainable in wide widths and of first quality, although only in limited quantity.

Improvements were seen in some yellow pine lines. The year opened very badly everywhere in the yellow pine country, but the producers of this class of material along the South Atlantic Coast from Virginia to Florida witnessed a pronounced improvement. The yellow pine business of the South also showed a decided improvement early in the year over 1910. The advances during the first few months of \$2 in prices led to excessive competition from the effects of which they were saved only by curtailment of product. The close of the year sees the lumber industry in better statistical position than at its beginning and coupled with this fact is the promise of a better demand for 1912.

## Exports of Forest Products to U. S.

Total Value Nearly \$29,000,000—Lumber Sent Across the Border Decreased By Over \$3,000,000—Three Years' Details

The following table shows the values of exports of forest products from Canada to the United States during 1911 and the two preceding years:

Classes—	1909	1910	1911
Totals ... ..	\$26,421,373	\$31,835,326	\$28,785,427
Ashes, pot and pearl ... ..	1,166	820	604
Ashes, other... ..	58,269	61,898	61,120
Total ashes ... ..	59,435	62,718	61,724
Bark for tanning ... ..	122,118	83,264	78,138
Firewood ... ..	77,458	46,604	45,965
Knees and futtocks ... ..	15,618	7,556	3,068
Lathwood ... ..	3,465	10,310	1,600
Logs—			
Elm ... ..	8,136	3,983	13,106
Hemlock ... ..	31,797	15,273	6,946
Oak ... ..	3,162	50	...
Pine ... ..	20,981	19,754	26,610
Spruce ... ..	109,784	123,363	152,327
Tamarack ... ..	...	...	...
All other ... ..	735,151	796,546	962,834
Total logs ... ..	909,011	958,969	1,161,823
Lumber—			
Basswood, butternut and hickory... ..	52,179	61,576	75,844
Battens ... ..	2,391	22	...
Deals, pine ... ..	61,519	83,305	115,529
Deals, spruce and other ... ..	351,825	572,103	247,708
Deal ends ... ..	7,516	14,142	6,888
Lath ... ..	1,586,943	1,852,211	1,627,818
Palings ... ..	425	250	...
Pickets ... ..	157,117	196,385	148,290
Planks and boards ... ..	14,803,793	17,877,349	15,948,790
Scantlings and joists ... ..	393,522	594,938	571,723
Shingles ... ..	2,520,339	2,298,055	1,648,448
Shooks, box and other ... ..	13,646	26,300	8,323
Staves and headings ... ..	60,690	35,309	46,250
All other lumber n.e.s. ... ..	240,793	315,674	195,303
Total lumber ... ..	20,252,698	23,927,619	20,640,914
Match blocks ... ..	2,898	3,953	6,095
Masts and spars ... ..	1,560	610	456
Piling ... ..	74,002	129,418	170,734
Poles, hop, hoop, telegraph and other ... ..	43,896	55,810	78,055
Posts, cedar, tamarack and other ... ..	32,198	46,930	34,228
Shingle bolts, pine or cedar ... ..	47,214	72,764	37,002
Sleepers and railroad ties ... ..	287,695	328,277	356,701
Stave bolts ... ..	1,257	124	...
Timber square—			
Ash ... ..	75	...	...
Birch ... ..	7,198	485	2,141
Elm ... ..	3,000	45	...
Maple ... ..	...	...	...
Oak ... ..	559	1,098	6,463
Pine, red ... ..	...	...	...
Pine, white ... ..	3,794	5,856	560
All other ... ..	113,905	13,619	2,772
Total timber, square ... ..	128,531	21,103	11,936
Wood, blocks and other, for pulp ... ..	4,356,391	6,076,628	6,092,715
Other articles of the forest ... ..	5,837	2,669	4,273

The imports of sawed rough lumber at Buffalo, N.Y., from Canada for the past year show a decrease of 27,104,947 feet compared with the previous year. The figures for 1911 were 40,777,639 feet, with a value of \$792,406. The imports of such lumber have shown great variation in quantity within the past ten years, having been larger in 1902 than in any year since that time. They were then more than double the imports of the past year.

# Imports Into United Kingdom Decrease

**Smaller Quantity of Sawn and Planed Wood Purchased from Abroad—Russia Leads Exporters to the Old Country—Canada in Third Place**

The importations of sawn and planed wood into the United Kingdom during the year 1911 showed a decrease as compared with the year 1910 and were slightly less than those of the year 1909. According to the Board of Trade returns, the quantity of sawn and planed wood imported during 1911 was 5,572,260 loads, as compared with 5,993,629 loads in 1910 and 5,722,081 loads in 1909. The values of these importations were as follows:—1911, £15,963,977; 1910, £17,009,189; 1909, £15,469,855. The imports from Canada during 1911 totalled 998,167 loads valued at £2,949,706. In 1910 the total was 1,105,545 loads valued at £3,237,588. The total for 1909 was almost the same as for 1910. During 1911 the largest importations were as usual from Russia, totalling 2,646,560 loads. This however, was a slight decrease from the total of 1910. The imports from Sweden were second in the list, the total being 1,101,359 loads which also was a decrease, as compared with 1910. Canada occupied the third place in the list and was followed by the United States with 412,404 loads, and Norway with 308,688 loads. Other countries made up a total of 105,102 loads.

## Influences Which Affected Lumber Trade

Messrs. Foy, Morgan & Co., in their annual report upon the wood trade say:

The importation of sawn and planed wood goods into the United Kingdom has fallen away considerably during the past year, not merely in comparison with the two preceding years, or even with an average of the previous five years, for which statistics are given and on which the decrease amounts to at least seven per cent., but on a wider survey is found to have been by far the smallest recorded during any of the previous years, with the single exception of 1908. For this result there have been many contributing causes, among the chief of which, the increasing international competition for all kinds of raw materials and the resulting high average cost combined with a low consumption, for which the depression in the building trade is mainly responsible, are at all events not peculiar to the past year, although their influences seem to have been more acutely felt. But in addition to these, the trade has recently had to confront special and unforeseen difficulties such as the dislocation of trade through the protracted series of labor troubles causing a further restriction in normal consumption, and secondly, the great increase in freights leading directly to an increase in the cost, and eventually curtailing the volume of supplies. These undoubtedly have been the crucial factors in determining the restricted and unprofitable character of the past season's business. The average import cost remains at the high level attained in 1910, which would be remarkable, in view of the admittedly reduced consumption during the past year, except for the fact that the reduction in the supply has more than kept pace with the retrograde movement of the demand, with this result, however, that the ratio between the two is probably more favorable to a steady market during the present closure of the navigation than could have been said to be the case a year ago.

The latest returns of the general trade of the country are, however, so encouraging, that an extended inquiry for wood may be fairly anticipated in the near future. Indeed, many of the wood-using trades, e.g., box-making, furniture, and particularly ship-building, are reported to be busy; but no really wholesome impetus in consumption will be forthcoming (without which there can be no great increase in turnover, which is now the great desideratum from the timber-merchant's point of view) until the belated improvement in the building trade has actually taken place. The best indications of such a consummation, although these cannot be accepted as conclusive, are found in the reports by the Board of Trade, showing that the number now unemployed in the building trade is only one-third of what it was a year ago, and still less than two years ago. Some speeding up of the consuming power of the U. K. markets in the interval between the present and next midsummer would appear to be a matter almost of necessity if the increased supplies during the coming year, prophesied by some as the consequence of hanging over a portion of the past season's manufacture, are to be absorbed without jeopardy to prices.

The predominant position of Russia as the chief source of the wood supplies of this country remains relatively unimpaired, the proportionate contribution being 47 per cent. from Russia, 25 per cent. from Scandinavia, and 26 per cent. from Canada and U. S. A., or almost exactly the position reached in 1910. The quantity received from Russia shows, indeed, an actual reduction of 45,000 standards in comparison with the previous year, but this is only proportionate to the shrinkage in the total volume of the present supplies, and scarcely disturbs the general tendency, whereby Russian productions have been gradually supplanting other varieties. It will be noticed in this connection that the imports from Russia are still eight per cent. above, while the remainder of the imports are more than fifteen per cent. below the averages respectively of the previous five years.

The lot of the importer has been unusually harassing during the past season, especially for those who hesitated to cover their tonnage requirements by paying the slight increase in freight rates which was at first demanded by shipowners. In the majority of cases, chartering was postponed until a considerable slice of the ordinary importing profit had been consumed by the rise in freights which immediately followed the seamen's strike, while those who delayed still longer had not only to stand the racket of a constantly stiffening freight market, but in many cases suffered through having their deliveries impeded, and even the goods themselves spoiled, by the disturbance to business, consequent on the dock-laborers, the lighterman's

and the railway strikes. So far as the large ports of the Kingdom are concerned, this train of circumstances accounts for the retarded arrival, and ultimately for the diminution in the total volume of the supplies, inasmuch as the activity displayed in the shipment of goods during October and later could never compensate for the spoiled opportunities.

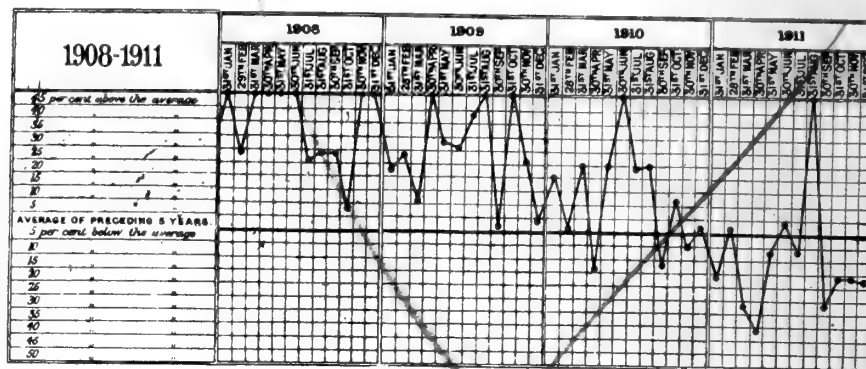
## Trade in Canadian Woods

Regarding the United Kingdom trade in Canadian wood goods Messrs. Foy, Morgan & Company report as follows:—

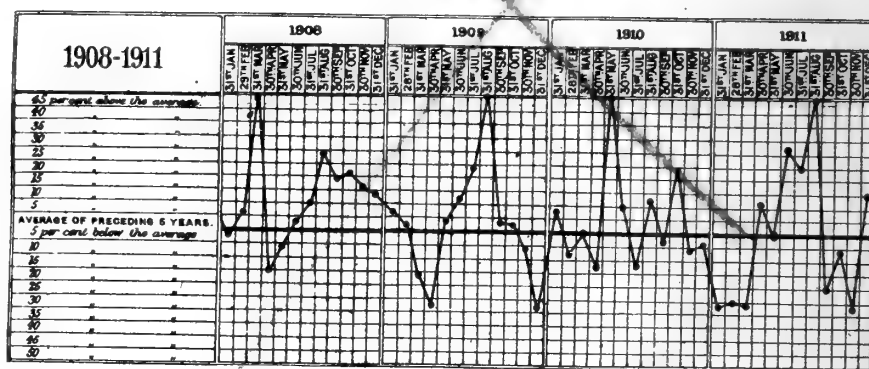
**Pine.**—The trade has been quiet throughout the season, prices in this country remaining firm owing to the shortage of supplies, the increased prices charged by the lumbermen in Canada and the rise in freights. Prices, c.i.f., have ruled for 3 x 11-inch £35, £24, £15 15s., and for 3 x 7/10-inch £25 10s., £17 10s., £13 10s., for 1sts, 2nds and 3rds respectively.

**Spruce.**—Prices for Quebec shipments have undergone little change during the season, starting and finishing on the basis of £9 12s. 6d. for 3 x 9-in. and £8 5s. for 3 x 7/8-inch 3rd quality. The state of the freight market, especially for tramp steamers, has restricted business, and the loss entailed on shippers thereby has been considerable. The prices of Lower Port shipments declined to a considerable extent during the summer under the stress of competition with Riga goods, but recovered almost entirely during the autumn owing to the cessation of supply brought about by the prohibitive rates demanded for tonnage.

The following diagrams showing the periodical estimates of the duration of supply, in comparison with the averages of the same, at the same time in the previous five years, are based on the monthly statistics issued by Foy, Morgan & Company, London.



Canadian Pine



Canadian Spruce

## Reduced Imports of Pine Deals at London

Messrs. Churchill and Sim, London, Eng., in their annual wood circular deal with London's trade in Canadian woods as follows:—

The importation of pine deals into London during 1911 is probably the smallest ever known, and is reminiscent of the prophecies of many years ago, according to which the importation of those deals and of all other wood from Canada should have ceased from exhaustion about 1880. The prices current for them now were certainly undreamed of then; they have become a luxury, and as such can be sold in small quantities at whatever rates may be necessary. It is a good old-fashioned trade, demanding and rewarding capital, very free from competition, but becoming year by year smaller in volume. It is also absolutely dependent on an unvarying adherence to the full standard of quality. The spruce deal trade must almost now be divided into two parts, that from the St. Lawrence and that from the Lower Ports of New Brunswick, etc. The former market follows in a measure on the same lines as that for pine. The deals are of a higher class, fitted for much of the better sort of work for which whitewood is used, and in their way costly. The latter characteristic is militating against them severely, and they too are being driven out of wholesale trade. The importation in 1911 was less than half of what it was only seven years ago. The importation from the lower ports holds its own much better, but it also has its troubles in the competition which has risen up against it in recent years from the increasing flood of cheap Riga white wood. But for this the trade in lower



port spruce, especially in London, would have been far larger than it now is. It would have taken to itself all the demand consequent on the ever-enduring struggle for cheapness for which it is now being beaten by the lower qualities of Riga white, which not only cut under it in price but are coming to be preferred to it in usefulness. The importation for 1911 has been moderate, smaller than 1910, but about equal to that of 1908 and 1909. The stock remaining in the docks is quite a moderate one, and should show some profit to holders during the winter. Of the other Canadian woods, yellow and red pine timber may pretty well be eliminated from the list of marketable articles in London; and of the hardwoods, ash, hickory, oak, alar, and Nova Scotian birch timber, may now fairly follow suit. There is still a fairly large wholesale trade done in Canadian elm timber in London. The importation during 1911 has been quite considerable, but it requires to be held for demand which is slower than might be. There is still also a good trade in birch timber from Quebec, it is of fine quality, or should be, and has been in good demand throughout the past season. The large trade now carried on in birch planks draws its supplies from all parts of Canada. The course of prices has been forced up during 1911 by the rise in freightage, etc., but the demand has been checked in consequence. Nevertheless the large stock in the docks in London should be good holding.

### London Imports of Canadian Woods

Importations of Canadian wood into London during 1910 and recent previous years was as follows:—

St. Lawrence—	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Pine deals, etc. ....	801,000	521,000	612,000	563,000	400,000
Spruce deals, etc. ....	1,081,000	815,000	857,000	969,000	970,000
Birch deals, etc. ....	318,000	208,000	243,000	283,000	320,000
New Brunswick, etc.—					
Spruce deals, etc. ....	884,000	434,000	459,000	635,000	436,000
Birch deals, etc. ....	219,000	198,000	266,000	326,000	249,000
Timber	Loads	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.
Yellow pine from Quebec..	58	...	74	...	...
Red pine from Quebec ....	34	...	118	2	27
Elm from Quebec .....	1,075	1,162	1,397	1,611	1,718
Ash from Quebec .....	252	210	151	10	16
Hickory from Quebec .....	...	...	...	...	...
Oak from Quebec .....	8	...	69	112	108
Birch from Quebec .....	837	899	1,524	1,215	1,619
Birch, Nova Scotian, etc....	123	310	487	238	138

## Glasgow Trade Enjoyed Good Year

### Activity in Shipbuilding Industry Counteracted Depression in Other Lines—Prices Well Maintained—Outlook Promising

The lumber trade at Glasgow during 1911 is reviewed by Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchells in their yearly timber circular as follows:—

The opening of the year found trading conditions in this market rather unsatisfactory, and certainly much short of expectations, but during the latter months a decidedly better tone began to be manifested, and business gradually assumed a more healthy appearance. The shipbuilding industry once again proved the mainstay of the trade, the consumption in this direction having been very satisfactory, and served to partly recompense for the shortcomings of the demand from other sources. Indeed, it may be said from the outset that but for the fact that shipbuilding was booming, the timber trade would assuredly have been in a sorry plight, as comparative stagnation must have prevailed. As it is, however, the overhead consumption, while still well under the average of the last dozen years, compares quite favorably with the preceding year or two, which always affords some little consolation. In this connection, a feature of outstanding interest was the inauguration during the year of direct imports from Riga, shipments to the extent of about 6,000 standards having come forward, and the competition with American spruce from this source has in consequence been greater than ever, and shows prospects of becoming more acute.

In view of the general state of trade, it was not altogether surprising to find speculative dealing non-existent, consumers restricting their purchases for the most part to the covering of immediate requirements only.

One feature that gives much cause for gratification is, that notwithstanding the long spell of depression the market has experienced, it has emerged with practically a clean slate so far as monetary troubles are concerned, no failures of any importance having occurred.

Values, with few exceptions, were maintained on a decidedly firm basis, and have latterly developed an advancing tendency in sympathy with the appreciation in freights, while the shortage of the available supplies in some instances has also been responsible for the upward movement. That the imports throughout the year were kept within moderate compass, with a consequent limitation of yarded stocks, was in some measure a strong factor in the maintenance of values.

As regards the local wood-consuming industries, shipbuilding, as already indicated, has been very busy, the output for the twelve months constituting a new record, and prospects for the ensuing year are excellent. Housebuilding continues stagnant, and, unfortunately, holds out little hope of early revival, while the cabinetmaking trade has also suffered more or less from dullness. Boxmakers were moderately well employed, but the joinery trade was extremely quiet. Railway carriage and wagon building has shown a very welcome improvement of late, in consequence of which the local railway companies have made their presence felt in the market to a larger extent than for a long time.

The trade has been wonderfully free from internal labor disputes of a serious character, which is all the more remarkable in face of the great unrest that has permeated the labor world generally. It is true that work at the local docks was suspended for some time, but apart from the fact that delivery of goods ex ship was somewhat retarded, the dislocation of business was not very serious.

With regard to prospects for the coming year, there is a natural hesitancy to prophesy in view of the previous disappointments when optimism seemed

justifiable; but it may be said that indications at the present time point to the likelihood of trade being at least maintained as it is at present, and afford a reasonable hope of material improvement.

The Clyde shipbuilding returns for the year are of a highly satisfactory nature, showing, as they do, that all previous outputs have been easily eclipsed and a new record created. The total output for this and the two preceding years is as follows: 1911, 392 vessels, aggregating 632,872 tons; 1910, 350 vessels, aggregating 390,000 tons; 1909, 320 vessels, aggregating 405,000 tons. In the previous record year of 1907, the tonnage launched amounted to about 620,000 tons. A further source of satisfaction lies in the fact that there is still a large amount of work on hand, and the prospects for the coming year are thoroughly reassuring.

### Imports from British North America

Yellow pine logs.—In spite of many attempts at substitution, this old-time favorite still maintains its prestige, although the limited quantity available and consequent enhanced values naturally entails restriction in the consumption. The boom in shipbuilding gave rise to a good demand for deck-wood sizes; in fact, practically the whole movement is traceable to this source, and it has been found impossible to meet the requirements for such. The import and consumption were similar to last year, but we are left with the very light stock of 846 loads. Values have kept extremely firm with an advancing tendency. Little further has been heard of Siberian pine, and the problem of finding a suitable substitute for the Canadian variety would appear to be no nearer a solution.

Elm logs.—The supplies which came forward during the year proved quite insufficient to cover the market wants, and the available stocks were quickly absorbed. Large average wood in particular was in good request, and some fancy prices were obtained for such. The consumption for the twelve months amounts to 1902 loads, or over 20 per cent. more than last year, while the stock is reduced to 216 loads, the whole of which, it may be mentioned, is held in second hands. Values all over were decidedly firm.

Oak logs.—The import was very moderate, amounting to only 974 loads, against 1,867 loads last year, and with the railway companies buying to a larger extent than for a few years, the consumption has shown a marked improvement, being nearly 500 loads in excess of either of the two preceding years. The stock on hand now is only 607 loads, a by no means sufficient quantity for the prospective requirements. Values have shown steady appreciation, and close at the highest point.

Birch logs (Quebec).—The supplies available have been quite insufficient to cope with the demand existing, and the entire import met with prompt disposal on arrival at good prices. Lumber, on the other hand, came forward much too freely, values in consequence ruling weak, and there is still a good stock on hand. Low port.—The position has been similar to that of Quebec, logs being scarce and commanding good prices, while lumber was rather plentiful and values low.

Deals, Etc. (Quebec).—The import of pine goods was on a reduced scale during the year, but, generally speaking, was of sufficient extent in view of the rather apathetic nature of the demand. First quality deals and sidings were in fair request, but the high prices prevailing served to curtail the movement, and the market for the other grades was at no time good, and values were maintained with difficulty. Spruce has proved a disappointing market throughout the year, the consumption revealing a very considerable shrinkage for reasons already explained, while values were inclined to sag.

Current values are as follows:—

First pine deals.—Broad, £38 to £41; 11-inch, £34 to £36; ends and non-dimensions, £23 10s. to £25.

Second pine deals.—11-inch and up, £25 to £27; ends and non-dimensions, £16 to £18.

Third pine deals.—11-inch and up, £16 to £17 10s.; ends and non-dimensions, £13 to £14.

Red pine deals.—9 and 11-inch, £11 10s. to £12 10s.; narrows, £9 10s. to £10.

First pine sidings and strips.—9 to 10-inch, £29 to £31; 11 to 12-inch, £32 to £34; 13 to 14-inch, £34 to £35.

Spruce deals.—9 inch and up, £9 to £10; 7 and 8-inch, £8 to £8 5s.

Lower port pine and spruce.—Arrivals during the year were light, a fortunate circumstance in consideration of the unsatisfactory demand in evidence. Spruce on the whole was a poor market and the consumption is disappointing, the direct arrivals of Riga deals having had a serious effect on the latter. Pine goods have met with little request.

Current values are as follows:—

Lower port pine and spruce.—9-inch and up, £9 to £9 10s.; 7 and 8-inch, £7 15s. to £8 5s.

### Riga Whitewood Replacing Spruce

Singleton, Dunn & Company, Glasgow, in their annual timber circular refer to the trade of Glasgow in Canadian woods as follows:

The consumption of waney and square pine has been practically the same as during 1910, and the continual increase of price is causing users to substitute other woods as far as possible. Oak and elm have also advanced materially in price, and stocks of both are abnormally low. Birch has sold freely, and the increased import has been readily disposed of. Prices are firm for good stock. The import and consumption of pine deals and sidings have decreased considerably. Prices for first and second quality have been high, but lower qualities have been rather weak. Spruce was slow of sale during the greater part of the year, but late in the season there was a better demand. Prices on the whole have been disappointing, and the consumption has decreased owing to the steady supply by liners of Riga whitewood at lower prices than spruce.

The import into London from January 1st to December 31st, 1911, included 946,289 pieces of pine and 1,599,040 pieces of spruce, as compared with 1,126,131 of pine and 2,007,636 of spruce during 1910.

The ratio of import to consumption (dock and overside) for 1911 was as follows: pine 88 per cent., spruce 89 per cent. For 1910, the ratio was pine 106 per cent. spruce, 111 percent.

The Dominion Sawmills and Lumber Co. Ltd., who have acquired extensive properties in British Columbia, are establishing their head office at Calgary, Alta., where their local representative is Mr. I. C. Smith.



## Liverpool Imports Were Moderate

**Labor Strife Caused Serious Interruptions—Scarcity of Tonnage also a Detering Factor—Light Stocks Now on Hand**

The following is a table showing the consumption and import of Canadian lumber deals, etc., at Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston for the year ending December 31, 1911, with comparisons with the two previous years:—

	Consumption		
	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.
Quebec square pine, and wavy pine...	115,000	84,000	52,000
St. John and other ports pine...	Nil.	500	500
Red pine...	Nil.	5,000	1,000
Oregon pine...	211,000	325,000	258,000
Oak, Canadian and United States...	125,000	114,000	135,000
Oak planks...	1,280,000	1,333,000	1,557,000
Elm...	31,000	41,000	29,000
Birch logs...	231,000	161,000	184,000
Birch planks...	361,000	318,000	455,000
Ash...	151,000	155,000	206,000
N. B., etc., spruce and pine deals, stds.	37,560	36,320	34,410
Quebec yellow pine deals, standards...		16,140	12,610
Quebec red pine deals, standards...	21,040	4,250	3,120
Quebec spruce deals, standards...		4,620	4,370

	Import		
	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.
Quebec square pine, ft.	19,000	3,000	Nil.
Quebec wavy pine, ft.	68,000	45,000	36,000
St. John and other ports pine...	500	Nil.	1,500
Red pine...	Nil.	5,000	Nil.
Oregon pine...	284,000	157,000	160,000
Oak, Canadian and United States...	63,000	92,000	125,000
Oak planks...	1,259,000	1,196,000	1,517,000
Elm...	24,000	38,000	26,000
Birch logs...	238,000	136,000	205,000
Birch planks...	377,000	269,000	484,000
Ash...	144,000	163,000	230,000
N. B., etc., spruce and pine deals, stds.	35,600	38,450	32,050
Quebec yellow pine deals, standards...		14,210	10,960
Quebec red pine deals, standards...	16,580	4,270	2,230
Quebec spruce deals, standards...	4,000	4,730	3,900

Stocks of spruce and birch in Liverpool and Manchester at the close of the year 1911, with comparisons for previous years, are reported by H. W. Lightburne & Company, Liverpool, as follows:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Spruce Standards—					
Manchester...	20,100	16,220	12,680	13,220	12,870
Liverpool...	7,160	7,760	5,800	7,930	5,570
	27,260	23,980	18,480	21,150	18,440
Birch Logs, Loads—					
Manchester...	180	120	150	100	160
Liverpool...	1,040	380	520	20	380
	1,220	500	670	120	540
Birch Planks, Standards—					
Manchester...	564	388	1,224	358	115
Liverpool...	242	497	594	297	473
	806	885	1,818	655	588

### Imports Into Manchester

The following table shows the consumption and import of Canadian lumber deals, etc., at Manchester for the year ending December 31, 1911, with comparisons for the two previous years:—

	Consumption			Import		
	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.			From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Quebec board pine and	484,000	406,000	339,500		266,000	466,000
Quebec square pine, ft.	19,500			447,000	2,000	
Oak, Can. and U. S.	22,000	18,500	45,000	6,000	19,500	49,500
Birch logs...	71,500	54,000	107,000	73,000	51,500	110,000
Birch planks...	231,000	262,500	181,000	369,000	119,500	141,000
Spruce deals, stds.	58,930	56,980	52,520	55,390	57,520	52,170
Pine deals, stds.	5,340	5,570	5,770	5,290	5,560	6,520

### Timber Trade of Mersey Ports

Farnworth & Jardine, Liverpool, report upon the timber trade of the Mersey ports during 1911 as follows:—

In volume, the business of the past year was somewhat similar to that of 1910. Fair general demand, and with a few exceptions little fluctuation in values, but labor troubles caused serious interruptions. Imports, generally, were moderate, less than anticipated, largely owing to difficulty in securing tonnage during the latter part of the season. The consumption naturally has been restricted, and shows in the aggregate a reduction compared with the previous year. Stocks are light, and values of most of the leading articles firm. Rates of freight had an upward tendency throughout, and for the coming season a higher basis than we have had for some years is not improbable.

Quebec Yellow Pine Timber.—The quantity imported to Liverpool was very light, even less than in 1910, the smallest import on record, but to Manchester, although moderate, the arrivals show an increase on the two pre-

vious seasons; the demand has been quiet, but the deliveries have been fairly satisfactory. Stocks in first hands are very limited and values rule high. Wavy pine, 1st class.—The arrivals were largely to Manchester on contract, and practically for direct consumption, but owing to delay in delivery from the quays, the stock, though really light, appears in the tables more than what is actually available; values are very high. 2nd class has been in limited request, prices have improved, and the stock of this quality is also light. Square pine is only in limited demand, and the arrivals unimportant; the stock, although small, is apparently sufficient, and difficult to move. Red pine is seldom enquired for, and only in retail quantities. Oak logs.—The demand has been practically restricted to special specifications suitable for railway requirements; the import amounted to about 80,000 cubic feet, compared with 54,000 cubic feet the previous year, the bulk going direct into consumption. The stock, viz., 34,000 feet, is light; values are steady. 2nd class oak is difficult of sale. Elm (Square Rock).—Owing to limited supply abroad, the import has been a small one, the consumption more than kept pace, and the stock is low; there is more enquiry for fresh timber, and prices rule high. For round rock elm there is a limited demand. Ash (sq. hewn) is seldom asked for, but in the round log (unbarked), an extensive business is carried on from United States Ports. Quebec birch was imported more freely than during the previous season, viz.:—227,000 cubic feet, against 123,000 cubic feet in 1910. Early shipments arriving on practically a bare market, prices improved, and continued fairly steady throughout the season, the deliveries were satisfactory, and present stocks are moderate; values are firm. Planks and boards have been in fair request, Maple.—For round logs, sound, fresh and of large dimensions, suitable for rollers; there is a limited demand. Maple flooring, planed, etc., has been in fair request, but imported more moderately. Sycamore, chestnut, etc., arrived in small quantities, the demand is nominal.

### Decreased Import of Pine Deals

Quebec Pine Deals.—The arrivals of pine deals, sidings, boards, red pine, etc., have been less than in 1910, viz.:—18,319 standards, against 21,535 standards. Pine deals.—There has been a fair demand throughout the season, and values remained very firm, the higher grades commanding extreme prices, the stock of these is light; consumption has been good and stocks are less than at corresponding time last year, but probably sufficient for requirements; 3rd and 4th quality deals have moved more freely during the past season, and good sidings have been in request. Red pine deals and boards arrived to the extent of about 2,400 standards, which is considerably below the quantity imported last season, viz.:—4,500 standards; the business in these goods has been rather disappointing, and values difficult to maintain. Spruce deals.—The arrivals amounted to about 8,000 standards, and consisted chiefly of unassorted quality on contract; deliveries were satisfactory, and stock moderate; values steady.

New Brunswick & Nova Scotia, etc., Timber.—St. John and other ports pine have practically ceased to be imported, the only arrival during 1911 having been 1,500 cubic feet from St. John, of which 1,000 cubic feet remain in stock. Birch.—Logs, chiefly from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., have been imported to the extent of 129,000 cubic feet, against 63,000 cubic feet last season, there has been a good demand at satisfactory rates, and a very small stock remains on hand. Birch planks have been imported on a much heavier scale than in the previous year, but met with good demand; stocks are not excessive, values improved as the season advanced, and the market is firm. Birch squares.—The demand is limited.

Spruce and Pine Deals, etc.; N.B. and N.S. Spruce Deals.—The imports to the Mersey and the Manchester Canal during the past year were considerably below the figures of the previous season, viz.:—84,850 standards, compared with 93,530 standards in 1910. Manchester's proportion was about 61 per cent., Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston about 39 per cent. The season opened with fairly moderate stocks, and values were well maintained until July, subsequently lower rates were accepted for consignment cargoes, and business was seriously interfered with by strikes amongst seamen, railway men, carters, and dock laborers, cargoes arriving during the strikes accumulated, the position being further aggravated by the shortage of railway wagons to deal with the traffic when the labor troubles were finally adjusted; scarcity of tonnage and advanced ocean and freight rates later in the season curtailed the import considerably, and values recovered; deliveries on the whole have been satisfactory, exceeding the arrivals by 2,680 standards; present stock is moderate and values firm. Riga whites, of the cheaper qualities, have again been supplied very freely and in strong competition for making packing cases, etc. Hemlock has been in fair request; arrivals have not been excessive. Pine deals arrived more freely, but the demand has not been active; shipments of the better class in really good condition meet with some favor, but the lower grades and unconditioned stock are neglected.

British Columbia and Oregon Pine.—The moderate import of 156,000 cubic feet has been in about equal proportions of logs and planks, all reaching the market in liner parcels; consumption has more than kept pace, stocks are reduced to very moderate compass, values are firm.

### Spruce Imports Into the United Kingdom

The following estimated total import in standards of spruce to the United Kingdom is furnished for the following years by Messrs. Smith & Tyrer, Liverpool, Eng.:

	1911	1910	1909
From			
Nova Scotia...	59,880	59,130	56,880
Province of Quebec...	56,720	51,870	51,360
St. John...	60,320	67,240	57,570
Other N. B. Ports...	64,830	75,240	75,210
Total...	241,750	253,280	241,020

The stocks of wood in London public docks at the end of the year 1911 included 486,825 pieces of pine and 640,058 pieces of spruce, as compared with 614,709 of pine and 704,852 of spruce at the conclusion of the year 1910. Deliveries of pine during the year from London docks amounted to 462,097 pieces of pine and 767,313 pieces of spruce, as compared with 441,535 of pine and 752,597 of spruce.

Two dollars per thousand duty on lumber from the States was urged in a resolution passed by the associated boards of trade of Eastern British Columbia at a convention at Rossland recently.

### Exports of Forest Products to United Kingdom

The following table shows the values of exports of forest products from Canada to Great Britain during the year 1911 and the two preceding years:

Classes—	1909	1910	1911
Totals .....	\$ 9,845,422	\$11,033,074	\$11,965,131
Ashes, pot and pearl .....	29,663	24,511	30,229
Ashes, other .....			
Total ashes .....	29,663	24,511	30,229
Bark for tanning .....			
Firewood .....			
Knees and futtocks .....			
Lathwood .....			
Logs—			
Elm .....	7,152	15,330	10,877
Hemlock .....			
Oak .....			
Pine .....		117	
Spruce .....		100	
Tamarack .....			
All other .....	12,012	23,777	15,812
Total logs .....	19,164	39,324	26,689
Lumber—			
Basswood, butternut and hickory .....	6,761	4,912	11,755
Battens .....	5,293	47,316	34,396
Deals, pine .....	1,617,354	1,556,229	1,406,444
Deals, spruce and other .....	4,782,490	5,825,732	6,471,153
Deal ends .....	285,743	334,481	310,295
Lath .....	7,288	130	37,558
Palings .....	530	769	10,290
Pickets .....	21,975	17,305	21,196
Planks and boards .....	1,469,768	1,387,439	1,659,701
Scantlings and joists .....	354,668	487,262	434,534
Shingles .....	2,626	1,274	
Shooks, box and other .....	17,070	137,149	231,703
Staves and headings .....	19,614	26,468	24,904
All other lumber, n.e.s. ....	159,542	198,494	174,248
Total lumber .....	8,750,722	10,024,960	10,828,177
Match blocks .....	132	36,505	56,706
Piling .....			
Poles, hop, hoop, telegraph and other .....	31		
Posts, cedar, tamarack and other .....			
Shingle bolts, pine or cedar .....			
Sleepers and railroad ties .....		15	
Stave bolts .....			
Timber, square—			
Ash .....	9,484	5,689	3,779
Birch .....	110,757	132,702	112,651
Elm .....	62,631	48,908	155,554
Maple .....	33,237	182	
Oak .....	77,693	15,679	143,021
Pine, red .....	45,579	134,412	
Pine, white .....	683,995	554,235	597,121
All other .....	20,897	15,952	11,204
Total, square timber .....	1,044,273	907,759	1,023,330
Other articles of the forest .....	1,437		

### Current Lumber Trade in United Kingdom

Liverpool, Jan. 17, 1912.—At Liverpool, business in softwoods has been moderately active since the market cast off its Christmas-New Year holiday mood. The public sales which have been held have attracted much attention and buying has gone on at them with a degree of animation which has spoken well for the trade. Quebec spruce, which has been offered, has been readily taken up, 3x11 selling at £10, 5s., 0d.; 3x10 at £10 and 3x6 at £8, 5s. 0d.

Floorings have sold at £12 to £10 for 7x1; 1st red and deals of good, sound quality have been taken up freely and are in demand. The demand from the packing-case trade has kept up satisfactorily, and much spruce has been delivered to case-makers since the beginning of the year. Prepared, yellow pine boards have had a fair sale. Boards 1¼x5 have brought 11s. 6d. per 100 ft. super.; 1x5½, 9s. 9d.; 1x5, 9s. 3d. and ¾x4½, 5s. 6d. Prices of lumber continue very firm and tend upwards owing, in part, to the higher rates of freight which are being demanded by shipping companies. The improving demand for practically all kinds of softwood of sound quality, has however, something to do with the upward tendency which values show at the present time.

At Liverpool, stocks generally are small and deliveries have been on a scale which has shown that the consumption has begun the year with fair activity and of good extent. The demand for lumber has been satisfactory. Waney board and square pine have sold steadily, the small quantities coming to hand being sold on arrival. Pine deals and boards meet with a good demand, and stocks are still within a small compass, while prices are very firm. Spruce deals from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have passed freely into consumption, the deliveries of late being much in excess of the quantities imported. Pitch pine has been in demand, hewn and sawn wood being taken more readily. Parcels arriving are being forwarded by rail after delivery from ship.

The activity in the shipping trade is making it difficult to arrange for

early deliveries owing to the demands on shippers for freight space, and to the higher rates of freight which must affect the selling price of timber.

Oak continues to meet with a ready sale. Logs of large size and straight, have been inquired for, and have sold steadily. Planks for wagon building have been in more demand. Stocks of logs, planks and boards are still very light, in comparison with the stocks of a year ago. Birch logs have sold more freely but a fair stock of this class of wood is held. Planks have met with a good demand and values have hardened. Ash of prime quality has been more inquired for, and is firm at recent values. Satin walnut boards have been in demand but the high prices, especially for forward delivery, are restricting business. Walnut logs of first-class quality have been wanted, and such as have been offered have sold readily at good prices. The outlook in the Liverpool market has improved since the beginning of the year.

At Manchester, the demand for lumber has been very fair, since business got properly under way for the year. Pine deals have met with a moderate inquiry. Spruce deals have sold freely but stocks are fairly large, in comparison with the demand. Quebec board pine has had a good sale, but is held in rather large supply. Oak has been much inquired for and stocks are now small.

At Hull, the market has been slow to assume its normal activity, since the holiday. A fair demand for spruce deals, for yellow pine boards and for sawn pitch pine, now exists.

At West Hartlepool, a promising start for the year was made. Round timber has been in more demand, and sawn wood is selling freely. Pit-wood has found a ready market and promises to be a staple article of the trade, as it was last year. Inquiries have come to hand for sawn wood, generally, in a way which has promised much for the year.

At the Tyne ports, spruce deals and sawn wood have been in active demand since a start was made for the year. Ship-building, coal-mining and their dependent industries are active and flourishing, and are making greater demands for timber for constructional purposes and for deck-work and other uses in ship-building. Pit-wood is still in demand and vast quantities of this wood are being absorbed by the collieries in the district. At the Tyne ports the year has opened with much promise for the timber trade as for the two staple trades of Tyneside named.

At Glasgow, the trade began the new year as it closed the old one, with a fairly large volume of business passing, and with excellent prospects. The activity in the Clyde ship-building industry has been of much advantage to the timber trade, while the improvements in trade generally, which has taken place, has also been of benefit to the timber trade at Glasgow. Yellow pine of prime quality has been in good and increasing demand but supplies of this wood have become so sparse, that prices have risen to a high point, and those who have been users of the wood have taken other wood instead of yellow pine. Siberian pine, California pine and redwood and Columbian pine are being used instead of the yellow pine which was lately used. Oak suited to wagon builders' requirements continues to be taken freely. Planks and any kind of clean and straight wood which can be cut to useful sizes and worked with fair ease, finds a ready market at full prices. Last year was a good year to Scottish timber merchants. The present year promises to be at least as good as 1911. Merchants, in fact, looking for an improvement on last year's trade.

### Death of Mr. Thomas H. Shevlin

The death of Thomas H. Shevlin which occurred at Pasadena, Cal., on January 15th, removes from the lumber industry a man who was perhaps more widely known and admired in the United States and Canada than any other lumberman. In Ontario, Mr. Shevlin was known principally as a member of the Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Company which recently erected one of the most modern and efficient saw mills in America, at Fort Frances, Ont. Mr. Shevlin will be remembered however, by the older members of the lumber business, as one of those who had much to do with the great lumber industry of Albany, N.Y., in its palmy days and as the man above all others who brought the lumber trade of Minneapolis to its present commanding place in the lumber world. Mr. Shevlin's history was representative of that of so many other lumbermen who have risen from the ranks by the sheer force of their personality and their determination to be always achieving results. From the earliest days of his employment as a clerk in an Albany lumber company's office until almost the last day of his life he was engaged in active work and whatever he undertook he invariably completed in a remarkably thorough manner. Mr. Shevlin was a many-sided man. His acquaintances in the lumber industry were apt to think that his active business life must prevent him from taking any close interest in other affairs. This however, was far from the case. He was a man of wide learning and deeply versed in history. He was an extensive reader of biography and he found time to devote liberally of his ability and his means to many charitable institutions.

The character of Mr. Shevlin was in fact that of the ideal successful man of affairs and the warm-hearted generous helper of his fellows. His loss will be mourned widely wherever he was known.

After two days' illness, Mr. Martin Power, owner and manager of the Steamship Supply Lumber Company, died at the age of 65, at his residence, Park avenue, Montreal. Death was unexpected, and was due to heart failure. Mr. Power, who was a native of Richibucto, N.B., resided in Montreal for 30 years. He was for several years connected with Messrs. Watson & Todd, lumber exporters, and left them to become owner of the Steamship Supply Company. A widow and daughter survive.

The death is announced, in Montreal, of Mr. Allan Cameron, for many years at the head of one of the largest cooperage businesses in Canada. Mr. Cameron was ill for three months. He was born in Greenock, Scotland, in 1826, and came to Canada at 14 years of age, learning his business with his uncle, the late Mr. Archibald Ferguson. Mr. Cameron, who retired from business in 1889, leaves four sons and four daughters.

**One Million Feet of 7", 9" and 10" Wide Pine at \$21.50 per T**  
**One Million Feet of Pine Shorts - - - - at \$17.00 per T**

Cost of joining shorts by Linderman method into any size one piece ends, sides, tops, or bottoms, per thousand

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This saving, and the fact that it is annually, was one—and in truth—the leading inducement, for one of the large Canadian Box Factories to order a 12-foot Linderman Automatic Dovetailer.

The saving does not stop at the above figures. When you look at your immense edging waste have you ever wondered how it can be reduced? The Linderman method can help you.

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can it be bettered? It can be; the Linderman method does it.

What is the Linderman method? It is simply common sense,—the joining together of several pieces of equal length lumber, of miscellaneous widths into a panel that is several inches wider than the width desired. This piece is then passed through a sizing saw, ripped to width and the edging which is several inches wide is passed back through the Linderman Dovetailer and joined to another panel.

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# Dovetail Glue Jointer

n Feet Board Measure

## A large, detailed black and white photograph of a wood grain surface. The image shows concentric growth rings and a prominent knot. The wood grain is oriented diagonally across the frame. The image is framed by a thick black border.

**COMPANY, LIMITED**  
at **WOODSTOCK, ONT.**



# The Miramichi Industry in 1911

## Increased Cost of Production, High Freight Rates and Lumber Disturbances Combined to Depress Trade

By G. P. Burchill

Opening under normal prospects, which gave no indication of subsequent developments, the past season's business in the Miramichi district will long be remembered as one of the most discouraging and unprofitable in the history of that industry. Such, in short, is the—not to say enthusiastic—report which we regret to make of the trade on this river during 1911.

The causes of the depression, as our review will show, may be grouped under the following two headings:—(1) Increase in cost of production; (2) Low deal market values, precipitated by labor troubles and high freight rates.

(1) Increase in cost of production.—The lumber industry, with the exception of the pulp and paper and tanning industries, constitutes the industrial life of this section, so that conditions in the timber trade, be they prosperous or otherwise, are reflected throughout the entire economic and commercial life of the community. The trade had just passed through a most satisfactory year in 1910 and lumbermen began operations with a view towards making an increased cut in 1911. The labor market was aroused, of course, by the wave of prosperity and with the greater demand, wages soared to such an extent that operators paid as high as \$34 to \$35 per month and board for choppers, \$32 to \$33 for teamsters, and \$30 to \$31 to sawyers, an increase of about \$2 a month all round, over the preceding year. But high as wages seemed in the fall of the year, the spring saw a new mark reached in the scale of stream driving wages when peavymen received \$2.75 per day and board, and in some cases \$3.00—as against \$2.25 to \$2.50 in 1910. It is not hard to see, therefore that high cost of production was due, in the first place, to the high price of labor.

The cost of labor, however, was of minor importance when compared to developments which followed during stream driving operations, in the form of weather conditions or the lack of them—necessary for the water transportation of logs. As a result of no rainfall, we estimate that upwards of fifteen million superficial feet of lumber was hung up on the Miramichi and its branches; while drives which did reach market did so, for the most part, at almost double the cost of ordinary years. This problem of our water supply has been assuming very grave proportions of late years and the outlook for the future is not very reassuring. Rivers, in days gone by, whose unleashed torrents generated a latent force, which when harnessed to a process of manufacture produced power capable of driving the machinery of a first class mill, now are sluggish streams, which certainly would not inspire a modern Tennyson to proclaim the fact "that they go on forever"; and while the old time spring freshet even under what we would call good driving conditions in these years has become a very tame and harmless force, last spring, we may say, there was no freshet at all. One may form some idea of how wretched conditions actually were, when we point to the fact that on one stream to our knowledge, a drive of about one million feet of logs struggled along for twenty-two days and in that time covered a distance of about four to five miles—the work of so many hours in the days of pioneer logging. Let us add that there is no doubt in our mind that the cutting away of the forest at the heads of streams is responsible for present-day conditions, and the diminishing supply of water on the Miramichi system, as well as on many of the neighboring streams, affords excellent testimony as to the value of forestry warnings and statements regarding the care which should be exercised in this respect.

### High Freight Rates—Labor Disturbances

(2) We turn now from the activities of production to note the movements of the trans-Atlantic deal market during 1911. But first, just a word of explanation. We say trans-Atlantic, because the import duty which stands guard over the interests of the American operator has barred our lumber from that market, and moreover, as New Brunswick spruce and pine are more in line with the demands of the steadier market across the ocean, our deals have always been manufactured for the British timber trade.

Now as to market values. Prices for a fair specification, say 50 and 50, at the opening of the season seemed steady, but labor disturbances which had been threatening for some time finally broke out in midsummer and actually tied up business in all directions. Prices, of course, declined, and up to the end of the season had not recovered from the effect of these developments.

While the market at the opening of the season remained firm, sales were made on c.i.f. terms for midsummer and fall shipment which compared very favorably with those of the preceding year. But although later prices declined, freight's began to advance, which of course made the situation worse, to such an extent that in the

early fall, consignors, in order to secure tonnage to lift their contracts were forced to pay as high as 47s. 6d. per standard. On comparing this with 36s. to 37s. as the high mark of 1910 one can easily see what the difference meant. The high freight rate was due, first, to a general strike of sailors which affected the whole merchant marine, and secondly, to the unprecedented crop of cotton in the southern States of America which created a steady demand for tonnage in that trade.

### Wintering Stocks Unusually Heavy

As a result of these adverse conditions both at home and abroad, lumber shipments during the past season were extremely light and wintering stocks are correspondingly heavy. The following figures which show the comparison between the shipments of 1910 and 1911 speak for themselves:

Port of Miramichi			
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	S'ft Shipped
1910	44	61,397	79,010,244
1911	33	40,284	54,005,290

Regarding stocks, while actual figures have not as yet been published, it is estimated that there is upwards of sixty million superficial feet of deals wintering this year in Miramichi, which, when compared with twenty-three million as the stock of 1910, shows a very large increase over the preceding year.

With these heavy stocks the outlook is not of a very encouraging nature, but it is hard to say as yet what may develop. For this reason we are unable to form any idea as to the probable market values in the spring. Business activities are exceedingly dull, however, and operators are proceeding very cautiously. Indications at present point to about half the usual cut.

## New Brunswick Trade During 1911

### Unsatisfactory Conditions Brought About by Labor Troubles, High Freight and foreign Competition

(Specially Written for The Canada Lumberman)

The season of 1911 was a very unsatisfactory one for those engaged in the lumber industry in the Province of New Brunswick. The prices throughout the United Kingdom were very low and freights high. The small demand for lumber in Great Britain was caused by strikes and general unsettled condition of labor, especially we might mention the dock laborers' strike. At the same time we are now really beginning to feel the keen competition of what is known as "The Riga Deal." The forests in Russia are just being exploited and this lumber comes in direct competition with the lumber shipped from the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In the past ten years the transatlantic shipments from New Brunswick ports have decreased some two hundred and four million, or in other words, in the year 1900 there was shipped from the Province of New Brunswick four hundred and eighty-nine million feet of spruce deals, scantling, &c. In the year 1911 this shipment was reduced to two hundred and eighty-five million feet of spruce deals and scantling. The shipments have gradually decreased from year to year, until the past season of 1911, the smallest in the history of the lumber export business in the Province.

However, it might be said that although the transatlantic shipments were materially less last year than ordinarily, the cut of lumber for the winter season of 1910 and 1911, throughout the Province, was fully up to the usual amount. This, taken into consideration along with the small shipments, explains the large amount of sawed lumber on hand and held over for next year.

In reference to stocks held over, these are the largest that have ever been carried over by the lumbermen in the Province, being, by a very conservative estimate, fully 200,000,000 ft. manufactured and on hand at present, compared with stocks held over other years of not more than 100,000,000, or about one-half.

One new feature that should be mentioned in reference to the lumber industry in New Brunswick is, the fact that a new customer has been found in Australia, whither some two or three million ft. were shipped last season.

Shipments to the United States, Boston, New York and Sound Ports, have been virtually about the same as other years, viz.: about 50,000,000 ft. Pulp wood was shipped to the United States to the extent of about 74,000 cords for the past season of 1911, compared with 90,000 cords in 1910.

The repeal of the "Pike Law," so called by the United States, will materially affect the lumber business on the St. John River in New Brunswick. By this law bona fide American citizens were privileged to cut logs in the State of Maine on the head waters of the St. John River, drive the logs to Fredericton and raft them

from there to St. John, and when these logs were manufactured in St. John and Fredericton, this lumber was allowed to enter the United States free of duty. This law was repealed and the repeal went into effect last summer. The lumbermen who have been engaged in this business heretofore will feel the effect this coming season, as all lumber manufactured in the Province of New Brunswick, going into the States, is now subject to duty of \$1.25 per thousand, and 50c. a thousand on shingles, which would be practically about \$5.00 per thousand duty on the cedar in long lumber. The increase of duty on cedar shingles going in to the United States, has nearly put a stop to this industry in New Brunswick.

The outlook for prices and demand for the season of 1912, is not the brightest that could be desired. Taking into consideration the large amount of lumber in stock at present, the large quantity of logs held up in the drives last spring, and the keen competition in the United Kingdom from the Riga deal, leads to a conviction that caution should be the watch-word of all who are engaged in the lumber industry in New Brunswick.

### New Brunswick Crown Land Receipts

The following financial statement shows comparative receipts of the Crown Lands Department of New Brunswick from lumber, etc., during 1911 and 1910.

	1910	1911
Sales of Timber Licenses	4,238.75	2,176.00
Renewal of Timber Licenses	81,057.00	81,206.00
Stumpage	330,360.28	367,679.14
Land Sales	4,188.75	5,440.90
Labor Fund	258.70	146.60
Instalments	56.30	89.50
Deposits for Survey	721.50	1,286.00
Orders of Survey	145.00	459.00
Transfer of Timber Licenses		644.00

Total receipts of the Department from lumber, mining, fishing, etc., were \$528,439 during 1911 and \$494,491 during 1910, an increase for 1911 of \$33,947.

The following statement shows the quantities and kinds of lumber cut from Crown Lands in New Brunswick, for which stumpage bills were rendered during the year ended 31st October, 1911, with the amount of stumpage charged thereon.

Quantity	Kinds of Lumber	Stumpage
228,456,525	s. ft. Spruce and Pine Logs	301,903.57
61,283,920	s. ft. Fir Logs	49,027.13
2,538,744	s. ft. Hardwood Logs	2,031.00
7,256,880	s. ft. Cedar Logs	9,071.10
7,440,156	s. ft. Hemlock Logs	2,976.06
2,433,703	s. ft. Hemlock Logs, peeled	
473,500	s. ft. Poplar Logs	378.80
309,883,428	s. ft.	
1176	cords Wood, (Fire and Pulp)	883.55
223½	cords Hemlock Bark	178.80
82052	pieces Sleepers	2,051.30
3710	pieces Posts	37.10
8499	pieces Telegraph Poles	1,114.95
14360	pieces Boom Poles	290.20
2391	pieces Brackets	23.91
12	cars Barrel Wood	73.47

Total Stumpage... \$370,040.94

### Shipments From New Brunswick Ports

New Brunswick, like the other lumber exporting provinces of Canada, experienced an unsatisfactory year's business during 1911. The exports from St. John for instance declined from 146,564,036 feet in 1910 to 122,184,947 feet in 1911. There was a similarly reduced export from other New Brunswick ports. The depression in the United States and the labor troubles in England, together with a reduced cut, on account of many logs being held up during the spring through lack of water, were the principal contributing causes. Shipments from the port of St. John for 1911 and the three preceeding years were as follows:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.
John E. Moore & Co., Ltd.	43,727,541	48,182,020	47,678,658	36,103,574
W. M. MacKay	40,060,416	42,548,238	46,501,944	36,589,707
George McKean	15,970,059	26,662,679	23,097,386	17,491,666
Alex. Gibson Co.	25,173,212	20,238,517	19,738,343	32,000,000
Others	10,677,743	7,300,000	9,547,705	
	135,608,971	144,931,454	146,564,036	122,184,947

The shipments of lumber from Dalhousie to ports other than Canadian during the year 1911 amounted to 25,685,342 sup. feet of deals, and 22,150 cords of pulp wood; 19,000,000 laths, carried in 36 vessels registering 50,373 tons. In 1910 the total of shipments was 24,000,000 sup. ft.

Approximately 18,000,000 feet of deals were shipped from Hopewell Cape during the year 1911.

The lumber shipments for the port of St. Stephen for eleven months ending Nov. 30 were valued at \$205,929.

The foreign lumber exports of the outports of Moncton for 1911 show a slight falling off compared with 1910. Comparison as follows:

	1910.	1911.
Shediac	\$ 63,721	\$ 23,689
Dorchester	52,460	31,297
Hillsboro	119,700	79,785
Riverside	179,938	224,292
Point Wolfe	4,307	16,783
Waterside	2,776	
Alma	85,280	89,871

### Slight Increase in St. John Exports to United States

Exports of lumber to the United States, from the port of St. John, N.B., for the years 1911 and 1910 were as follows:

Articles	1910	1911	1911, Quarter Ended			
	Total	Total	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Fire Wood	1,461	725		365	360	
Kiln Wood	1,820	202			203	
Laths	348,769	346,051	21,396	124,970	105,474	94,210
Lumber	339,531	352,236	35,125	62,870	101,761	152,479
Pulp Wood	75,318	126,729	269	37,950	51,542	36,967
Railroad Ties	256	1,476	752		723	
Shingles	19,224	42,014	1,894	13,273	7,489	19,358
Spruce Pilings		13,137		803	11,805	529
Staves	554	3,189		310	1,690	1,188
Spruce Plank		260	260			
Telegraph Poles		117			117	
Wood Pulp	385,414	378,540	72,787	85,377	121,200	99,177
Box Wood	325					
Total	1,172,672	1,264,676	132,484	325,918	402,364	403,908

### Reduced Cut in New Brunswick

St. John, N.B., January 9, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

The quantity of logs cut on the St. John River this year will be an average cut. In other parts of New Brunswick such as the Miramichi, operators claim that the cut will be materially reduced. The stocks of manufactured lumber for the English market on hand throughout New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are considerably larger than for some years past. The weather conditions for cutting last fall were good. We have not yet sufficient snow for hauling, so it is quite impossible to say yet whether all the stuff will be brought forward to the streams or not.

The past year has not been a profitable one for the lumber exporters in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Failures and strikes in the United Kingdom dislocated business for some time. Markets declined and ocean freights advanced, which made it very bad for the shippers. It is as yet impossible to form any forecast for 1912. It looks now as if ocean freights would be considerably firmer than for the past few years. The cotton strike now on on the other side must have a bad effect on next year's market.

Yours truly,

JOHN E. MOORE.

### Favorable Weather Conditions in New Brunswick

Nordin, N.B., January 13, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

The logging operations in this district are comparatively small this winter as most of the mill owners hold a considerable quantity of logs over since last year. The weather conditions have, up to now, been very favorable. Very little snow in the woods up to the new year facilitated the yarding, and enough snow for the hauling has now fallen.

The stocks of sawn lumber on hand are very heavy. Several mills are carrying over the greater part of last year's cut.

The English market last year was very dull, and as the freights were steadily increasing during last year most lumbermen found it impossible to make profitable sales. To this has to be added that the driving last spring was extremely expensive in this district. Last year must therefore be considered an unfavorable year for the lumbering industry. The local market, however, was fairly good, and especially hemlock was in good demand.

In regard to the outlook for business during 1912, it is still too early to say anything definite. One feature, however, which must influence the business, is that the freights seem to be still higher than last year. Ship-owners on the other side ask 50 sh. or more for deal cargoes Miramichi-England, as compared with 37/6 early last spring.

Yours truly,

THE SWEDISH CANADIAN LUMBER CO. LTD.

Transatlantic shipments from the Province of New Brunswick, dating from the years 1909 up to the present were as follows:

1900	489,000,000 ft.	1906	420,000,000 ft.
1901	398,000,000 ft.	1907	355,000,000 ft.
1902	445,000,000 ft.	1908	324,000,000 ft.
1903	388,000,000 ft.	1909	325,000,000 ft.
1904	358,000,000 ft.	1910	327,000,000 ft.
1905	343,000,000 ft.	1911	285,000,000 ft.

## Foreign Lumber Consumption in N.S.

Nearly One Million Dollars Worth Imported Annually - Much of Which Could be Produced at Home

By J. B. Whitman

To give the actual quantity of the various kinds of timber used in domestic consumption in Nova Scotia is rather a difficult task, for notwithstanding that lumber and wood are imported and used so extensively, the very prevalence of this importation is one of the main reasons why we know so little about it. We accept the things of everyday life as a matter of course and do not bother with concrete facts as to how or why they come about.

We might safely say that so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, there are but few exceptions when she really needs to go outside of her own borders for wood, for the products of her forests embrace a variety of kinds, suitable for many specified purposes. Nova Scotia produces wood for any purpose ranging from a wharf to a piano. Of course in the manufacture of a piano a number of foreign woods are used, but the writer has been told that they are not really necessary and that Nova Scotia wood is suitable but foreign wood gives the sales-agent something more to talk about when trying to make a sale.

Notwithstanding that Nova Scotia is a country of wood as well as a country of gold, iron, fish, fruit and coal, it is a matter of surprise that the import of foreign wood is as large as it is. The actual facts of the case go to show that whether the necessity exists or not, the importation certainly goes on notwithstanding the fact that there are other outlets for the money that the little "Province by the Sea" takes in so plentifully from her mines, her forests, her fisheries and her fruits. A redeeming feature, however, is that some of the wood is exported again in the shape of the finished product.

During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, Nova Scotia imported directly, nearly twenty million feet of lumber and to this is to be added another quantity imported indirectly through the port of St. John, N.B. The total quantity cost when laid down at the point of manufacture and consumption is nearly one million dollars.

### The Uses of Imported Lumber

The matter of the annual export of lumber can easily be understood for the world markets are open and ready to take immense quantities, but the question of the import of such a comparatively large quantity provides food for thought. The questions that arise are, "It is partly necessary and it is used for shipbuilding, railway cars, bridges and for finishing and ornamental work." The kinds are chiefly hard pine, oak, white ash, whitewood, cherry, cypress and mahogany, with a small quantity of boxwood, lignum vitae, ebony and African teak. Nova Scotia does not produce wood that is suitable for some of the purposes for which hard pine is used, viz.: spars, yards and beams for ships and where length and size are both required, as in girders for bridges and large buildings. With regard to oak and white ash, both ought to be eliminated from the importation, as they can be grown very successfully at home, but while they can be imported at present prices, there will not be any active move to plant Nova Scotia areas with these trees.

However, the price of these woods is likely to advance in the very near future, for several reasons, chief among which are the increasing demand and the diminishing supply. Active measures will then have to be taken to reforest with these valuable woods and the part of wisdom would be to commence now, so that when scarcity and high prices come, provision will have been made to meet them. Most of the other varieties imported are used for finishing and ornamental purposes, and do not enter into any economic scheme of prices being ruled by supply and demand. It is probable that prices of some of the ornamental woods may become less, particularly of mahogany, for there are large areas of this wood to draw from and as transportation facilities are extended more and more into the centres of the producing districts, the price will not be likely to advance.

The use of most of the other kinds of ornamental woods depends largely on the prosperity of the country; for increased prosperity means increased use of foreign and valuable woods.

Unless the kinds above mentioned are applied to some new and different uses, the quantity imported will not increase rapidly, but should be in proportion, to wealth and population.

About one-half of the whole importation of foreign wood coming into Nova Scotia is used in the manufacture of railway cars, and as the Western Provinces must have these cars, this is one of the things that should be fostered by every possible means, for it seems to be one of the ways by which Nova Scotia can get a return from the West for the money that has to go there for wheat and for some of the cream of her population. No effort should be spared by both government and people to develop and increase this great and growing industry. Railway cars are unlike many other manufactured articles, for there is no transportation charge when they are ready for market.

The province of Nova Scotia has, in round numbers, half a million people. She exports annually some three hundred and forty million feet of lumber, uses for domestic purposes about eighty-five million feet and imports about twenty million feet, making a grand total of four hundred and forty-five millions—being an annual handling of lumber of eight hundred and ninety feet per head of her population. This considered with the other industries, ought to be a pretty good showing.

### Large Imports of Pulp and its Products

Notwithstanding that these figures show the lumber trade of the province to be in a healthy condition both as to exports and imports, there is one line of which not much has been said, namely, the pulp trade. The value of the finished product imported into Nova Scotia in the shape of books and papers and all other manufactures from wood pulp, is a large item. But here again the province is about to come into her own by the manufacture of wood pulp and its exportation. At the present this is already true, as to the partly finished product, but later undoubtedly the finished product will be exported in quantities that will place this industry on a par with the largest and most important of those that depend on the natural resources of the country. Then, if to the quantity of lumber for each individual of the

population there is added the amount of pulp that will be produced, the showing will be greatly increased.

This is no idle dream, for the manufacture has already begun in good earnest, and while the figures of the present production could not be obtained, they are substantial and increasing, the province having some six mills in operation, with the prospect of having two more of good size built in the near future.

Although Nova Scotia is next to the smallest province of the Dominion, there is no reason why she should not rank in importance with the largest for importance does not always mean quantity produced, but may mean quantity per acre or quantity per head of the population, and quality is also to be considered.

In conclusion perhaps a word should be said about the wood that is imported as finished product—represented by furniture, including pianos and organs, wagons and sleighs, farming utensils, toys and fishing rods. A part of this could be classed as foreign, while the remaining portion of it comes from the other provinces. Yet all this adds to the volume of the trade in wood and should be included in the amount of total import. But of this it would be very difficult if not impossible to get at even the approximate figures.

## Nova Scotia Lumber Trade in 1911

Many Disturbing Factors Prevented the Industry from Enjoying Prosperity—Depression in U.S. Markets

By T. N. McGrath

The goddess of luck did not beam as expansively on the lumbermen of Nova Scotia in the year 1911 as was her wont, writes T. N. McGrath in the Halifax Herald. To state the case briefly, the lumber season of 1911 was not a success. At least this is what the high minds in the business in this province will tell you, and if any one ought to know, they should.

While the season has not been what might be called a distinct failure, it has not shown the satisfying results of other years. Nevertheless, if there have been more successful years, there have been distinctly more unsuccessful ones. So that taking it all in all the lumberman isn't doing much grumbling. Rather he is inclined to bear the oppressions of the goddess of chance with patience and fortitude and with something of philosophy, for if he is heard to murmur at all his mumblings sound something like this, "it might have been worse."

There are, of course, reasons why the past season has not been a successful one from the lumberman's standpoint. In the first place, there was a great scarcity of rain during the early part of the season, and as a consequence the water in the streams remained at a very low ebb, thus preventing operators from getting all their drives out. A percentage of last winter's cut is still in the woods.

Then again, the British and United States markets have been away below normal, leaving the South American and West Indies markets to fill in the hole in the lumberman's exchequer.

There are in reality four markets for Nova Scotia lumber. South America is the principal mainstay of western Nova Scotia. In the central part of the province most of the lumber goes to the United States; while the mills along the I. C. R. and eastern shore, ship chiefly to the British market. During the past season, however, the mills along the eastern shore have been idle.

The South American market, which is in reality the mainstay of the biggest lumber operators in Nova Scotia, has been about normal during the past year. But, as has been intimated, the output for this market has been greatly restricted by a scarcity of water. There has been sufficient water to float the logs down the streams. But in reality it was the curtailment in supply which kept the market normal. Had there been good driving there would have been a poorer market, because there would have been more logs than were required. The market would have been glutted.

The prospects for next season in the tropical markets is said to be exceptionally bright. More inquiries are being received at the offices of the big lumber concerns than ever before. There appear to be more opportunities in fact for selling lumber in these markets now, but values haven't as yet been placed.

The cut of logs this year will be much smaller than in other years, chiefly on account of the large amount left over from the past season.

The lumber cut for 1911 will amount to at least 400,000,000 superficial feet. Prices were not quite so good as in 1910, and there was some delay in getting out the logs owing to the low river levels, 200,000,000 was exported; the remainder was made up of cord-wood, colliery timber, fence posts and pulp logs.

Exports of lumber, etc., from the United States Consular District of Halifax, N.S., for the years 1911 and 1910 were as follows:

	1911	1910
Laths ... ..	\$ 57,080.67	\$ 32,594.02
Lumber ... ..	371,750.85	370,396.56
Pulpwood ... ..	91,675.91	6,298.22
Hemlock bark ... ..	227.00	



## Quebec's Exports Undergoing Change

### Totals Remain Stationary But Items Fluctuate— Exports of Manufactured Articles Increasing

From the accompanying table secured from the American Consulate at Quebec by the Canada Lumberman, it appears that the total of the exports of forest products from Quebec was practically the same in 1911 as in 1910, the latter year 1911 showing only the trifling increase of \$266,83 over 1910.

There were however notable changes in the various items classed under that heading, which it will be interesting to note, and the chief interest relates to the exports of pulp wood and wood pulp. For the first time in the history of this consular district do the exports of wood pulp to the United States almost equal those of pulp wood, the former aggregating in value \$1,273,868, the latter \$1,290,500. It is significant to note also, that the exports of the wood decreased from \$1,702,644 in 1910 to \$1,290,500 in 1911, while those of wood pulp increased from \$765,131 in 1910 to \$1,273,868 in 1911, or more than \$500,000. The exports of pulp in 1905 had a value of only \$29,704, showing the remarkable increase as an article of export since that year.

Newsprint likewise shows a notable increase, which was exported to the value of \$211,616 in 1911 as against \$173,561 in 1910, giving an increase of over \$38,000.

Rough lumber on the other hand shares the fate of pulp-wood, as the exports of this article fell off from \$723,288 in 1910 to \$616,261 in 1911, or more than \$100,000. Clapboards were not exported at all in 1911, but the exports of deals slightly increased over 1910, showing a value of \$74,822 in 1911, as against \$72,950 in 1910. The exports of laths likewise show an increase of \$15,700 for 1911, but those of shingles a decrease of \$27,724, as do likewise railroad ties, which fell from \$29,895 in 1910 to \$21,672 in 1911.

As a general conclusion it may therefore be stated that the exports from this district of the manufactures of wood show the greatest increase, while those of the raw material or semi-manufactured articles show a decreased exportation.

The total of these exports for both years remains stationary.

Following is a comparative statement of the declared exports of lumber from the United States Consular District of Quebec during 1910 and 1911:

Articles	1910 Value	1911 Value	1911 Increase	1911 Decrease
Balsam fir . . . .	7193.33	2259.55		4933.78
Clapboards . . . .	4065.40			4065.40
Deals . . . . .	72950.72	74822.13	1871.41	
Laths . . . . .	36975.48	52696.45	15720.97	
Paper, newsprint	173561.46	211616.14	38054.68	
Pulp Wood . . . .	170264.71	1290500.48		412144.23
Wood Pulp . . . .	765131.34	1273868.68	508737.38	
Lumber, rough . .	723288.10	616261.73		107026.37
Railroad ties . . .	29895.97	21672.85		8223.12
Shingles . . . . .	38264.15	10539.48		27724.67
Totals . . . . .	\$3553970.66	\$3554237.49	\$564384.40	564117.57
<b>Total Exports, Quebec</b>				
	1910			1911
Forest Exports . .	\$3,553,970.66	Forest Exports . .	\$3,554,237.49	
Miscellaneous . . .	1,339,580.11	Miscellaneous . . .	876,091.44	
Total . . . . .	\$4,893,550.11	Total	\$4,430,329.44	

### Montreal Lumber Trade Looks Promising

Montreal wholesale firms report a good year's trade during 1911, with a large amount of lumber going into consumption, particularly of common spruce and pine. New Brunswick spruce competed keenly with spruce from the province of Quebec, with the result that prices inclined to be easy. Quotations in pine however, held fairly well throughout the year. Present appearances point to a slight stiffening in prices, owing to the low water during the past summer. Stocks at the mills too, are low; and although there is a fair quantity of dry lumber on hand in Montreal, when the demand again sets in there will probably soon be a shortage. In one or two lines it was complained that owing to excessive competition, it was hard to get even a moderate margin of profit, but even here a rise in values is looked for.

The hardwood trade picked up very well. The local demand for birch—especially birch flooring—was very good, and in some instances stocks were kept for home use instead of being exported. During the past five years the position in this wood has been reversed, and the domestic consumption is now greater than that for export.

Both in soft woods and hardwoods the outlook for the current

year is very bright, not only for increased requirements but also for higher prices.

The outstanding feature of the export trade from the port of Montreal was the continued decline in the quantity shipped. The total of 103,473,220 feet B.M. showed a falling off of 14,408,373 feet B.M., the reduction being chiefly in pine. The predominant factors in the market were increased competition from the Baltic and the labor strikes in Great Britain. White pine formed about 75 per cent. of the exports, and not being subject to Russian competition, prices held firmly pretty well throughout the year; red pine, on the other hand, met large shipments from the Baltic, with the result that quotations inclined to give way. The Russian descriptions were imported into Great Britain at a lower cost than the Canadian wood, and naturally the tendency was to force prices down.

Another feature of last year's trading was the large quantity of cheaper grades shipped. This was due to the higher level of quotations ruling in Canada for white pine, particularly for the best grades; British consumers apparently were not prepared to pay these prices, and in consequence bought lower qualities.

Prices for hardwoods were easy during the summer, but they strengthened in the fall, largely in sympathy with the rise in freights. The shipments of birch increased. The spruce market was, on the whole, of a rather shaky character.

The great disturbing influence was the strikes in Liverpool and other British ports. They completely upset the arrangements of the shippers, who were unable during the balance of the season to bring affairs back to their normal condition. Though the general tendency is for exports to decrease from the port, last year's decline was in a large degree attributable to the impossibility of getting shipments away during the latter part of the season.

As far as can be judged, the outlook for next season is not particularly cheerful. This is owing to a threatened big increase in freights by the steamship companies, whose agents are talking of a stiff addition to charges. These rates would have to be, in turn, added to the cost of lumber, and exporters, who have to meet the world's competition in the British markets, fear that, if the freights increase to any appreciable extent, trade will be considerably curtailed. Last year shipments on deal ends were put up, and instead of a two-thirds rate, shippers had to pay full charges, with a consequent decline in this part of the lumber business.

Complaints were made during the year as to the accommodation at the harbor, the exporters stating they have not sufficient room to handle the lumber expeditiously and economically. The railway companies have been able to reduce the cost of dealing with goods at the dock by 50 per cent., in consequence of being afforded greater facilities, but the lumber companies find their expenses of shipping largely increased on account of their conveniences being curtailed. This, in addition to the car shortage practically throughout the season, made the work of shippers more than usually difficult.

Mainly owing to the extensive building operations, the retail demand for lumber in Montreal during the past year was exceptionally brisk, there being a good general demand for all descriptions. At the commencement of the season heavy stocks had accumulated, and those were gradually reduced owing to the large sales. Competition, however, was very keen, and prices were closely cut; but, taking the year as a whole, firms had very little to complain of. In one or two special lines trade was rather dull towards the end of the season, but there were exceptional reasons for this slackness. The comparatively mild weather of the winter allowed building operations to be carried on until a late date, and this stimulated the demand for all kinds of lumber.

There is general optimism as to next season. This is founded on a belief in the continuance of the industrial expansion and the knowledge that many new large buildings and also residences are contemplated. Stocks, too, are lower, and under these circumstances an advance in prices is not unlikely.

### Exports from Montreal

The following is the statement of shipments of wood goods by leading exporters from the Port of Montreal during the seasons of 1911 and 1910:

	Feet 1911	Feet 1910
Watson & Todd, Limited . . . . .	30,663,444	34,684,863
Robert Cox & Co. . . . .	13,296,102	20,181,398
W. & J. Sharples . . . . .	10,222,326	11,014,202
J. Burstall & Co. . . . .	9,334,797	10,501,571
E. M. Nicholson . . . . .	9,134,954	8,659,361
E. H. Lemay . . . . .	7,208,343	8,341,101
Dobell, Beckett & Co. . . . .	4,930,711	3,640,841
Cox, Long & Co. . . . .	2,431,104	2,448,189
Railway, Steamship Lines and Small Shippers . . .	16,251,439	16,883,870
Total . . . . .	103,473,220	116,355,396
Shipments, 1910 . . . . .		116,355,396
Shipments, 1911 . . . . .	103,473,220	
Shortage . . . . .		12,882,176



# The Year's Trade in New England

Too Much Politics for the Good of the Trade—General Business Conditions Healthy—The 1912 Outlook

By H. B. Shepard, President of Shepard and Morse, Boston

We have found during the past year that business has been considerably injured in this section of the country, owing, we think, quite largely to the political agitation centering at Washington, also to the activity of the Attorney-General and his assistants in prosecuting cases against the various large combinations of capital in our country. Notwithstanding the fact that our general business conditions have been good and healthy, that crops have been quite satisfactory, taken as a whole, and that there is quite a natural growth in New England, as elsewhere in the United States, nevertheless the tendency to expand, which naturally helps to make an active demand for lumber, as well as for other commodities, seems to have been entirely lacking during the past year, we think largely because these large combinations of capital have not felt at all like extending their business or branching out into new lines in any way.

We have found of course, a good, fair, steady demand for lumber, and when we look over last year's business as compared with that of the previous year, we think as a whole the volume will compete favorably. At all events there is very little falling off in the amount of business done, still in many cases prices have shown a tendency to sag somewhat and competition has been sharp, and we think lumbermen as a rule feel that the percentage of profit this last year has not been what it should, as it needs some expansion of business and a little more demand than supply, to allow the general lumberman to obtain a good fair profit, and this extra demand has been entirely lacking during the past year.

## Eastern Shingles Had a Good Year

Of course, there have been exceptions to this rule, for instance eastern cedar shingles, which were selling very low in 1910, advanced considerably in price in 1911, and the supply has been hardly up to the demand. This is largely explained by the fact that shingles were so plentiful in 1910 that many people curtailed their output or did not manufacture at all, and when the price began to advance in 1911 it was rather too late to increase the output materially, consequently we have seen an advance during the past year of 25 and 50 cents per thousand on eastern cedar shingles.

On the other hand, shingles from the western coast, mostly from the State of Washington have been plentiful, whereas it has been customary to obtain 25 cents per thousand more for the western coast red cedar shingles in this market, than for the eastern white cedar shingles, this year we have seen just the reverse. Red cedar shingles have been selling probably from ten to twenty-five cents per thousand less than the white cedar, very largely because the large duty now in force against Canadian shingles almost entirely shut off the supply from British Columbia, and the knowledge that this was likely to occur stimulated the shingle manufacturers in Washington to increase their output, and they have very much overdone that class of business, with the result as stated.

Also eastern spruce lumber has been in good demand, and during the past year there has been no surplus supply, consequently prices have ruled high, as compared with the general average price.

## Improvement in White Pine Lower Grades

The supply of white pine box boards in the east has seemed to have been very heavily drawn upon, and the supply is virtually exhausted, and as this condition also prevails through Minnesota and Wisconsin and that section of the country, the demand for Canadian box lumber has been largely increased and prices have advanced from one to two dollars per thousand in that commodity during the past six months. We think the Canadian lumbermen during 1910 accumulated a very large quantity of the lower grades of white pine, which were reduced several dollars in price and still could not be marketed. This year, owing to the conditions above stated, they have been able to market a very large portion of this surplus common lumber in the United States, and at better prices than they could in 1910. The better grades of white pine lumber have held their own during this past year with slight advances, in fact looking back for a number of years, there has hardly ever been a time when the white pine higher grades of lumber have slackened in price, and in most years they have shown an advance which has not weakened but which seemed steadily to increase from year to year.

Conditions this winter seem to show a fair volume of business, comparing favorably with previous years. The weather has been such that business has not been checked until the last two weeks by any cold or bad weather, and we think the sales will average well as compared with 1910, still there is no life, or jump, or snap

in it, and no chance to obtain a good margin. Everyone is held down close to cost in marketing their goods.

Southern pine, of the lower grades, has been in good demand for the past six months, and the price has gradually increased and shippers of roofers and other coarser grades have been filled with orders, and could not make shipment promptly. This has helped also the situation of coarse lumber in Canada. In making inquiries of different lumbermen, we find there is a general feeling of being fairly satisfied with conditions, but a disappointment that margins have not been better.

## The Outlook for 1912 Trade

We think the feeling for the coming year is not probably optimistic, although we do not believe lumbermen in this section expect any drop in prices in any of the staple commodities, unless it might be in some articles of which there was a large supply with small demand.

It would seem the financial community is feeling the same, because money conditions are very easy in this section, and money is freely loaned on six months time, and even a year in some cases at nearly the lowest going rates which are asked for shorter periods, and evidently bankers do not expect great activity for the coming year which would call for large amounts of money, thereby largely increasing its value.

We, however, fail to find anyone who feels that we shall have a particularly bad business year, or that there will be any falling off from the amount of prosperity we have been favored with during the past year, but until Congress has shown that it is going to deal reasonably with the tariff, and so handle trust legislation that the large interests may feel that they can safely expand without danger of further prosecution by the government, which would be brought about by a clearer definition of the anti-trust laws and the laws pertaining to interstate commerce, we hardly think that any expansion in business will take place, and until our next presidential election is over, and the business community in general becomes satisfied with the result of this election, we think we must expect to continue about as we have for the past year or two, without any great change.

After these matters are satisfactorily settled, we can see no reason why the country should not enter upon another era of prosperity, with increased business, and advanced prices, both in commodities, and stocks and bonds, which would tend to make everyone feel more prosperous and contented than they are at the present time.

## Timber Measured at Quebec During 1911

The following comparative statement of timber, measured and culled at Quebec during 1911 is furnished by the Supervisor of Cullers' Office:—

	1909 Cubic Feet	1910 Cubic Feet	1911 Cubic Feet
Waney White Pine . . . . .	738,840	541,440	964,440
White Pine . . . . .	57,520	10,720	10,680
Red Pine . . . . .	8,680	21,920	27,720
Oak . . . . .	568,960	256,680	133,280
Elm . . . . .	108,080	246,920	221,680
Ash . . . . .	520	1,400	120
Birch and Maple . . . . .	60,840	44,400	71,560
Square Hickory . . . . .			120
Total . . . . .	1,543,440	1,123,480	1,429,600

## Remarkable Pulp Development

When it is stated that more money was invested last year alone in Canadian pulp, paper and lumber concerns than in the whole of the previous ten years, one can form some idea as to the marvellous development that is taking place in connection with the resources of our forest, says the Quebec Chronicle. During the year 1911, a sum of no less than \$123,000,000 was invested in these industries, as a result of fifty-nine incorporations. Of these, forty-nine were new companies, with a capitalization of about \$90,000,000. Besides these, ten old companies increased their capitalization or were re-incorporated. These represented a capital of \$33,000,000. We do not believe that so large a sum was invested in any of the other great national resources of the Dominion.

## Canada's Pulp Exports

The United States government returns for the eleven months ending November 30, 1911, state that during that time the States imported from Canada 100,553,642 pounds of paper, valued at \$1,876,843, while the importations from other countries only amounted to 9,000,000 pounds. In wood pulp they imported a total of about 493,000,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 50,000,000 pounds, over the previous year, and over 150,000,000 above the figures for 1909.

## Newfoundland Lumbering in 1911

### Two Large Companies Manufacturing for Export—Pulp and Paper Output being Doubled— Outlook Promising

Two mills only were operating lumber in Newfoundland to any large extent for export in 1911,—The Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company at Point Leamington, cutting approximately 5,000,000 feet; and The New Lands Lumber Company, at Norris' Arm,—also about 5,000,000 feet. The next largest mills are operated by the Horwood Lumber Company of St. John's, N. F., at Dog Bay and Campbellton,—whose combined output would be around 4,000,000 feet annually, which is consumed in the home trade. There are some hundred of smaller mills all around the coast, but no other large operation.

Some ten years ago Mr. Lewis Miller, a Scotch lumberman, built immense mills at Millertown and Glenwood, but he did not operate long before he sold out to the Newfoundland Timber Estates, Ltd., who remained in business for a few years, when they sold their largest property to the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Ltd., The Harmsworth London Co., for a pulp proposition. This latter company started operations in connection with their pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls in 1909, and have cut annually about 60,000 cords of spruce and fir for consumption in their mills. Last year the cut was doubled, owing to the fact that large extensions, which mean considerably increased output of pulp and paper, were being installed; and from 1912 onwards they will cut 130,000 cords of pulp wood annually. The production of the mills at Grand Falls, so far, has been as follows:

	Pulp	Paper
1910.. . . .	22,000 tons, wet.	20,000 tons
1911.. . . .	26,500 tons, wet.	28,000 tons
1912, Est. . . . .	33,000 tons, wet.	36,000 tons
1912, Est. . . . .	33,000 tons, wet.	60,000 tons

at which rate of production it will probably settle down as a regular output.

The other pulp proposition at present in Newfoundland is operated by the A. E. Reed Company, Ltd.—also an English company—whose plant is at Bishop's Falls, some twelve miles below Grand Falls on the Exploits' River. They started manufacturing in February, 1911, and their production for 1911 was 20,000 tons wet weight, which will be increased to 60,000 tons, wet weight, in 1912 and the future, annually. They will consume some 30,000 cords of spruce and fir annually.

Rumors of other pulp mills are being talked of—one on the Gander River, and another on the Humber River on the West coast. No doubt in another generation there will be many more such mills constructed, for the country is rich in spruce which has been proved to furnish the best quality of pulp-wood. Though the size of the wood is small, the quality is excellent, the largest diameter averaging twelve inches, and the general run of the wood averaging 6 to 10 inches. The pine of the country runs up to 30 inches diameter, but the average is around 18 inches, and there is a fair proportion of pine in some parts of the Island.

## Newfoundland Enjoying Prosperity

### Local Consumption of Lumber Greater than in Any Previous Year—Fisheries Brought Good Times to Trade

By R. F. Horwood

Newfoundland enjoyed great prosperity in 1911, the revenue being in excess of any former year, and the trade conditions generally, being very satisfactory.

The trade of this Island depends largely upon the ocean harvest, and Neptune was very kind to the oldest colony during the past several years, but particularly in 1911. The cod fishery is the principal source from which the colony derives her revenue. Not only did the sea yield its harvest ungrudgingly, but the colony's competitors were at a disadvantage in 1911, the Norwegian supplies being small and badly cured, and the colony's active French competitors being almost out of the race. These prosperous conditions in Newfoundland are largely due to the strict enforcement of the Bait Act, a weapon which the Government has been using for the past ten years, or more, and which has almost paralyzed their competitors, especially the French and American fishermen. The bank fishery depends almost entirely upon Newfoundland bait, and the Newfoundlanders have come to realize that in this matter they hold the key of the situation, and are using it. There are small stocks of fish now for the Colony to market, the greater part of the catch for 1911 having been sold most favorably.

The conditions detailed, of course, re-act upon the lumber business, and as a consequence the local consumption of lumber for 1911 was probably the largest in the history of the colony. No adequate figures are available, however, to tabulate what is the actual consumption locally. The export of lumber is but small, the largest in any year not exceeding 20,000,000 feet, and this goes mostly to the Argentine Republic. Prices on most grades of lumber advanced locally from \$2 to \$4 per M. during the year 1911. There has been an upward tendency in prices for some years, but only slightly discernible until the past year. The Colony affords no opportunity for largely exploiting the lumber business, as there is no workable group of timber anywhere that will warrant a large outlay for manufacture. Pine grows in scattered conditions among spruce and balsam (known locally as fir), the latter trees not attaining any large size. In an endeavor to make lumber in large quantities at various points during the past ten years a great deal of money has been lost in Newfoundland, and it is not likely that any other attempt will be made to manufacture lumber on a large scale. Newfoundland will never be a lumber exporting country to any extent and in the view of some people, the time is not far distant when she will be an importer, due to the fact that much of the timber land in the country is being used for pulp production. The outlook is that much more will be so utilized in the near future.

The timber of the country lends itself admirably to the manufacture of pulp, and Newfoundland pulp has attained an enviable record for quality in European and United States markets. Two large pulp mills are already in operation, with a combined output of 350 tons per day. Other smaller mills are in course of erection, or in contemplation. In connection with the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company's plant a paper mill has also been established with a capacity of about 200 tons per day. This latter pulp and paper mill is one of the largest in the world, utilizing about 15,000 h.p. at present.

The winter set in very severe in Newfoundland, and it is not an easy country in which to lumber, as the climatic changes are very abrupt. The lumberman can never depend upon his roads, and frequently large falls of snow cause him expense. It is not unusual for a sudden thaw to take place in the middle of winter with a resulting flood that hangs up everything for a time. Logging is being pushed vigorously, both for pulp and lumber purposes, but the output of lumber will probably not be as large as in former years, as some of the large mills have closed down.

### Prosperous Year for Newfoundland

The past year was the most prosperous in the history of Newfoundland. The total imports and exports for the year amounted to \$25,359,000, as compared with \$22,500,000 last year. The pulp and paper industry proved so satisfactory that the companies now operating in the island have decided to further enlarge their plants. The Harmsworth Company is now building a second paper mill, which will make this establishment the largest in the world, and when this is completed early in 1912 their present output will be doubled. The Albert Reed Company are also enlarging their plant so as to double its capacity. They are also planning to begin the construction of a paper mill during 1912.

Another English concern has acquired large timber limits near Bay of Islands, on the west coast, paying upward of \$500,000 for the property. At the present time they are negotiating with the Government to secure water powers which will enable them to operate pulp and paper mills.

The export of pulp and paper for the fiscal year which ended June 30, was \$1,500,000, or practically the same as the mineral exports of the island for the past year. A feature of the pulp and paper industry is that numbers of the fishermen are given employment in the forests and mills during the winter months when previously they were idle.

Undeveloped as the colony is in comparison with its dormant resources, the prosperity in recent years compares favorably with the progress made in any other part of the empire. In a period of ten years Newfoundland increased its trade by 115 per cent.; its lumber and mineral output nearly trebled; the revenue was doubled; and the population advanced by 10 per cent. A loan of nearly £1,000,000 is in course of expenditure by the government on branch railways, and in every direction—commercial, industrial and administrative—vitality and enterprise are abundantly evident.

### A Linderman "Dovetale"

The Canadian Linderman Company Limited, Woodstock, Ont., have prepared a unique souvenir which has been sent out to their friends. It is in the form of a dainty booklet in brown cover with a colored illustration of the taper wedge dovetail produced by their machine. An attractively printed folder is included in an envelope which is attached inside the book. The whole is neatly put up in a brown mailing folder and is entitled "A Dove Tale." This little remembrance of their friends in the trade will serve forcibly to bring home the fact that everything which the company produces is unique, both for its excellence of material and for the splendid manner in which it performs its work.

### Illustrated Shoepack Catalogue

A. C. Todd, of Meaford, Ont., has just issued an illustrated catalogue showing complete lines of his well-known "Polar Bear" Brand of Oil-tanned Shoepacks. Mr. Todd has earned a reputation in the manufacture of leather during the past thirty years which assures the shoepack trade of the excellence of his goods.

# The Prairie Lumber Trade During 1911

**Remarkable Invasion of United States Products Caused Widespread Price Cutting  
—Lateness of Crop Caused Tight Money and Poor Trade—The 1911 Outlook**

The year 1911 was a most remarkable year in the lumber trade of the prairies. Viewed from the standpoint of the wholesale dealer in home products and the manufacturer of lumber, the year was not a prosperous one. In retail circles the volume of trade was greater than ever before but in a financial sense the year was far from a favorable one. Prices ruled considerably lower than the average, the manufacturers to the east and west of the prairies finding it necessary to cut prices to a most unprofitable extent owing to the low schedules quoted by the importers of sawed lumber from the United States. The result of these circumstances was a most unsettled condition of the markets, particularly in the larger centres.

Competition in the lumber trade has been quite as keen as ever before, despite the great increase of the scope of the market and the increasing opportunities to sell lumber. In a few cases price wars were carried on for short periods in some of the smaller towns. There has been little real competition from mail-order houses although country dealers have been obliged in many cases to cope with quotations from such sources. The results have been more in the nature of inconvenience and trouble for the yard-man than any material loss of business. Generally speaking, little difficulty has been experienced in selling lumber in the face of the figures submitted by the mail-order houses.

A feature of the year has been the rapid increase of sales territory on the prairies due to the large number of new branches of the railroads which have been opened for traffic. The line-yard companies have shown their ability to keep abreast of the development in this line as the prompt opening of one, two or three yards in even the smallest of the new towns will testify. The number of new yards opened has been very large.

## Crop Situation Affected Trade

The outcome of the crop situation had a most depressing effect upon the lumber trade, which in common with all other lines of business in the west hinges upon this issue. The grain was several weeks late in ripening, the threshing season, late as it was, was very unfavorable and the cold weather of mid-November all tended to make up a most unfavorable situation. The railway facilities proved entirely inadequate to the task of moving the grain with even a reasonable promptness, and the result has been financial stagnation in the lumber trade. At no time for a number of years have country collections been so unfavorable as during the latter three months of 1911. The inability to move the grain and get the returns for it has left the farmers in a position where, as a rule, they are unable to buy more lumber or to pay for what they had bought earlier. Money for this reason was very tight throughout the entire fall season and these arduous conditions are now only commencing to grow easier.

The year 1911 had many favorable elements bearing upon the trade in general and the prairie trade in particular. Immigration was heavy, building in all lines in the cities was very brisk, and railroad expansion was all that could be desired,—these and other conditions all tended to make the year a prosperous one but the unusual combination of circumstances in connection with the crop brought the year to a close in the midst of conditions that could only be called unfavorable.

## Retail Trade Had Active Year

A redeeming feature of the situation throughout the year was the activity of retail trade in the cities. The activity was most noticeable in the larger centres, such as Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Saskatoon and other rapidly growing cities and towns. Building at such points has been very active and retail buying of lumber consequently very brisk.

The year 1912 opens with the tide of favorable conditions setting strongly toward it and there are strong probabilities that the setting in of the less rigorous weather will mark the beginning of a season of great activity and better values. The prophecy is being freely made that the spring will develop the heaviest demand that the prairie trade has yet experienced. The probabilities as to better prices are founded chiefly upon the upward tendency of prices in the markets of United States, particularly on the Pacific coast, from which sections most of the shipments into the prairies are made. As there is no doubt that the low values existing in those markets have governed the prairie trade, so it is apparent that any increase in values in that direction will have immediate and similar results upon the prairie business, as there is no doubt that the Canadian

manufacturers are anxious to cease the slaughter methods to which they have been obliged to resort to meet the American competition.

The circumstances upon which is founded the forecast of an exceptional activity in the prairie trade are summed up in the statement that the business of two seasons will be crowded into one. It was confidently expected that the autumn of the year just ended would see a considerable activity, that there would be a brisk demand and that, not only would a great deal of the business be on a cash basis, but that the country buyers would wipe out a great volume of the accounts standing on the books of the retail dealers. No such conditions materialized. The crop was late in ripening by several weeks and the winter setting in very early, there was no time for building. It might then be said that, as far as the country business is concerned, there was no fall trade in lumber. The farmers were so late in receiving returns for their grain that money was more than ordinarily scarce until well into December. In every sense the fall season might be described as a more than ordinarily unfavorable one.

## Good Outlook for Building Trade

It is therefore apparent that the building, which under ordinary circumstances would have been done during the fall, remains yet to be done. It is safe to say that much the greater portion of it will not be started until March, although the yards will no doubt begin to stock up before that time in expectation of the spring business. It is also apparent that in addition to the building which has been left from the fall, there will be the great volume of building which the spring months is bound to develop under ordinary conditions. Adding the two together, it will be seen that the prairie country's needs in the way of lumber will reach the highest mark and will make the most prosperous and most active spring season yet experienced in the retail and wholesale trade.

In a financial sense, the outlook is quite as bright and much the same conditions govern. The crop was a good "money crop"—while the grade was of a low average, good prices reigned and the net result of the crop in dollars and cents has been quite up to the average. The country buyer will spend the money in the spring which he would have exchanged for lumber last fall had conditions been different.

All existing conditions in the prairie trade therefore have a favorable tendency in the direction of a heavy demand and a large volume of collections. Immigration, it is confidently expected, will reach proportions which will surpass the great records established in earlier years. The railway expansion of the past year is a most important factor in figuring the prospects for the trade of 1912. Much new territory with its possibilities for trade has been opened up in 1911 and even greater in extent will be the new country which the new lines and branches will open to the yardman during 1912. There is every indication that building in the cities and other large centres, temporarily quiet because of the cold weather, will be resumed with the breaking of the winter season on a greater scale than ever before. These three elements, added to the conditions outlined in former paragraphs of this article, present an array of facts and circumstances which give every justification for pronounced conditions except under stress of the most unusual events.

## Increasing Output of Prairie Province Spruce

One of the features of the year 1912 will be the more prominent part taken in the prairie trade by the spruce from the woods to the north of the prairies. Two of the largest mills in the west, that of Big River Lumber Company, at Big River, Saskatchewan, and Henry Finger's mill at The Pas will both be sawing for the prairie trade. The spruce from this section is year by year becoming more important in a trade sense.

While the Canadian Northern has opened up a country which is well timbered, the largest and most important timber tracts lie still farther to the north. Much of this territory is still unknown to the timber cruiser and all the lumbering so far done has been the getting of enough logs to supply a few small portable mills. While the total product of the sawmills of the three central provinces is not large when compared with the output of the British Columbia mills, nevertheless the output is considerable. Some idea of the importance of the sawmilling industry in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan may be gathered from the estimates of the output in 1910 of the sawmills in the northern sections by men



actively engaged in the business, and who are familiar with conditions. The total amount of this output was placed at two hundred millions of superficial feet. It is safe to say that the output in 1911 was twenty-five to thirty per cent. greater and that the output of 1912 will practically double that of 1911.

There are prospects of a greater development in the way of lumbering in the Rainy River Country. The Shevlin-Clarke Company built an up-to-date plant at Fort Frances in 1911 and there are rumors of large projects of a similar nature soon to materialize.

### A Good Outlook for 1912 Trade

One of the largest lumber manufacturers in the province of Saskatchewan reports upon the trade of 1911 as follows:

The volume of trade during the year 1911 was greater than during 1910 and profits were better, as a result largely of the increased output. The better grades sold for higher prices during 1911 than during 1910. Stocks of ordinary spruce on hand were a little heavier at the end of the year than a year previous. The markets for shingles and lath were good. The prospects for 1912 seem promising but no one can foretell them exactly, as unfavorable conditions may develop later on. Stocks at present are low in the retail yards. Farmers are expected to have a fair amount of money for building purposes when the season opens. It is also expected that heavy immigration will cause a good demand for lumber both in the cities and in the country.

Another firm in Saskatchewan, manufacturing some 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually reports that the volume of their trade during 1911 was somewhat less than during 1910, by an average of about \$3 per thousand feet. Stocks at the end of the year were heavier than a year previous. The market for shingles and lath was good. The outlook for the lumber trade during 1912 was considered fair.

An important lumber manufacturing company in the province of Manitoba reports that the volume of trade during 1911 was about the same as in 1910 and the profits also were on the same level. Wholesale prices are reported to have decreased during the fall. This company closed the year with their stocks practically all sold out and report that lumbermen in their province are reducing their outputs of logs, because the Rocky Mountain and Pacific slope manufacturers are still slaughtering their surplus stock into Prairie Provinces. Retailers however, are reported to be still maintaining their prices throughout most of the west.

A well-known Alberta firm of lumber manufacturers state that during 1911 the volume of their trade was greater than during 1910 and that their profits were better. They experienced also a better demand during the year and closed it with a very low stock. They considered the outlook for 1912 to be good, and report that the demand for lumber seems to be on the increase.

### Alberta's Vast Pulpwood Resources

The pulpwood resources of the province of Alberta attracted considerable attention during the year 1911 and the opinion was generally developed that as soon as facilities of transportation are provided the province of Alberta will become one of the important pulpwood producing provinces of Canada. Large areas of the province along the western boundary and scattered sections generally, over the northern two-thirds of the province, are covered with stands of white and black spruce, Englemann spruce and Jack pine, tamarac, aspen poplar and cottonwood, all of which are adapted for the manufacture of woodpulp. The "Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada," in a special article dealing with this subject states that the whole country is well watered with large and small lakes and rivers and practically all the timber is near enough to some water course to be accessible. Every district moreover, has sufficient water power capable of development for pulp manufacturing purposes. The lack of transportation facilities is the great obstacle in the way of immediate development. Large areas of this pulpwood moreover are outside of the present leases and therefore unalienated from the Crown, which has adopted, during the past four years, a policy of leasing timber only to those who are prepared to carry on actual operations. The whole territory has been remarkably free from fire and there are practically no untimbered burns or prairies on the whole watershed surrounding Lesser Slave Lake.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has had two parties out examining this territory, during the past summer and their reports will be published in the near future.

### Increasing Imports of United States Lumber

Some idea of the enormous increase in the imports of lumber from the Pacific Coast of the United States into the Prairie Provinces of Canada may be gathered from the statistics recently issued, by A. W. Cooper, secretary of the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association. A total of 6,586,636 feet of lumber was shipped across

the border into Canada during the month of November, 1911, as compared with 594,237 feet during the month of November, 1910.

### Saskatchewan's Lumber Industry Expanding

Specially Written for the Canada Lumberman

Lumbering and wood-working generally forms one of the leading industrial pursuits of Saskatchewan and probably ranks next to agriculture in the ranking of leading industries. While actual figures of the total cut of lumber for the year 1911 are not yet available, a conservative estimate places the amount at well over 100,000,000 feet board measure. In the year 1910, the mills of the province numbering 22, cut 75,931,000 feet board measure, valued at \$1,092,571. A number of small mills have been both opened and shut down during the year, but all the larger mills have been in operation and report an increased production ranging from 8 to 20 per cent. over the previous year.

The Big River Lumber Co. erected a new mill at Crooked Lake. This mill, it is estimated, has a capacity of half a million feet of lumber and 60,000 lath per day and employs upwards of 350 men.

During the year 1911, three large planing mills or sash and door factories commenced operations in this province. These concerns, namely, The Craftsmen Ltd., Regina; Messrs. Cushing Bros., Saskatoon, and Western Manufacturing Co., Moose Jaw, have a total invested capital of \$210,000, and an estimated annual output valued at over \$425,000. These three mills are all of this year's development, and are in addition to some 15 planing mills in operation during the year 1910. A feature of the work of these mills and one which tends to illustrate the development of the province is the fact that the total annual output of all 18 mills which is valued at about \$1,110,000 is totally consumed within the province. Nor is this supply equal to the demand, for many large orders of the year 1911 are at this date yet unfilled, and one planing mill at least, employing about 85 hands, is at present running a double shift working night and day in an endeavor to keep abreast with its orders. In addition to the output of these mills, there is of course, considerable finished wood work brought into the province from the large mills of the east and west.

Several towns of the province are advertising openings for planing mills and no doubt some of these places offer excellent opportunities for the establishment of paying wood-working industries.

Taken as a whole the year 1911 was one of great development and expansion in the wood-working trade of this province, and the future is decidedly bright for those engaged in any way in the production of any class of building material.

An appropriation of \$355,000, an increase of 100,000, for the protection of timber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Territories and the British Columbia Railway belt is included in this year's Dominion Government estimates.

Owing to increased business in the west, The Garlock Packing Company, of Hamilton, Ont., have opened branches in Winnipeg and Vancouver, where a complete stock of Garlock packings and mill supplies will be carried. The Winnipeg branch is located at 117 Market street, with Mr. W. J. Usher as Western Manager, to the Mountains. With Mr. Usher are associated Mr. B. E. Dalzell and Mr. E. C. Medland. The Vancouver branch is under the management of Mr. Arthur R. Bell, who will be assisted by Mr. George Cook.

### Personal News of the Lumber Trade

C. MacRae, of the Alberta Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C., paid an extensive visit to Toronto and other Ontario points during the last two weeks of January.

At the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke County Liberal Association, Mr. F. N. McCrea, M.P., president of the Sherbrooke Lumber Co., was elected honorary president.

Mr. Carl Riordon, managing director, and Mr. Charles Read, secretary-treasurer of the Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, left New York on the Olympic on Jan. 24 for England.

Mr. A. G. Rolston, formerly with the Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Buffalo, has been appointed representative in Ontario for the Goodyear Lumber Co., Buffalo. Mr. Rolston will be located for the present at No. 1 Herman avenue, Toronto, and will make frequent calls upon the trade in the interests of the Goodyear Lumber Company's short and long leaf yellow pine. The Goodyear Company are also extensive operators in Mexican sugar and white pine.

Exports of lumber from the United States Consular District of Kingston, Ont., were valued at \$83,018 during 1911, and \$19,131 during 1910.



### British Columbia's Lumber Output

Last year's output of lumber from the mills of the interior or mountain district of British Columbia is estimated by a competent authority at approximately 300,000,000 feet.

About 90 per cent. of this lumber was shipped to the prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the balance being absorbed by local consumption and by a few shipments to Europe.

The industry suffered greatly owing to a lax interpretation of the Canadian tariff on imported lumber. It is generally believed that this condition will be remedied by a recent ruling of the Minister of Customs who has declared that the tariff must in future be enforced strictly.

The enormous grain crop of the prairies last year in conjunction with the ruling of the Minister of Customs which will reduce American "dumping" is expected to result in a notable increase in this year's production from British Columbia mills.

Official statistics of the cut of lumber during 1911 are not yet at hand but the estimate given above would mean a reduction of 125,000,000 from the output of 1910.

### B. C.'s Timber Revenues Well Maintained

The statistics of the timber branch of the Provincial Department of Lands have been completed for the year 1911, and show the revenue of the branch to have been well maintained, approximating a little over two million dollars for the year just closed, as it did also during the years 1910 and 1909. During the past twelvemonth, a number of licenses lapsed, and the lands which were covered by them have thus become available for settlement and colonization.

Increases are noted in the receipts through the transfer of timber and coal prospecting licenses, and under the head of penalties, transfers of such charter having produced during 1911 no less than \$13,199, and penalties \$18,625. The total timber branch revenue for the province for 1911 amounted to \$2,297,452.25. The reports of the supervisor of log scalers shows 619,372,000 scaled at Vancouver alone in 1911.

### To Reduce Fires Caused by Locomotives

The department of lands of British Columbia has made an application to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners for an order "regulating the operation of locomotives with regard to the spreading of forest fires upon adjacent lands in the dry season of the year." The hearing has been set to take place in Ottawa on Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock. It is not a question of obtaining damages so much as of stopping the destruction of forests altogether which will be dealt with. Last year, under the recommendation of the committee on forests of the commission of conservation, a clause was added to the Railway act placing the burden of proof in connection with cases of damage, upon the railway companies, and making them pecuniarily responsible. It is under this act that the railway commissioners will deal with the application. It is understood that the suggestions made by the British Columbia department of lands will be either that in the dry season the railways take greater precautions, or that they be asked to install oil-burning locomotives.

The Dominion Sawmills & Lumber Company, whose head office is at Calgary, Alta., expects to produce during 1912, 125,000,000 feet of lumber. They have already more than 35,000,000 feet and have 1,000 men in the woods. Arrangements are now being completed which will enable them to ship into the three prairie provinces during the coming season, 30,000 cars of lumber aggregating approximately 75,000,000 feet. I. C. Smith, formerly of Vancouver, will be general sales agent for the three prairie provinces with headquarters at Calgary.

### Reports Upon British Columbia Trade Conditions

A good idea of the conditions prevailing during 1911 in the British Columbia lumber trade may be had from the following extracts from reports received by the Canada Lumberman.

Regarding trade conditions during 1912 various reports from British Columbia firms are as follows:

"The volume of trade was less and so were the profits. Prices were lower than in 1910. Stocks are lower now than a year ago."

"The volume of trade was greater and profits were practically the same. Prices showed little change. Stocks are lower than a year ago."

Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Company, Waldo, B.C.: The prospects for 1912 are still an open question, but the outlook seems fair although prices are uncertain.

"The volume of trade was a little greater. Profits were less because the United States mills were cutting. Prices were lower. Stocks are now about the same as a year ago."

An important Mountain manufacturer: I would prefer at this time to refrain from making any statements regarding the lumber business, as in

doing so I would have to say that in Western Canada we have sufficient producing capacity if running continuously, to supply at least 25,000,000 people with lumber and we have approximately 2,000,000 who can be reached with our product.

The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Victoria, B.C.: We expect a good volume of trade during 1912, but prices will be low owing to conditions in the United States.

"The volume of trade was greater and so were profits. Prices were about the same. Stocks are lighter than a year ago. Lath were in good demand and shingles were weaker."

The Cameron Lumber Company, Victoria, B.C.: The local demand has for some time taken our whole output and the prospects are that the same condition will prevail throughout 1912.

"The volume of trade was about the same, though if anything greater, than in 1910. Profits were 5 per cent. less. Shingles sold at an advance of 10 per cent. and lumber was 10 per cent. lower. Stocks to-day are approximately the same as a year ago."

The Sparwood Lumber Company, Sparwood, B.C.: We are hopeful for better trade in 1912. If the United States mills could be prevented from dumping cheap common boards and dimensions on the prairie markets, the market for Mountain manufacturers would be good. About fifty United States mills in Montana, Idaho and Washington failed last year through dumping at prices less than cost.

The Abbotsford Timber and Trading Company, Abbotsford, B.C.: The outlook is for a little better trade in 1912 we think than was the trade in 1911. The United States mills dumped great quantities of lumber into Canadian markets during 1911 at slaughter prices. We know of instances where No. 1 sized dimension 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, etc., was sold by Puget Sound mills for \$5 per M. f.o.b. cars; V. ceiling, flooring, etc., kiln dried at \$8.50 to \$12 f.o.b. cars. It has been a case of any old price often, to turn stock into money. We cannot do much when competition of this kind is allowed by the Government.

### Timber Branch Statistics

The statistics of the timber branch of the British Columbia Department of Lands for the year 1911 show the revenue of the branch to have been well maintained, approximating a little over two million dollars, as it did so during the years 1910 and 1909. During the past twelve months a number of licenses lapsed, and the lands which were covered by them have thus become available for settlement and colonization. Increases are noted in the receipts through the transfer of timber and coal prospecting licenses, and under the head of penalties, transfers of such character having produced during 1911 \$13,199 and penalties \$18,625. The total timber branch revenue of the province for 1911 amounted to \$2,297,452.25.

The total revenue from the timber lands of the British Columbia Department of Lands for the month of December, 1911, was considerably over \$225,000, there having been issued during the period 595 timber licenses for lands west of the Cascade range, producing receipts of \$92,140; 869 licenses for timber lands on the eastern slope of the divisional range, returning in fees \$104,453.80; timber transfer fees netted \$555; penalties, \$1725; 247 coal prospecting licenses, \$26,400; and coal prospecting license transfer fees, \$315,000; an aggregate total, not inclusive of miscellaneous receipts, not yet estimated, of \$225,588.80.

### British Columbia's New Timber Regulations

A bill to give effect to the recommendations of the forestry commission of British Columbia has been presented to the B. C. Legislature, by the Minister of Lands, Hon. W. R. Ross. The bill follows very closely the recommendations of the commission with the exception that it proposes to continue the issuing of hand loggers' licenses. A forest branch of the Department of Lands is to be created under the direction of a chief forester. Provision is also made for the appointment of a provincial forest board. Sales of licenses to cut timber are to be made by public competition, the tenderer offering the largest bonus to get the license. Existing leases are to be renewable for consecutive and successive periods of 21 years. Leases at present existing are to be subject to a rental of fifty cents an acre and a royalty of \$1.50 per thousand feet. Any holder of a lease may, by its surrender before April 1, 1913, exchange it for a license under the new regulations. All special licenses which were applied for before April 15, 1905, are to be transferable and renewable yearly for a period of sixteen successive years from the original date of issue and all issued between that date and March 10, 1910, yearly for 21 successive years from the date of issue. Every holder of a special license who complies with the amendments made in 1910, before April 1, 1912, may have the license made transferable and renewable from year to year while there is merchantable timber upon the land in sufficient quantity to make it commercially valuable. The fee for this, covering not more than 640 acres, is \$140 for licenses west of the Cascades and \$115 east of the Cascades. Very stringent provisions are made for the prevention of forest fires.

### Lumber Company's Managers Hold Conference

The first annual conference between the management of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, New Westminster, B.C., and its subsidiary companies and the managers of their retail lumber yards in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was held at Vancouver recently. Mr. A. D. McRae, vice-president and general manager of the parent company, presided. No less than twenty-three representatives from the prairies were in attendance. They brought in favorable balance sheets and reported the outlook excellent for the coming spring and summer season. Many of the visitors emphasized the fact that the crop loss last year was exaggerated and that the financial returns to the farmers are proving very substantial. Plans of campaign for the year, as well as methods for meeting the competition of American lumbermen were outlined and adopted.

# Progress of Forestry in Canada—1911

## Gradual Adoption of Practical Methods—Governments and Lumbermen Commencing to Realize Importance of Scientific Management of Forest Lands

By H. R. MacMillan

**F**ORESTRY in Canada is passing from the realism of discussion into practice. At present forestry in Canada comprises the protection of forests from fire, the examination of crown lands in advance of settlement to prevent the locating of settlers on non-agricultural forest lands, and the experimental regulation of timber sales so as to leave the land in the best possible shape for the production of a future crop of valuable timber. I say the experimental regulation, because no definite system has been arrived at yet, and not one-thousandth of one per cent. of the logging of Canada is planned with a wise regard for a future crop of timber.

A review of the progress of forestry in 1911 shows that this science, ten years old in Canada, is yearly gathering a greater momentum. The timber lands of Canada are administered by six different governments, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, the Dominion Government and British Columbia. The advances made during the last year in each jurisdiction will be briefly noted here.

### Nova Scotia's Critical Condition

Of all the provinces administering timber lands Nova Scotia has the least stake in its forests. The law in Nova Scotia permitted the sale outright of the crown timber lands, and as a result there is but very little of the public timber remaining which has contributed so handsomely to the revenues of the other provinces.

This province, seemingly the least able to afford it, has been the first to undertake an accurate survey of its forest resources. The compilation of this work has just been completed in 1911, and Dr. Fernow, of Toronto University Forest School, under whose direction the work was done, has submitted to the provincial government a very complete report, stating the approximate quantities of timber left in the province, the rate at which this timber is being used, and the general rate at which it is reproducing. The report further points out the proportion of land under forest, the area suitable for agriculture and the area burned over and barren. It is urged that on account of the wealth which forest products bring into the province, an effort should be made immediately to provide for the better forest management of the large proportion of forest land in the province and thus extend the life of the lumber industry, which, at the present rate of cutting, will be short. Undoubtedly a provincial forester, who could act in an educational capacity as the provincial foresters of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other states, would be of great influence in encouraging a wiser method of conducting logging operations than now prevails in Nova Scotia. As it is, it appears that Nova Scotia will be the first of the mainland provinces of Canada to suffer severely from the diminution of the lumber industry, and, as a very large proportion of the province is non-agricultural and non-mineral bearing, no other productive industry can come after lumbering.

### Co-operation In New Brunswick

The New Brunswick government pledged its support to forestry when it appropriated money for the School of Forestry in connection with the Provincial University at Fredericton. The province has not yet undertaken any forestry work of any kind, and has done nothing to provide work for the men it is educating. Students of the provincial forest school in New Brunswick are largely dependent upon the Dominion Government for work. Interest has been shown by the lumbermen and other private land owners. The lumbermen have thrown their camps open for the education of the foresters. An arrangement has been made whereby the Forest School will undertake the management of a forest tract of about 3,300 acres. This tract will be used as a demonstration area.

On October 1st, the Provincial Government put into effect a law which has been passed forbidding the further export of unmanufactured pulpwood from the Crown lands of New Brunswick. This may be termed a forest conservation measure as it will discourage the rapid exploitation of New Brunswick's forests, and will, by establishing mills in New Brunswick near the source of the raw material, encourage a closer utilization of the wood, as it is well known that the mills located at a great distance from the timber only use the cream of the logs.

No changes have been made in the methods of fire protection in New Brunswick, except that arrangements have been made for the patrol of the timber areas tributary to the National Transcon-

tinental and other new railroads. The fire guardians are all temporary employees, and, as such, are not as efficient as if forest reserves were created and a permanent organization developed.

### Quebec's Progressive Policy

The Province of Quebec is ahead of any of the other provinces in planning a scheme by which foresters will be trained by the province, especially for work on provincial lands, and will be employed by the provinces both during their period of training and after.

The school which has been established in connection with the University of Laval, has been increased, scholarships have been established by the government to encourage the attendance of men who will make good chief forest rangers and inspectors of operations in Crown lands.

In connection with the school a nursery is maintained at Berthierville where forest seedlings are raised to be used for replanting denuded areas in the agricultural portion of the province. Examinations have been made of certain tracts of sandy land and arrangements are being made to have the lands reforested with government assistance.

More attention is being paid in Quebec to the examination of public lands before they are opened for settlement than has been customary in the Eastern provinces. The forest engineers and students of the forest school employed by the Department of Lands and Forests, have made careful investigations of land before it was opened for settlement, and whenever in their judgment the land has been non-agricultural in character, and when the intention of the settlers has been to denude the land of timber and abandon it, entry has been refused. Such examinations were conducted in the counties of Montmagny and elsewhere last summer.

Examinations are also being made by the officers of the Forestry Branch of the settlers' locations in timber districts, where the settlers have been accused of stripping timber from timber limits.

The machinery is being slowly provided to administer the vast areas of forest reserves set aside several years ago. It will be remembered that nearly the whole of the Province of Quebec north of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers was created a forest reserve, together with the Gaspé Peninsula. This area is divided into inspection districts under the charge of Provincial Foresters Piche and Bedard. A laudable attempt has been made to inspect regularly the operations on timber licenses within these reserves, to see that no timber is wasted and that the fixed diameter limits are followed for different species. A close and satisfactory inspection is impossible for the staff employed, but the men turned out by the Provincial forest school are doing good work, and the occasional inspection by the forest officers will eventually lead to wiser and less wasteful logging.

The government has adopted the policy of consulting the provincial foresters regarding the terms upon which timber will be put up for sale.

Explorations are also being made of the northern timber country. An examination was made in 1911 of the timber in the Abitibi region and of the forest conditions along the route of National Transcontinental railroad.

There is such a large area of inaccessible timber land in Quebec that it is almost impossible to provide for its fire protection. Although a larger area has been set aside in this province than in any other as permanent forest reserves, no permanent fire protective organization has been developed. The fire protection has depended largely upon new men hired temporarily each summer. In addition to this disadvantage, appropriations for fire protection have been hopelessly inadequate. The government made things easier for Mr. W. C. J. Hall, the Superintendent of Fire Protection in 1911, by voting a larger appropriation for preventing forest fires than heretofore.

The continuance in the face of strong opposition of the embargo on the export of pulpwood from crown lands in Quebec was a move in the interests of forestry.

### Improvident Methods of Ontario

There is not much progress to record in the scientific administration of forests in Ontario in 1911. Although Ontario is the wealthiest and in many ways the most progressive province in

(Continued on page 70)

# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—Kindly give best cash price for three or four cars dry cedar posts, 4 to 6 inches top end. Box 195, Jordan, Ont.

WANTED—5 x 5 White Maple, second growth, dry, 5 to 10 years old, for bowling pins. Address, M. J. Bernhard, 712 to 720 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 1-4

Two-inch Soft Elm wanted, immediately, several cars, dry. State quality and prices. Great Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 1-4

## Saw Logs Wanted

Red and White Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Write in particulars of what you have. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 2-7

## Basswood Wanted

WANTED—inch No. 2 common and mill culls, winter cut Basswood. Apply Firstbrook Box Company, Limited, King street east, Toronto. 22-25

## Box Factory Lumber

When you have any box lumber to offer write us, giving quantity, description and price, water delivery. Chicago Bill & Lumber Company, Chicago. 3

## White Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. 22-25

## Lumber Wanted

Large quantities of Soft Elm Lumber, 1-in. and grades No. 1 common and better. Especially attractive prices. J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 2-7

## Pulpwood

Wanted to contract for 15,000 cords, or appreciable parts thereof, yearly for a term of years, of dressed spruce pulpwood for American shipment. Address Box 416, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

## Lumber Wanted

Will contract with hardwood mills for their entire cuts, 1913, including culls. Highest prices paid, and quick payment. Also open for dry stock of all kinds. Also Spruce and Hemlock. Apply to Box 411, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-5

## Spruce Wanted

We can use short Spruce 4 1/4-in. and 5 1/2 in., in 2 1/2-ft. and 6 1/2 ft. Describe what you have to offer, and lowest price delivered here.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont. 3-8

Wanted to buy 1-in. and 2-in. Spruce, Jack Pine and Cedar Posts. Apply Box 421 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3

## Hardwood Wanted

3,000,000 feet Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Oak, and Soft Maple, for delivery, shipping dry during 1912. Sawn to our sizes. State what you have to offer and lowest prices for spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply Manufacturer, Box 401, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

### For Sale

Two carloads White Oak Timber in round six to ten inches diameter small end. Eighteen to thirty feet long. ROBERT LIGHT, Napanee, Ont. 3-5

### Hardwood For Sale

We are prepared to cut under contract:— 250 M. to 500 M. feet Hard Maple. 100 M. to 200 M. feet Basswood. Also some Black Ash, Birch, Soft Elm. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont. 22—tf

### For Sale

The following Special Stock;— 1,000,000 ft. Scant 2-in. Spruce Random. 300,000 ft. 1-in. Spruce Mill Culls. 50,000 ft. 6/4 and 8/4 White Pine Mill Culls. 100,000 ft. 1-in. 6 to 9 ft. White Pine Shorts. 100,000 ft. 1-in. Fourth Quality or Box White Pine. All dry and can be shipped promptly by rail. THE A. SHERMAN LUMBER CO., Potsdam, N. Y. also 50 Church St., New York City. 22—tf

### For Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices

400,000 M. ft. 1 x 4 and up by 6/16 ft. No. 2 Hemlock. 75,000 M. ft. 1 x 8 and 10 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock. 25,000 M. ft. 2 x 4 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock. 25,000 M. ft. 2 x 6 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock. 35,000 M. ft. 2 x 8 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock. 25,000 M. ft. 2 x 10 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock. Must have room and will sell away below cost.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont. 2-4

### White Pine Logs For Sale

On Magantawan River, about thirty miles from Georgian Bay, in Township of McKenzie, Parry Sound District, approximately 7 1/2 million feet. Early delivery to mill for sawing.

Will sell in one or two lots. Stock of superior quality. Eighty per cent. sixteen feet length. Ninety-five per cent. White Pine, balance mostly Red Pine. Located for convenient inspection near Deer Lake Station on C. N. O. Railway, 23 miles north of town of Parry Sound. Further particulars upon request.

HOLT TIMBER COMPANY, 926 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Ontario office, Whitestone, P.O.

### For Sale

1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in. and 2-in. mill cull White Pine in strips and sidings. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-tf.

### For Sale

About 15,000 feet 2-inch beech, 12,000 feet of 1-inch, 1,500 feet of 1 1/4-in., 5,000 feet 1-in. maple; 600 feet 1-in. hickory, 2,000 ft. 1-in. oak, all log run. John Richie, Allan's Mills, Ont. 2-3

### Shingles

500,000 M. pieces Rathbun's XX-18-in. Cedar Shingles. To introduce this shingle to the trade, we are offering them for one-half their value. \$1.00 per M. pieces F.O.B. cars Deseronto. The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont. 1-4

### 12 in. x 12 in. For Sale

300,000 feet B.M. of 12-in. x 12-in. short leaf yellow pine timbers 18 ft. to 40 ft., average 30 feet. Can ship immediately.

JAMES SHEPPARD & SON, Sorel, Que. 24-3

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

### For Sale

Good boiler, 72 inches by 14 feet, 72 4-in. tubes, 75 h.p. engine and 100 light dynamo. All in good condition and ready for immediate delivery. Will accept lumber in exchange. Apply to Box 400, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

### Rails For Sale

Thirteen miles 56 and 60 pounds per yard and fishplates. Ten miles 80 pound per yard and angle bars. Also 16, 20, 30, 40, 50's. New rail, all sections in stock. For particulars apply to J. J. Gartshore.

### Machinery For Sale

A Waterous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 2-TF

### For Sale

One Gang Circular Sawing Machine (Kendall patent) good as new; run only 18 months. This machine carries nine 32-inch saws, takes from 4 to 10-inch cants, can be set to cut one to three inch stock. Reason for selling, cut out. For price, write Jas R. Gillies, Arnprior, Ont. 24-5 Toronto, Ont. 3-4

### Saw Mill Property For Sale

Saw Mill Property at Ford River, Michigan, consisting of three band saw mill, shingle mill, tie and post mill, lath mill, docks, and trams, blacksmith shop and machine shop all stocked with tools, large store and office building, large boarding house, large barns, sixty-three houses, lands, etc., all of which will be sold at a bargain. Apply to The I. Stephenson Company, Wells, Delta Company, Mich. 3-6

### Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohlman. Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame. Dovetailer, Boulets. Engines and boilers, various sizes. Floorer, 9-in. Berlin. Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins. Jointer, 16-in. White. Moulder, 6-in. Houston. Mortiser, Smith. Mortiser, Bit. Planers, 24-in. single belted. Sander, double 24-in. Perry. Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman. Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia. Saw Gummer, Rogers. Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel. Saw and dado machine, Williamsport. Variety Lathe, Pringle & Brodie. O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

## WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED—By small mill cutting hardwood, power feed edger, iron or wood frame, with 2 or 3 adjustable saws, to cut stock up to 3 inches thick. Must be cheap. Craik Bros., Crampton, Ont. 2-4

### Alligator Wanted

Wanted an alligator boat, in good condition. Reply, giving condition, size, age, equipment, price and situation. Box 405, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

WANTED—Two boilers, not less than 100 pounds steam, 66-in. x 14 ft. Filing room outfit for 12-in. double cutting band saws. One good log jack and chain. Give full particulars in first letter. Box 412, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Wanted a position as gang-filer; eighteen years experience. Address Geo. L. Nichols, c/o Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

First-class band and band resaw filer experienced in box factory and saw mills. References. Box 383, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3

Band Saw Filer wants position for coming season. Single or double cut. Twenty years experience. Address Box 413 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

Architect and Surveyor, A.R.I., B.A. (25), requires post in spring. Thoroughly efficient. 22 Southborne Grove, Bournemouth, England. 3-4

WANTED—By experienced man, position as manager of Saw Mill or General Store Business. A1 reference. Reply Box 425, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Position as double cut Band Saw Filer, 15 years experience. Can give good references. Reply Box , Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-5

As Band Saw Filer, double or single cuts, or in a factory where there are band resaws. First-class references. Reply Box 422, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-5

Wanted by lumber inspector, position by the year. Fifteen years experience. Ten years with present firm; reference furnished. Car or boat shipping. Box 409 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

Saw Filer wants position in saw mill or woodworking plant. Capable of keeping band and circular saw in perfect condition. Apply Box 403, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

As Woodworking Machine Hand, by a young married man, strictly temperance. Ten years in a planing mill operating Planer, Matcher and Moulder. Open for engagement after March 1st. Moulder work preferred. State wages. Box 429 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Position of trust with Lumber Company. Have been in present position 18 years, and own an interest in the business. Have had full charge here, and can get results. Thoroughly understand the business from stump to market, including mill and office; reputation the very best; would consider partnership with man of means to manufacture or take position as Manager or Assistant Manager, or as salesman or buyer on the road. Am well and favorably known by the trade. Owing to disagreement of partners is why I wish a change. Box 424, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.



**WANTED**—Position as bookkeeper with lumber firm in Ontario. Twelve years' experience, mostly as office manager; age 34 years. Acquainted thoroughly with all departments of lumber office. Best of references furnished on application. Apply Box 399, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

**WANTED**—Smart young man as stenographer and office assistant. Experienced preferred. Apply to the C. Beck Mfg. Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene, Ont.

**WANTED**—Hardwood lumber buyer; must be experienced and capable of grading in accordance with National Hardwood Rules. We want a high-class man and will pay accordingly. Box 380, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3

**WANTED**—By Ottawa firm, a good salesman, mostly white pine, to hustle for trade west of Ottawa. Commission or salary; former preferred, name terms and references. Box 419, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3

Millmen wanted, millwrights, edgermen, trimmermen, engineer, band saw flier. Lath mill men and lumber pilers. Mill will start as soon as ice clears in spring. Apply giving experience, etc., To Dymont Mickle Lumber Company, Whitney, Ont. 2-3

Wanted, a thoroughly competent Band Saw Mill man, to supervise the installation of new and old machinery in new mill and to continue on as superintendent of plant; permanent position for right man. Write direct. J. & W. Duncan, Limited, 1833 Ontario Street East, Montreal. 3-4

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### Timber Limit For Sale

1,200 acres Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar. Some Pine; 9 million feet for \$5,000 cash. Five miles from railroad; two from river. Box 431, Canada Lumberman. 3-4

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

### For Sale

Up-to-date Circular Saw Mill, going concern, 15,000 to 20,000 capacity; In good shape. House and stables, tools and utensils of all kinds, 300 acres of bush land, railroad connection. Much timber can be bought. This is worth looking into. Will be sold cheap. Write Jones Brothers, Katrine Station, Ont. 1-2

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

### Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory For Sale

Modern in every way, machinery, building, heating, dry-kilns, etc. Would consider proposition to run same from practical man who could take full charge and would invest some money as evidence of good faith and ability. Factory could be converted for use of other industry if wanted.

For complete description of plant apply Box 430, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-TF

### For Sale

Mill and Plant situated on Bay Lake of Montreal River and within the town limit Town of Latchford on T. & N. O. Ry. Plant consists of one Boiler, 60 in. diam. by 14 ft. long, full flush front and rated at 70 h.p. Right Hand Engine, 12 in. x 16 in., estimated 64 h.p.

Three Moreau Machine Pulpwood Barkers and Pullup and all saws, shafting, belts, etc., including extras.

Siding of T. & N. O. Railway runs into mill yard; good storing point for logs. With very little extra cost, a circular saw and carriage could be installed as the power is sufficient. This plant has been in use about 10 months only and is in good condition. An excellent bargain for the right parties. Write or communicate with C. & H. D. Gamble, 28 Scott street, Toronto, Solicitors for Owners. 2-7

### Sales Agents Wanted

Large British firm with plants in England, Bohemia and France manufacturing Carborundum and Electric goods and high class grinding machinery wants to secure either first class salesmen or firms with established trade connections to represent them in Canada. Apply Box 394, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-2

### For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft. 11 M. ft. 1 1/4 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.

14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.

50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.

50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal, Que.

### For Sale

Sawmill and Shingle Mill in active operation and thoroughly equipped with A1 up-to-date machinery in first class condition. Timber on all sides. Exceptional opportunity; \$1,600 cash, \$1,600 in 6, 12, 15 and 18 months. Can secure eighty acre cut of virgin timber, thirty yards from mill if desired. Write D. McNair & Son, Whitewood Grove P. O., Ont. 23-2

## Canadian Timber Limits

**E. STEWART** (Forest Engineer)

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609.

### Planing Mill, Saw Mill and Heading Mill For Sale

This is one of the best equipped Planing Mills west of Toronto, doing a prosperous business. Heading and Saw Mill in good condition; considerable timber to be had; will sell all or will sell Planing Mill separate. This is a going concern; no better proposition anywhere; a money maker. Will stand the strictest inspection. Can give satisfactory reason for selling. Reply to Box 417, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

### Valuable Timber Property For Sale

The Oromocto Lumber Co., Ltd., ask for tenders for their property. (Tenders to close on or before 3rd day of April, 1912), and to be mailed to Mark Curry, Amherst, N.S., marked "Tenders for Property of the Oromocto Lumber Co., Ltd."

This property consists of about 74 square miles of New Brunswick Government land and about 5,783 acres of granted land, and about 30 acres of leasehold land, situated on the branches of the Oromocto River and estimated to contain sixty to seventy millions of logs, spruce, fir, pine and hardwood, and one hundred millions of pulp wood; property contains mill, five houses, barns, camp outfits, seven horses, rigging, etc.

The lumber cut off this property is available for shipment to either the United States or the English market as mill is on the line of the C. P. Railway, rate of freight to Boston points 14c.; St. John 3c.

This property is well situated to be operated cheap, and logs or sawn lumber produced at a low figure and is without doubt one of the best properties of its size in Eastern Canada.

Full particulars with regard to the property, etc., may be obtained from Mark Curry, Amherst, N.S.; Frank H. Lowe, Brooklyn, Queen's County, N.S.; William E. Golding, St. John, N.B., or the Oromocto Lumber Company, Ltd., Central Blissville, N. B. 3-6

## MISCELLANEOUS

### For Sale

About 48 acres of standing timber, suitable for lumber and cedar poles. S. A. Price, Burnhamthorpe, Ont. 2-3

### Creosol Calcium

Patent No. 115,933, for the preservation of "Railroad Ties, Telephone and Telegraph Poles, Wood Paving Blocks, Etc." For terms of Royalty, etc., apply to Blagden Waugh & Co., 4 Lloyds Avenue, London E.C., England. 3

**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
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End Matched, Bored,  
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**Our Prices will Interest You**

## McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co. Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
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## Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.

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## FOR SALE

For Immediate Shipment

1 Car 3 in. Hard Maple  
2 Cars 4-4 Basswood, M.R.  
2 Cars 6-4 Beech, M.R.  
1 Car 4-4 Beech, M.R.  
1 Car 4-4 Elm and Bass Crating.  
5 Cars Cedar Posts, 4 1/2 top and up.  
1 Car Cedar Posts, 5 top and up.  
100,000 feet 2-in. Hemlock.

All the above stock is dry and in good shipping condition.

**The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.**  
Warton, Ontario

**WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.**

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFETY**  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber Co. Limited**

## Wholesale Lumber

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46 Elgin St. 759 Notre Dame St., W

**WE** have 500 M ft. 8-4 Common and Better and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common and Better White Pine that we want to move quick at bargain prices.

Write us

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co. Limited**  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

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Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
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Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
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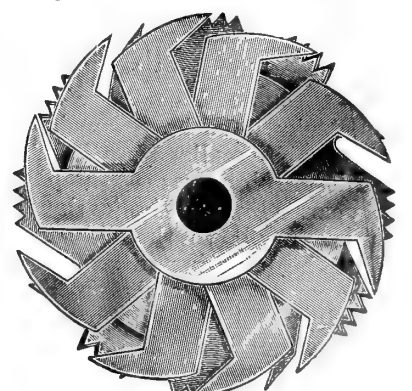
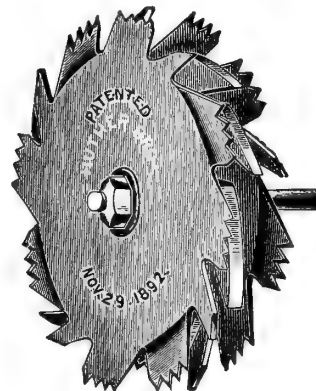
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For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. **HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc.**, 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

Mill culls and dead culls in white pine have strengthened considerably in Ontario, of late. Some stocks that had been dragging along rather slowly are now practically off the market. Red pine shows a decidedly firmer tone all through, even as compared with the prices of a month ago. White pine in the upper grades is firmly held by manufacturers who are looking for higher prices for the good end. Wholesalers however, report that this portion of the cut is now so high in price that it is difficult for the consumer to use it to advantage and make any profit. Lath are stronger. There is a good demand for hemlock and an advance in price would not be a surprise before the spring trade sets in.

## Eastern Canada

The prevalence of cold weather at Montreal has interfered to some extent with the retail lumber trade, which has been rather slow. Good reports however are received from the wholesale firms who state that inquiries are arriving in good volume and that a moderate trade is being done. Compared with a year ago, trade is appreciably better and there is a noticeable tendency towards better prices. An advance of from 50c. to \$1.00 per thousand feet for mill and box culls is reported for forward trade. Hardwoods continue firm and in active demand. Indications are that the spring business will be favorable. The sash and door manufacturers have a fair quantity of orders. The stock taking season is now past and inquiries from the retail yards indicate that the year's operations as a whole were satisfactory.

There has been a small but steady demand for spruce at Boston recently from retail workmen. The asking price for frames has been \$25 although some sales have been reported at \$24.50. There is only a moderate demand for random. Offerings are light and prices steady. Boards are quiet at steady prices. Eastern spruce at New York is being disposed of rather easily. Buyers are presenting fair sized inquiries and carload shipments are slow in arrival. Prices are firm in all sizes and local stocks are low. Improvement is expected in the building situation during the early spring. It is therefore believed that there is good prospect for a strong demand and higher prices. The demand for hemlock at New York is quiet. Local stocks are only moderate; prices are about steady. At Boston, the offerings of dry eastern clipped boards are small, although orders have been booked at slight concessions. Although held at \$20 in most cases, some have been sold at \$19.75. The shingle market at Boston is very firm and the demand is fair. Cedar shingles are firm at from \$3.60 to \$3.65 for extras and a few choice ones have been sold at \$3.75. There is a good demand for clears at \$3.25 to \$3.35. Lath are slightly easier. The price asked for 1 5/8-inch however, remains at \$4.00 to \$4.15 and for 1 1/2 inch \$3.50.

## Great Britain

There is apparently no inclination on the part of the steamship companies to reduce their freight rates between Great Britain and Canada. Shippers of spruce deals accordingly are not inclined to agree to any reduction in prices for forward delivery, which of course would involve lower f.o.b. prices. Spot values are reported to be in harmony with c.i.f. prices and the stocks at Mersey ports are lower than they were a year ago. Liners are not expected to bring any excessive shipments and it is expected therefore that a large reduction in stocks will occur before the new stocks begin to arrive.

At London, the trade at the beginning of the year was quiet and importers are rather more cheerful about the prospects for the year's trade. They are not however in a mood to make forward contracts at the prices now asked by agents. The impression seems to be that nothing will be lost by waiting until shippers are more disposed to come down to a lower level of prices. Deliveries at London docks have been considerably lighter and the total for last year was much smaller than for the year previous, on account largely of the high freight rates which were in effect during the last half of the year. Present indications are that the coming season will yield more profit to the ship-owner than to others who are concerned in the handling of wood goods. Freights are expected to be quite 5s. per standard higher than they have been of late years.

At Liverpool, the lumber trade in general is disposed to expect an improvement in business as soon as cotton and other labor difficulties have been disposed of. Stocks at Liverpool at the end of the year showed a decline in most cases. Quebec pine, hewn pitch pine, Canadian and United States oak, and spruce were among the stocks of which the supply had decreased. Nearly 30 per cent. less of square waney board pine logs were in stock than a year ago. Taking these together with the stock of Quebec pine deals, boards,

sidings and other pine products, there was a shortage of about 2,000 standards, the decrease being most noticeable in the high class goods of white pine, such as sidings and boards. Arrivals, as is usual at this time of year, have been small.

The timber trade at Manchester was slow in reviving after the holiday season. The cotton trade trouble was largely responsible. With the reported conclusion of this unfortunate disturbance, it is expected that trade will immediately improve. The timber trade of Manchester showed a heavy shrinkage in stocks at the end of 1911, as compared with a year previous. The shrinkage was most noticeable in pitch pine and birch planks, the stock of the former in hewn, sawn and planks being more than 50 per cent. lower than the stock of a year ago. It is naturally to be expected therefore that higher prices will be asked. This, together with the increased freight rates, will probably prevent any extensive additions to stock for some time. There is a good demand for birch planks, stocks of which are about 70 per cent. less than a year ago. Good quality birch planks are very scarce. Spruce deals are unchanged with prices stiff. Any improvement in the demand would probably advance the prices. The movement of floorings is slow. The joiners' and contractors' trades are very quiet.

The Glasgow timber trade was rather slow in picking up after the dullness of the Christmas and New Years holidays. Reports issued by the various Glasgow timber firms show that the available stocks at the end of the year were nearly 1,500,000 cubic feet less than they were a year previous. The indications for the future are that prices will advance. Every year of late there has been an advance in the prices on Canadian pine and elm and there is an apparent effort under way to include birch in the same category. When one takes into consideration the numerous claims made by buyers on shipments of birch plank it must be admitted that they are sold too cheap. Indications also point to an increase in the price of pitch pine. The current retail prices will not permit of importations at a profit.

## United States

The extreme cold weather which occurred during the first few weeks of the new year, limited the production of lumber considerably in the United States, but a warmer period soon arrived and yards commenced to move their stocks rapidly. At present one of the most noticeable features of the trade is an improved inquiry regarding prices. The sales at Chicago for the week ending January 13th amounted to 19,785,000 ft. against 29,566,000 ft. during the corresponding week of 1911. The total receipts from January 1 to 13th amounted to 48,527,000 feet, an increase of 7,561,000 feet over the corresponding period of 1911.

Chicago.—There is a fair demand for this time of the year for northern pine. The wood-working plants are enjoying a steady business and the box situation has improved considerably during the last few months, so that orders are fairly plentiful and prices are better. There is a fair demand for sash and doors and all kinds of building material. In fact there is a firm market for all good grades of pine and a slightly advancing tendency is noticeable. The low grades are also steady. The country trade is quiet. A slight increase is reported in the demand for hardwoods but the trade for the new year has not yet reached its full proportion. The consuming interests show signs of laying in their supplies and the yards and other distributing centres are giving indications of a very active demand. The general tone of the hardwood market is firm with no inclination on the part of holders to make any concession. High grade plain red oak is scarce with the result that the lower grades are more active. There is a very fair demand for birch, maple and basswood. The railroad companies are making numerous inquiries and the outlook for 1912 is quite promising.

Buffalo.—Sales of northern pine have shown a slight decrease during the severe weather. The demand for high grades is about normal and the low grades are very firm. It is expected that these conditions will continue. It is reported by one dealer that 75 per cent. of all the low grades of white pine lumber has been sold for the year and that a stiff advance is looked for. The low grades of eastern Canadian spruce are well cleaned up and higher prices are expected. The hardwood trade is in fair volume for this time of the year. Quartered oak is firmer and other woods are steady. The trade in hemlock is light but the prices are firm with an inclination towards improvement in the near future. North Carolina pine is held firmly, especially in the lower grades. Southern yellow pine is also strong but rather quiet. Shingles are quiet as the market is well supplied. Prices are unchanged without any inclination toward improvement. Stocks are only moderate.



## **“Cleveland-Sarnia” Service and Quality**

appeal to dealers who recognize the importance of the frequent turning of their capital and the advantages derived from satisfied customers.

We saw all winter and have large stocks of NORWAY and WHITE PINE for immediate shipment.

ALSO

**HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TIMBER,  
SHIPBUILDING TIMBER,  
RAILROAD TIMBER.**

The above timber can be cut to order up to 60 feet in length from Pine or B. C. Fir.

# **Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited**

**SARNIA, ONTARIO**

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.  
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Gen'l. Mgr.  
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

## Progress of Forestry in Canada

(Continued from page 65)

Canada, the government has never adopted any advanced ideas of forest management. This is true in spite of the fact that Ontario is reaping an enormous revenue by following the improvident method of cutting constantly into the forest capital without taking any means of providing for any future reforestation except such as may be accidental, or may be secured by rule of thumb methods.

The Ontario Government has, however, done Canada a service by establishing and maintaining the best forest school in the country. The students of this school are the mainstay of the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Government. The school is constantly being strengthened and is gradually attracting a larger and better class of students.

The Toronto University Forest School is keeping in close touch with forest work throughout the country. This alertness on the part of the staff, together with the added information concerning Canada's forest areas which is being made available by the work of the graduate foresters, cannot fail to make the students more useful to their employers.

It is interesting to note that though the Toronto University Forest School has been maintained by the government for about five years, no students have yet been employed by the Department of Lands and Forests except as fire rangers.

The province is annually spending larger sums on fire protection. The same system has been followed for many years. The only permanent improvements made are ranger cabins, open trails and portages. In fact the territory is so large that it is almost impossible to adopt any of the newer devices for fire protection which have found great favor in the States,—extended trails, lookout towers and telephones. It is probable that for very little extra cost the utilization of the labor of the fire rangers would enable a start to be made at introducing these improvements on the permanent forest reserves where they would be of assistance in a more prompt discovery of fires. Ontario labors under the disadvantage, common to all of Canada, of having such a small population in timber lands that it is hard or impossible to get sufficient fire fighters.

The policy lately announced by the Minister of Crown lands that no students would be employed as fire rangers is probably a good one. A fire ranger should know his district, be an experienced woodsman, be able to handle men, be resourceful and conscientious in his duties. Students are likely to fail in all of these points except the last unless they be the more mature forest school students, who are scarce and can usually secure better positions. The next step to be made in appointing fire rangers in Ontario is to develop a permanent nucleus who will be fire rangers in summer, act as scalers and rangers on lumbering jobs in the winter, and will be constantly improving the means of fire protection and communication in their districts. This plan has been worked to advantage in the 190,000,000 acres of forest reserves in the United States.

A small addition was made to the Algonquin Park Forest Reserve in 1911. The Forest Reserves of Ontario are not forest reserves in the proper sense of the word, that is areas of land set aside to be managed according to the best advice for the greatest possible production of timber. The forest reserves of Ontario are given better fire protection than unreserved Crown lands, but the timber in the forest reserves is not being used to the best advantage.

The production of nursery stock for planting in denuded farm lands is being continued. The areas purchased by the province for reforestation are being covered as quickly as the capacity of the nurseries and the size of the appropriations will permit. Planting is now being taken up by municipalities. The city of Guelph has the first city plantation in Canada.

A law has been passed by the legislature authorizing townships and counties to borrow money to reforest waste lands within their borders. This will be an important advance. It will be of more interest to lumbermen than is usually recognized. The planting of pine and hardwoods in southern Ontario will serve to keep alive the lumber industry where it will otherwise surely disappear. The growing of hardwoods will be of especial importance to the manufacturers of Ontario. Planting by the Government and municipalities should receive their support.

### Dominion Government's Operations

A more advanced forest policy has been developed by the Dominion Government than elsewhere in Canada. The forestry work of the Dominion Government is all handled by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

The Forestry Branch has charge of the fire protection of all Dominion timberlands, of the administration of the 16,000,000 acres of Dominion Forest Reserves, of the exploration of unoccupied Dominion lands in order to have the non-agricultural lands withdrawn from settlement and created forest reserves, of the planting of trees in the prairies, of the collection of statistics regarding the

forest industries of Canada and in addition is devoting considerable time to the propaganda work of forestry throughout Canada.

Fire protection on Dominion lands was extended in 1911 to the Athabaska, Peace and Upper Mackenzie Rivers. Unfortunately, the constant necessity of extending the fire ranging force to new territories gives but little opportunity for reducing the area covered by each ranger. Two steam boats were purchased by the Department for fire patrol on the Athabaska River. Rangers were maintained in all the new railroad lines being constructed through timber lands, these being the G. T. P. west of Edmonton and the Canadian Northern in the Railway Belt. Rangers were also stationed in all the districts where homesteaders are entering the forest land, where development is taking place and along all railroad lines operating through timber land. In 1911 for the first time railroads were required by law to carry each fire ranger free on all trains within his district. Another law passed in 1911, to be enforced in 1912, will require that all railways operating through forest lands will maintain a fire patrol along the track, and furnish such patrol with the most rapid means of conveyance. Certain Dominion fire rangers have been given power to inspect locomotives to see if the fire preventive equipment is such as provided by law.

A special inspection was made of the condition of the rights of way of the different railroads running through timbered lands, and where these were not such as is required by law, the companies were notified to undertake the work immediately. In most cases this was done.

### Forest Reserve Administration

The big task before the Forestry Branch is the administration of the Forest Reserves. The Rocky Mountain Reserve was set aside by Act of Parliament in May, 1911, making the total reserve area in Canada over 16,000,000 acres, an increase of 13,000,000 acres over the area in 1910. The first aim in administering the forest reserves has been to perfect the fire protection, the second to make the resources of the forest reserves accessible to the public under wise management.

A permanent staff has been appointed in each forest reserve, consisting of a supervisor, who is a man acquainted with the district, who is competent to handle business affairs and who is in sympathy with the idea of management, and forest rangers who are residents of the district and are active, capable woodsmen. Difficulty has been experienced in getting the proper class of men.

The rangers have acted as patrols in the fire season and have been employed on the improvements so necessary to proper fire protection. Fire lines have been constructed, trails extended and improved, and tool caches located, all with the idea of improving fire protection. This work will be continued until every forest reserve is as well protected as is possible. It is hoped to have this done fairly well in four or five years.

In order that as much might be gained from the United States as possible, leading officials of the Forestry Branch visited United States National Forests in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho and Washington and studied the improvements. The best of these will now be introduced on Dominion Reserves.

Regulations were revised to allow the use of the reserves by farmers, ranchers, lumbermen, miners and others. All the new regulations have not yet been enforced but grazing regulations have been adopted which provide for the issuing of permits for the grazing of stock in the forest reserves where no damage will result. Regulations have been prepared which provide for the sale of timber on easy terms, which will provide for the future of the forest and which will not be inconvenient to the lumbermen. All green trees to be cut on the forest reserves will be marked by experienced foresters. In order that timber sales may be conducted according to the very best information available, one official of the Forestry Branch spent the whole season of 1911 in studying forest and logging conditions on Dominion lands and investigating logging by the Forest Service in the same type of country in Montana. Wherever there is any amount of business on a forest reserve a trained forester is assigned permanently to the reserve as assistant to the supervisor to see that all operations are carried on according to the best possible methods.

The forest reserves do not interfere with mining operations. Provision was made in 1911 to lease to mining operators, on easy terms, sufficient surface rights for the operation of the mines.

The idea being followed in all forest reserve administration is that every user of the forest shall be met fairly and that the resources of the forest shall be wisely used.

Explorations were conducted in 1911 in Keewatin, Northern Manitoba, near Fort A la Corne, Prince Albert, Lesser Slave Lake, on the McLeod and Athabaska rivers, on the Porcupine Hills, Alberta, and in the Railway Belt, for the purpose of selecting lands for new forest reserves. Good timber was located in the vicinity of Lesser Slave Lake. It is expected that as a result of the season's

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work several million acres of non-agricultural land will be placed under the administration of the Forestry Branch.

The work of planting trees in the prairie is developing with the increased settlement in the country. Nearly 20,000,000 trees have now been planted, and although these trees will compete little with the wares of the prairie lumber retailer, they will add much to the value of the country and will produce fuel.

The Forestry Branch collects each year complete statistics of the lumber and other forest industries, the results of which have been regularly published in the Canada Lumberman. A large mass of information has now been collected, and if any one desires any information concerning the forest industries or possibilities of any locality in Canada, it will be furnished by the Forestry Branch.

An investigation is now being conducted of the wood using industries of Ontario, with the object of learning what wood they require, what they pay for it, and where they get it. This, when published, will be very valuable to anyone with lumber to sell. It will contain some surprises.

The Forestry Branch is now undertaking to encourage the production of hardwoods in Canada by giving free expert advice as to the management of hardwood lands. A review of the situation has shown that an increasingly large amount of hardwoods is being imported each year and that there are large areas of waste land and wood lots in Eastern Canada which at little added expenditure would produce a good revenue from the growth of hardwoods.

The comprehensive report of the Commission on Forestry prepared in 1910 paved the way for action in 1911, but that action was not taken. It is understood that some policy has been under consideration for presentation in the coming session of the legislature, which will prove worthy of the greatest timber province in Canada. The present Minister of Lands and Forests has shown that he is alive to the situation, and has given considerable time during the past year to an investigation of various plans of progressive forest administration.

#### Private Companies Employing Foresters

A discussion of the progress of forestry in Canada would not

be complete without a reference to the work done by private companies and individuals. The work of specially trained foresters is slowly coming to be recognized as valuable to owners of timber land.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the largest private employer of trained foresters in Canada. This railroad uses foresters to estimate the quantity of timber destroyed and damage due to fire on burned over land, to estimate and value timber limits offered to the company for purchase, to investigate the possibilities for future supplies of the timber, and to make inspection of and reports on the company's timber holdings in British Columbia and Ontario. More work of this kind was done by the C. P. R. in 1911 than in any previous year.

Another large and successful company which maintains a regular staff of foresters is the Laurentide Paper Company. This company has been for several years making estimates and surveys of its timber limits, and has been planning the best methods of logging. During this last year this work has been carried on to a greater extent than before,—exploration work has been carried on, a close estimate has been made of the pulpwood on a large area of timber land, studies have been made of the growth rates and habits of the most valuable pulp trees in the St. Maurice Valley, the logging operations of the company have been closely inspected to see that all timber is utilized and that reproduction of the most valuable species is encouraged. The result of this inspection has been that the forestry staff of the company are confident that they can improve on the logging methods so as to provide better for the future productivity of the forest,—an important point with a paper company,—and arrangements have been made to have a tract of some three square miles logged under the supervision of the forestry branch.

The year 1911 saw a development in the work of Canadian consulting foresters. Three or four firms are now doing work in Canada, and are being kept busy. The value of estimates and maps by reputable firms of forest engineers is rapidly coming to be recognized by lumber companies and timber brokers in Canada. The time is not far distant when no large timber property will change hands until it has been mapped and estimated by forest engineers.

# The Band Saw

Fourth Article of Series Specially  
Written for the Canada Lum-  
berman by Hapsburg Liebe.

## Brazing

When everything has been done properly, with all things well prepared, the work of causing steel to stick to silver solder is a comparatively simple operation. There are, however, a number of factors that will prevent the laps adhering in the desired manner, and, with this in mind, one should be careful to have everything right before the hot irons are applied to the saw.

It has always been a practice of mine to take out one tooth in the making of a joint. One may save a little of the length by taking out less; but the change in the spacing sometimes causes the automatic grinder to do its work unsatisfactorily at the braze, or even to give much trouble because of the feed finger catching either two teeth or none. Most of the mills of modern make are so constructed as to furnish an abundance of room for taking out a tooth at each time of brazing, and the saw looks much better with this method of cutting.

First, I mark off, with the use of a true square and a scratchawl, the places at which I am to cut the blade—and I always allow a little over, say, for instance 1/16 inch, for dressing the 'cut' ends square and to a line. Then I cut the saw, with a well tempered chisel if I have no crosscut shear, on the lines. Next, I square and straighten the ends. Most lap grinders will do this; but, one not being at hand, it may be done quite satisfactorily with a file and square. Then I level the ends, being very particular to know that I am not leaving the smallest lump or ridge where the laps will come. This done, I measure back the width I want my laps, make a line with the scratchawl, and grind almost to it—right to it, if the machine is one that does good work, and almost to a feather edge on the end. To complete the work of making a lap, I take the saw from the machine and finish it by drawfiling, having been careful that the emery wheel has not been down hard enough to caseharden the surface and thereby causing the file to fail to take hold. Drawfiling, with care and judgment, makes a perfect surface. If one has no lap grinder, and must make his laps with a file, the saw should be clamped to a board, which may be fastened to the bench, or some other place where the filing may be done conveniently. And in this it is not a bad idea to leave half the lap off

the end of the board, so that the downward pressure of the file, bearing against the centre of the lap and the corner of the board, will have a tendency to prevent one filing the middle rounding.

Having finished the laps, if any time is to elapse before the actual work of brazing, the freshly dressed ends should be wrapped in clean paper, which is to guard them against rust or grease, or injury to the thin ends. Short blocks with slots saws in them are good to place over these ends to protect them.

## Testing the Irons

One of the most important features in brazing successfully is to have irons that are true. I cannot sufficiently emphasize this point. If they have been used before, they should be faced, testing with a straightedge, to make sure they are in good condition. Before trying them in the actual making of the braze, put the lower one in the clamp to see if its surface comes a little above the bed of the clamp, as it should, to prevent making a very noticeable ridge in the saw. Also be certain that the upper pad is in its proper place, not too low to hinder the placing of the hot irons, and not too high, which will cause a loss of time in running down the screws.

Care should be taken in placing the laps in the clamp, that they come together rightly. To clean the laps, I use emery cloth of a fine grade, rubbing the filed surface until there is no doubt that it is perfectly free from rust or grease. After this, however, the laps should be wiped off with a clean white cloth, as the friction of the emery and the steel will leave a little of black. White paper is good, also, after the emery cloth; wipe until no black is visible on the paper. The solder should be wider than the width of the lap, which allow for its slipping slightly out of place when the irons go on.

A great many filers use a brazing flux, or paste, or compound; some with success, others not so fortunately. A goodly difference of opinion prevails here: many use muriatic acid for cleaning the parts; many use lime; however, if one is getting good results from any method it would be unwise to throw it aside for any other untried way. If acid is used, it should be chemically pure. A little zinc

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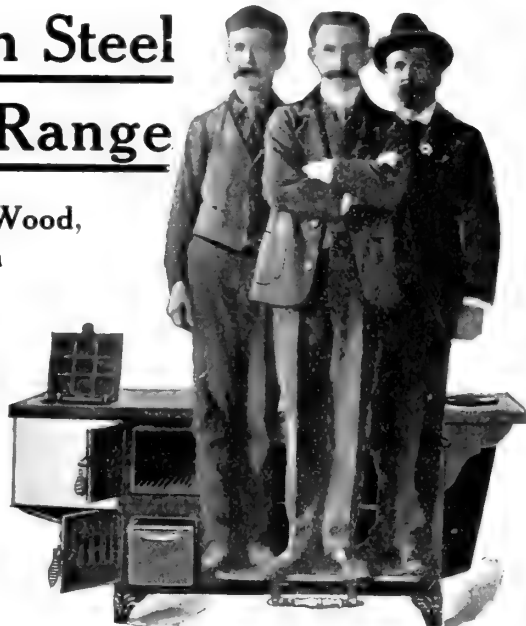
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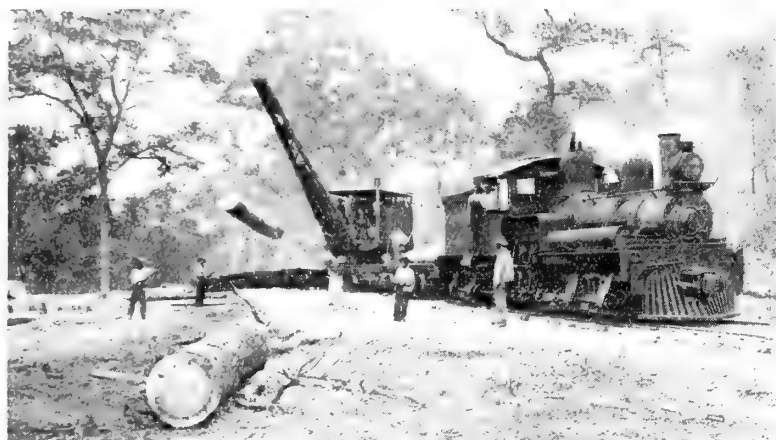
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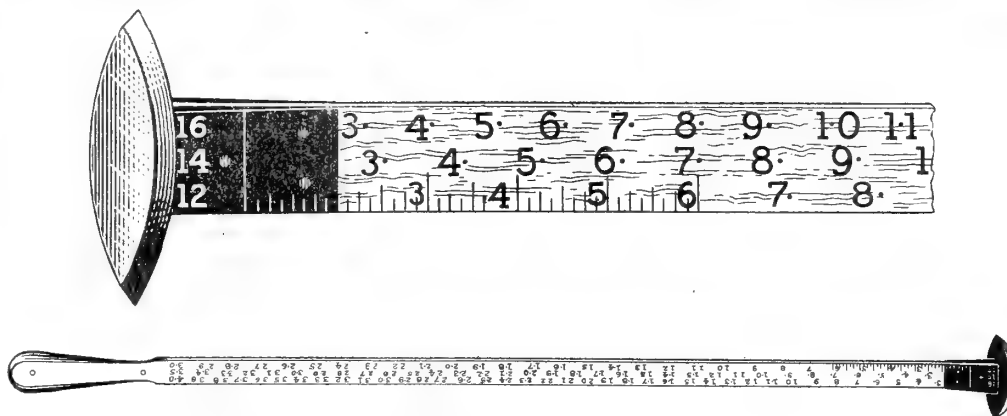
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is good for purifying acid; also it is said to have a good effect on the laps, rendering them more willing to meet the solder. My method is to roast pulverized borax, thus freeing it from gases, which I pulverize again and dust sparingly over the solder and laps. Most coal contains a large percentage of a certain gaseous element, and as this element is not favorable in the operation of jointing band saws, the brazing fire should be well burned to a dry, smokeless coke before placing the irons to heat. Charcoal makes the best fire for braxing, although it may take longer to heat the irons to the desired degree.

Watch the irons continually during the process of heating, as they may become sufficiently hot in one place to melt, while at another point they may be barely red—unless you have a special forge for the purpose. Have the heat extend two inches farther than the width of saw, either way. As to color, for my part I prefer a heat a little above a bright red; this will allow the scale to be removed readily with a scraper made for the purpose, or even an old file, and allows a little of cooling during the time between the drawing of the irons and their being placed on the saw. Put them in the clamp squarely with each other, and be careful that the first, or bottom, iron is not in place so long before the other that the solder has time to curl to one side from the heat without pressure, thus spoiling the joint. Many a braze has been spoiled in this manner.

#### Applying the Pressure

Put the pressure down hard and quick—hard and quick, remember, then stop. Don't follow the old rule and tighten down from time to time as the irons cool to take up the shrinkage; it can do no good, because the crucial moment is past when the shrinkage begins, and if the braze hasn't caught tightening of the irons cannot help at that stage. There is, of course, a bare possibility that it might do harm.

Watch the irons closely, and when the red is all gone from them take them off. Concerning the different processes used at this point in the game for purposes of stiffening, I have nothing to say—except that if one applies anything to the warm joint it should be either air from a fan, warm oil, or cold iron, and not water. I think the finest braze I have ever made was cooled with water after removing the irons; but I made several others, which were cooled with water in apparently the same manner, that broke very soon. My present method of stiffening brazes is brought to bear after I have done my dressing, leveling and tensioning.

On taking the saw from the clamp, I move it directly to the bench, with the joint on the leveling block, where I leave it until it is cool enough to handle with bare hands. Then I bend the saw both ways, trying with a knife blade to see if there is any portion of it that has failed to stick. If I find a very little flaw, I file it out, going down to where the solder and the steel are united solidly, and I remember to dress none at all on the opposite side at this place, which helps even matters in regard to having made the blade slightly thin at this point. If I find a flaw of any serious nature, I put a fresh piece of solder between the laps, together with a little borax, and put the irons on again. This will usually serve; but one should not put hot irons on the saw too many times at one place, as it softens and rots the steel.

In dressing the new joint, I throw off the roll belt, and use the roll as a clamp at one end of the bench. Then I put a small pulley on the levelling block, directly under the braze, and clamp the saw firmly at the end of the bench opposite the end having the roll. With my hands I turn the roll until the saw is drawn tightly over the pulley. This will test the soundness of the joint, as well as

put it in a fair position for dressing with a file: If the braze is not good now is the time for it to show up—and not on the wheels. Care should be observed in dressing the braze that one does not file into the sound part of the saw; this will weaken the blade, concentrate the bend, and cause fracture at an early period if it is of much depth. After dressing the joint smooth on both sides, I scour it with a coarse grade of emery cloth, level, tension, and look to the back. After leveling and tensioning, I scour again with the emery cloth, making a perfectly smooth surface; it is a well known fact that a polished surface does not break so readily as one that is rough. And then, it looks better.

To stiffen, I heat a brazing iron red hot, and hold it near to the freshly made joint, under the saw, until I see the saw turn to a dark straw. I keep a bit of oily waste ready, and if the color runs over to a pigeon blue on one edge before the other is drawn to a straw, I rub the color back. After drawing in this manner, I allow the braze to cool, then level and tension again, the latter being necessary because the heat will in a measure distort the condition of the blade. That there are some who will not agree that there is virtue in this method of stiffening, I do not doubt. I use it because I know it cannot hurt, because it is of some benefit; I do not claim that it will restore the original stiffness. Nothing could do that but tempering.

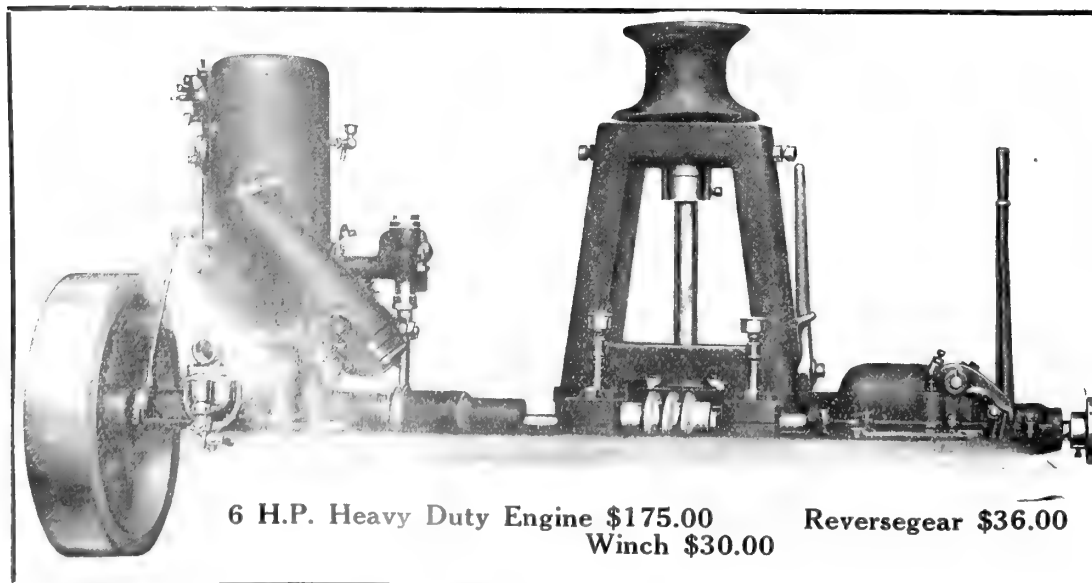
A word in regard to the proper width of laps. On log bands, I use  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch laps on all saws up to 12 inches; on the latter I increase the width to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch; on blades 14 inches wide I use a lap of  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

#### The Teeth

The spacing of band saw teeth was, but a very few years ago, a subject of much controversy among mill men and filers; but, from my observation, it seems that the  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch spacing is the favorite for log sawing. However, a number of successful filers are using spacings a little longer or a little shorter, and appear to be pleased at the results. The idea, as it comes to me, is to have a spacing of teeth that will permit the point to take just so much of a cut. If the teeth are too closely spaced for the timber sawn, there will not be enough for each tooth to cut to prevent scraping; if the spacing is too long for the work in hand, each point will have so much to do that it will wedge its sides and choke with dust.

The shape of tooth should depend on the width and thickness of saw, and the kind of wood to be sawn—the latter might be said, with the same meaning, the amount of feed on an average. Hardwood takes a slower feed, and, therefore, requires a tooth with a little higher back than that used in softwood. The softer woods are usually sawn very fast, and the back of the tooth should not be so high that it rubs the timber behind the point. Enough pitch of tooth should be carried to prevent the saw going back on the wheels when in the cut, but not enough to cause it to run forward very far. However, if the blade comes forward slightly when it is fresh and sharp, it is more apt to stay in its place when the keen edge is gone. The throats should be kept well rounded to prevent a concentration of the bend, an invitation to fracture. When iron is struck, if no more than four teeth are stripped out, and if there is enough left of the teeth to permit the grinder finger to catch them, the teeth behind the crippled place may be slanted downward gradually and made to cut the kerf of those that are absent.

The estimates of the Canadian Government for the coming year include an appropriation of \$335,000—an increase of \$100,000—for the protection of timber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Territories and the British Columbia Railway belt.



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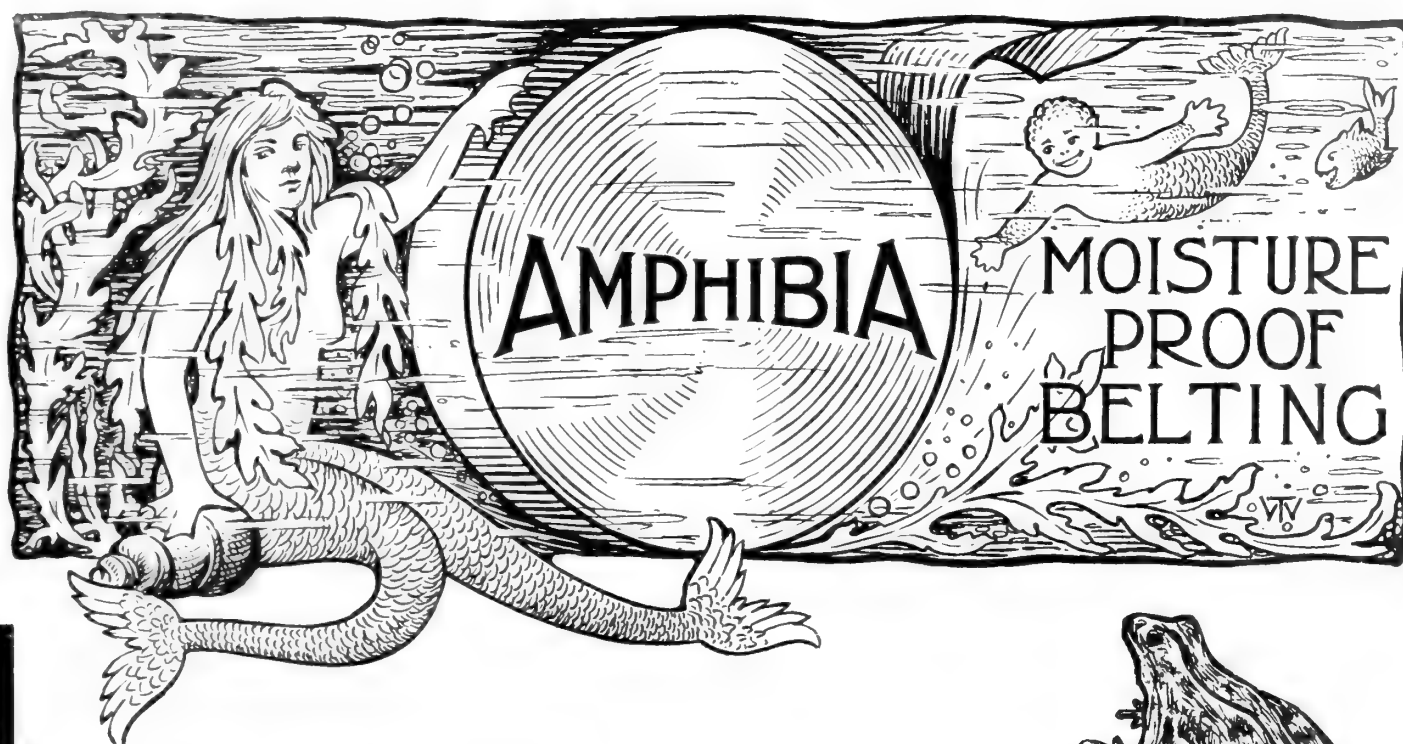
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## EDGINGS

## Ontario

The R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, have increased their capital stock from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, fully paid up.

Extensions are being planned for the planing mill at Milverton, Ont., and the intention is to undertake the work immediately.

The wood-working factory of the St. Mary's Wood Specialty Company, St. Mary's, Ont., was badly damaged by fire on January 20th. The loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

The Graves Bigwood Co. started hauling logs January 2 at Byng Inlet, Ont., in spite of a temperature of 28° below zero. The box factory renewed operation the same day, after a week's shut down for repairs.

It is reported that J. Coleman, of the Gaste Cigar Company, London, Ont., and B. V. Hole, London, are having plans prepared for the erection of a cigar box factory, and that a quantity of machinery will be required.

Leaman & Company's sawmill at Lakefield, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. The mill, which was formerly owned by Tait & Lillicrap, had not been operating for several months. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

C. F. McArthur Limited, Kenmore, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to deal in lumber and all building materials. The provisional directors are A. McArthur, M. Warner and D. J. Carkner, all of Kenmore, Ont.

John Harrison & Sons Co. Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont., will shortly install two boilers, not less than 100 lbs. steam, 66 in. x 14 ft. They also intend to install a filing room outfit for 12-in. double cutting band saws and one log jack and chain.

The ratepayers of Listowell, Ont., have voted in favor of granting various privileges to Andrew Malcolm Furniture Company, of Kincardine, on the condition that the Listowell Furniture Company's plant be taken over and operated to its limit.

The Eyer Lumber Company Limited, Toronto, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 to carry on business as lumber and timber merchants, saw mill owners, &c. The provisional directors are J. H. Eyer, G. S. Lay and H. Wright, all of Toronto.

It has been widely reported in the daily press that the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago have purchased the large new sawmill erected by the Shevlin-Clarke Company at Fort Frances, Ont. The Canada Lumberman is informed by the Edward Hines Company that the report is untrue.

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Russell House, Ottawa, on May 8th, at 2.30 p.m. two timber berths, Nos. 196, 197 and 198, River Coulonge, Province of Quebec, containing 138½ square miles "more or less." The sale subject to a reserve bid. Information may be secured from J. C. Browne, 25 Sparks street, Ottawa, Ont.

At a largely-attended joint meeting of the City Council and the council of the Board of Trade of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., it has been unanimously decided to grant concessions to the Lake Superior Paper Company to the extent of exemption from taxation for twenty years, in return for the doubling of the plant now under construction and the employment of 500 more hands. The doubling of the capacity of the 200-ton mill means the early construction of several subsidiary companies which can use by-products successfully.

The Holt Lumber and Timber Company, Chicago, Ill., who have owned timber limits in the township of MacKenzie, Parry Sound District, Ontario, for several years past, commenced operating upon them this winter. Their limits are estimated to contain about 150,000,000 feet of timber much of which is a good quality of white pine. They have put in six camps this winter and are taking out about 8,000,000 feet, which they will drive down the Magnetewan River. The western boundary of their limit is about thirty miles up the Magnetewan. They have not yet decided how they will dispose of the logs. If they have them sawn they will probably be taken down to the south shore of Georgian Bay. They may however, sell them in the log. The company intend to go in more extensively for lumbering in Ontario in future and will probably soon be cutting many million feet.

## Eastern Canada

The Bic Pulp and Lumber Company of Ste. Cecile du Bic, P. Q., have obtained a charter.

Hubert Couture and D. Gustave Rheault, D'Israeli, P.Q., have registered as the Eastern Townships Lumber Company.

A \$5,000,000 company, to be known as the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Co., is applying for incorporation at Fredericton, N.B.

Chas. Gingras and Leo David are reported to have registered to carry on a sash and door factory as Gingras & David, at St. Rose, P. Q.

Among those who suffered loss by the recent fire in the Halifax Herald Building were the St. Croix Paper Company who had offices in the building.

The sash and door factory of Mr. Joseph St. Louis, Simard avenue, Montreal, has been destroyed by fire. It was a two-storey structure and the loss is estimated at \$4000.

Atkins Brothers, Limited, Fairville, N.B., have been incorporated for the purpose of carrying on a business of manufacturing lumber into building materials. The capital stock is \$24,000.

A. Barre, Granby, Quebec, is reported to have bought the factory and buildings of the Michel Bruneau estate with the intention of using them for a sash and door and general wood-working business.

The E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd., Hull, Que., are preparing plans for new reinforced steel concrete bulkheads and side walls to surround their present forebay, a power house of reinforced concrete, new water wheels and new hydro-electric plant having 3 units of turbines and generators to develop 4,500 to 6,500 h.p. Their present pulp mill will be removed to make room

for a large central hydro-electric power house, and equipment. A new fire-proof reinforced pulp mill will be built on the Aylmer Road. All buildings are to be absolutely fire-proof and to contain the latest equipment and machinery.

The Meyer-Thomas Co., box manufacturers, Granby, Que., have purchased a building adjoining their present premises and intend to extend their business. They will be in the market for new wood-working machinery.

J. L. Black & Sons, Sackville, N. B., have purchased the lumber property of Arthur A. Hicks, at Cookville, N. B. The transfer covers 1,000 acres of log land, together with steam mill and mill property and standing timber on several small lots.

Leveille & Marion, wholesale lumber dealers, Montreal, have dissolved their partnership and the business will be carried on by J. P. Marion. Mr. Marion contemplates making considerable enlargements in the company's business. The company recently had an unpleasant experience, when thieves broke into the office at night and stole a typewriter and a few other supplies amounting in value to about \$150.

A large British Syndicate who own their hardwood limits on the west coast of Africa are erecting a veneer factory at or near Montreal. The Watrous Company of Brantford, Ont., have the contract for the equipment. Detailed information may be secured from Mr. Fuchs, Engineer of the Watrous company. The Capital Machine Company of Indianapolis, U.S.A., are also supplying some of the machinery.

The Consolidated Pulp and Paper Company, Fredericton, N.B., are applying for incorporation. Those interested include, A. H. Hannington, Thomas McAvity and H. W. Schofield, secretary-treasurer of the Partington Pulp and Paper Company, all of St. John, N. B. The capital of the proposed company is to be \$5,000,000. The company, it is understood, are considering the purchase of the Gibson lands on the Nashwaak River, where rossing and paper mills will be established.

Percy Block, of Amherst, N.S., and associates have formed the Maple Leaf Lumber Co. with headquarters at Amherst. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, Mr. Block being the president. The company owns about 30,000 acres of timber land on Folley, Berberth and North Rivers in Nova Scotia. It is estimated that there is 140,000,000 feet of lumber on this property, mostly spruce, with a small percentage of hardwood. The company already has made arrangements for cutting 6,000,000 feet this season.

#### Western Canada

Calbraith & Sons of New Westminster, have purchased and will operate the Lincoln sawmills at Langsley Prairie.

The B. C. Lumber Co., New Westminster, B. C., have secured a permit for the erection of their main building on Lulu Island, at a cost of \$36,588.

Aurbuthnot & Helmer, 644 6th Avenue, West Vancouver, intend to erect a sash and door factory at 995 6th Avenue West. The building is to cost \$3,000.

The Brandon Construction Co., Brandon, Man., are converting one of their shops into a woodworking factory, for which new machinery is being secured.

The O. K. Lumber Company Limited, Kelowna, B.C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on business as timber and lumber merchants, saw and shingle mill proprietors, &c.

The Electric Lumber Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on business as saw mill owners, lumbermen, timber dealers, &c., with head office at Vancouver, B.C.

C. B. Weatherway has purchased the mill and machinery of the Stout Shingle Mill, Blaine, B.C., having a capacity of 225,000 shingles per day, for about \$45,000, and will commence operations in a short time.

The Brooks-McKenzie Lumber Company Limited, Penticton, B.C., have been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 to carry on business as saw mill owners, timber merchants and to deal in lumber of all kinds.

The owners of the Terminal Construction and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., are preparing plans for a plant to replace the one which was destroyed by fire on December 29th. The building will be commenced shortly.

The Western Box & Shingle Mills Limited, Nelson, B.C., have been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 to carry on business as saw mill, shingle mill and pulp mill proprietors, dealers in timber, logs, ties, crates, boxes, &c.

Pacific Properties, Limited, have been incorporated with capital stock of \$250,000 and headquarters at 615 Hastings street west, Vancouver, to deal in properties of various kinds, including timber licenses, timber leases, timber berths, etc.

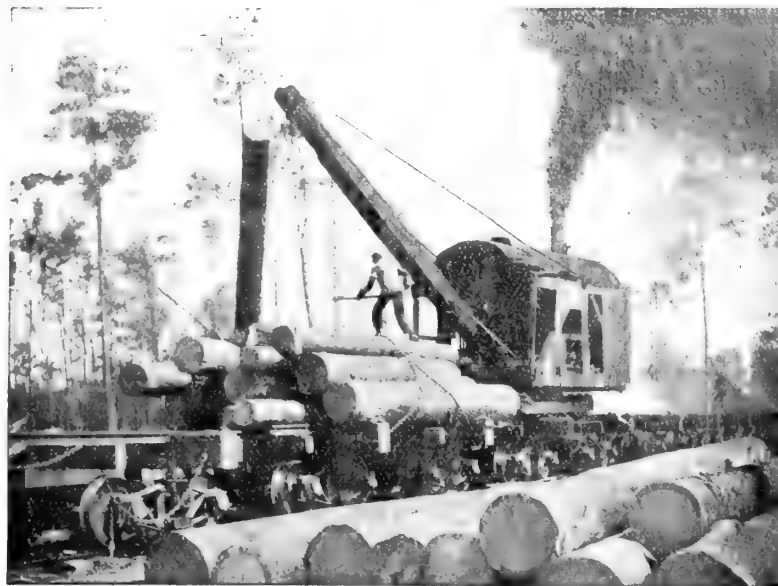
The Pacific Door Manufacturing Company, 402-6 Pacific Building, 744 Hastings street west, Vancouver, have been incorporated with a capital of \$18,000 to carry on business as saw millers, lumbermen, &c. J. S. MacKay is Attorney for the company.

The A. R. Robers Lumber Company, Limited, Enderby, B.C., will be known hereafter as the Okanagan Saw Mills, Limited. There will be no change in the management, Mr. F. S. Stevens continuing as general manager, assisted by the same office force.

The Timber Realization Company, Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, B.C., have been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on a lumber and timber business in Michigan, British Columbia or elsewhere. Robert S. Babcock is Attorney for the company.

The Port Hammond Lumber Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to deal in timber and lumber of all kinds and to construct tramways, roadways, bridges, reservoirs, &c., the head office of the company to be at New Westminster, B.C.

Details of the assuming of the management of the Swanson Bay Forests Wood Pulp & Lumber Co. Ltd., by Evans, Coleman & Evans, of Vancouver, have been published stating that the company is capitalized for one and a half millions, and was organized in 1909. Pulp wood leases of 84,000 acres are in the possession of the company, as are some timber lands, the townsite of Swanson Bay, a 20-ton sulphite plant, a 60,000 ft. capacity saw-mill, etc. Pulp has been shipped from the plant for some time.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company,** BUFFALO, N. Y.

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE**  
**RED PINE**  
**SPRUCE**

Enquiries solicited from the  
wholesale trade.

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

Ottawa

49 Metcalfe Street

Montreal

Canadian Express Bldg.

### Signs of Improvement at Montreal

Montreal, Jan. 27.—Although business in the retail lumber trade has been slow, owing to winter conditions, wholesale houses report a satisfactory volume of inquiries and a moderate trade. There has been a slight improvement as compared with this time last year, and what is more satisfactory, a decided tendency towards a higher range of values, one firm reporting an advance of 50c. to a dollar per 1000 ft. for mill and box culls, for forward delivery. In hardwoods there has been quite a brisk demand, with prices firm. All circumstances point to a favorable spring business, and arrangements are being made on that basis. Door and sash manufacturers continue busy. Stock-taking is now over, and inquiries show that generally the results of the year's operations have proved very satisfactory.

The news paper mills are all very busy, and well pleased with last year's business; they are also looking forward to an excellent twelve months' trade.

The United States Treasury Board has ruled that European sulphite pulp when manufactured in Canada into news paper for shipment into the United States cannot be admitted under section 2 of the United States tariff, it having been decided that the paper must consist entirely of, or be the product of, Canadian pulp wood. This is interesting to Canadians, as it indicates that the agitation to abolish the U. S. duty on paper and sulphite in favor of Europe will not be permitted by the U. S., where the question is now before the customs board. Canadians will no doubt consider this decision satisfactory as far as it goes, as it leaves the present tariff arrangements undisturbed. There has been, in the opinion of many, too much disturbance in tariff matters during the last two or three years to suit manufacturers, as a fixed policy in tariffs always tends towards better business conditions.

The latest reports from Europe indicate that water conditions have not improved sufficiently to create any higher production of ground wood pulp, nor has the output of sulphite pulp increased, so that both these commodities are selling at very high figures, and a shortage in both is feared during the remainder of the winter.

Messrs. S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Barbados, West Indies, report as follows under date of January 5th:—Lumberstuffs—white pine—The only arrival during the fortnight is the Trn. Schr. "Success" from Sheet Harbor, N.S., with 201 m. ft. which had been sold to arrive some time ago at \$32 for merchantable, and \$24 for second

quality. There is another cargo on the way also sold to arrive, and as dealers are already fully supplied, prices are likely to decline for any further arrivals. Spruce—No arrivals during the fortnight, but market is fully supplied. Pitch pine—No receipts, but the small lots which have come to hand regularly during the last few months have kept the dealers supplied. Shingles—No receipts of either Gaspe or Cedar laying, both of which are in good demand, especially the former. Shooks—Receipts consist of 200 bdls. ex "Guiana" and 488 bdls. ex "Coppene" both from New York and 3,055 bdls. ex "Cromarty" from Halifax. All of these lots have been imported on dealers' account. Wood hoops—No arrivals.

Kenneth M. Clark, one of the woods superintendents for Appleton & Sewall, foresters of Bangor and New York, has just completed making a set of topographical timber maps for 250,000 acres of timber land in Nova Scotia owned by the Davison Lumber Company. The undertaking was one of the largest of this kind ever handled in Canada and occupied the services of five men since early last fall.

The value of United States exports of domestic forest products for 1911, \$103,000,000, is the highest yet reached. The exported lumber was valued at \$60,000,000; timber and logs, \$17,000,000; the naval stores, \$25,000,000.

The imports of forest products in 1911 were valued at \$164,000,000, and came within \$15,000,000 of equalling the total of 1910, which holds the highest place. India rubber was imported to the value of \$76,000,000; other gums, \$26,000,000; lumber, \$21,000,000; wood pulp, \$14,000,000, an import that has doubled in value in four years.

Receipts of lumber by vessel at Saginaw River points during 1911 amounted to 88,056,928 feet of lumber, 6,309,800 lath, 150,000 shingles, and 1,128,467 pickets. About 70,000,000 feet of the lumber came from Ontario and paid tariff dues of \$1.25 a thousand feet. The remainder came from the Lake Superior district mostly. Only one cargo of lumber was shipped out. Receipts at Bay City were 58,298,624 feet of lumber, 2,555,500 lath, 150,000 shingles, 10,869,600 feet of unmanufactured sawlogs and 1,128,467 pickets.

### Prices Advancing at Montreal

A prominent Montreal wholesaler sums up the lumber situation as follows:  
Editor Canada Lumberman:

The lumber business in Montreal for the year 1911 was a little better than 1910, but not any too good for lumber merchants like myself. Manufacturers were the ones that were the most prosperous, realizing good prices for their lumber. At present there is a strong indication of 1912 being a very good year, as prices are advancing every day. I know in my own case lumber that I could not sell three months ago at \$14.00 per thousand, I am getting an advance of from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per thousand.

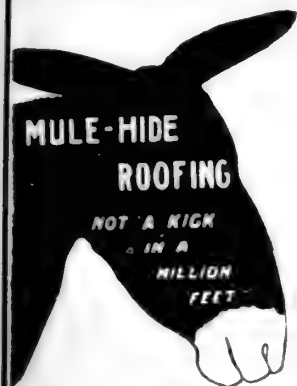
# Jenckes Boilers

**WE** aim to keep on hand a well assorted stock of Horizontal Tubular, Vertical and Locomotive Type Boilers. Your enquiry will probably find us in a position to ship the required boiler at once; if not it can quickly be built. Write us anyway.

## The Jenckes Machine Co.

Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland  
Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.



# HALT ! ! !

## Mr. Lumber Dealer



We wish to call your attention to the selling proposition of our new famous MULE-HIDE ROOFING, unequalled by any Canadian manufacturer.

We are devoting our efforts during 1912 to placing our products through the Retail Lumber Dealer, as we believe it to be a line specially suited to be handled by a Lumber Dealer in connection with other building supplies.

MULE-HIDE ROOFING is being sold all over the country from coast to coast, and is giving universal satisfaction. All the goodness that has been possible to incorporate into a high grade roofing has been put into MULE-HIDE. You get genuine quality that have lasting and resisting power over any other. It is the toughest and most durable Roofing on the market.

## Mule-Hide Roofing is sold with a Ten-Year Ironclad Guarantee

of money back if goods are not as represented.

### Here is Our Proposition :

We have planned a local advertising campaign for every dealer who handles our line. It is the most effective aid ever given to dealers and is entirely new and in advance of anything ever done in this line. It is all planned at our office and done at our expense. We not only advertise our Roofing for you, but we put on an advertising campaign in your locality that will make your name and your goods a household word—and mind, not a cent of expense to you. Are you alive? Are you up-to-date? Will you spend a two-cent stamp to investigate? If so, fill in the coupon below and mail to us. Delays don't pay—our proposition does.

**The Dominion Roofing Company of Canada, Limited**

31-33 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO

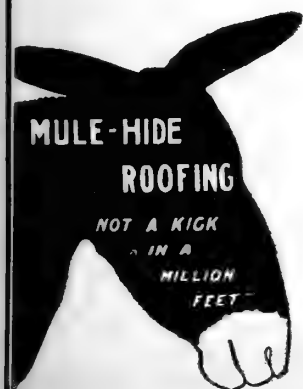
**CUT OUT—FILL IN AND MAIL TO US AT ONCE**

Send me by return mail full particulars of your Special Free Advertising Proposition to lumber dealers handling MULE-HIDE Roofing.

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....





**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**

CANADA **SPRUCE** ADIRONDACK  
 13 and 16 ft. 13 and 16 ft.

WANTED

**Spruce, Lath and White Cedar Shingles**

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

Representatives of Iberville Lumber Co., Sault au Mouton, P. Q.

**WANTED**

100 m ft. clear hard Maple Axles  
 4"x 5"-6" and 12' long.

Also all thicknesses Common and Better Birch.

**FOR SALE**

All grades and thicknesses of Cherry and Mahogany lumber.  
 Also Mahogany, Circassian Walnut and Quartered White  
 Oak Veneer all thicknesses. Please let us hear from you.

**Warren Ross Lumber Co.**

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

**FOR SALE****WHITE PINE  
LUMBER**

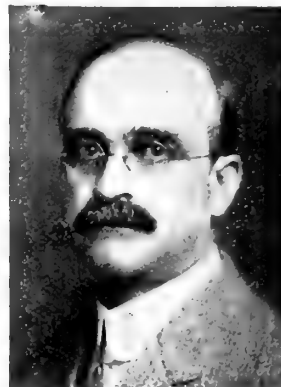
AT

**Brennan Harbour, Spanish Station, Ont.****Rail and Vessel Shipment**

A choice stock in shipping con-  
 dition, the product of large logs.

**Booth & Shannon**

BISCOTASING, ONTARIO



E. C. Mershon, President,  
 W. B. Mershon & Co.

**"A  
 Specialty  
 —  
 Not a  
 Side Line"**

Back of every Mnrshon Resaw stands  
 its original designer and inventor—a  
 recognised authority throughout the  
 world on all matters pertaining to the  
 sawing of wood with a band saw.

Purchasers of the Mershon Line have  
 the benefit of his experience.

**Wm. B. Mershon & Co.**

Saginaw, Mich.

CHOICE OATS

ALL GRADES

Specially selected for Lumbering  
 and Logging Trade

SACKED **OATS** BULK

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM PORT ARTHUR

**National Elevator Co., Limited**

Winnipeg

Manitoba

**WOOD DISTILLATION**

and Recovery of all By-Products

We are experts in the Installation of the most up-to-date  
**Plants** for carbonization of Woods (Shavings, Turnings,  
 Sawdust and Lumpwood.) Also distilling plants for recovery  
 of all By-Products:— Pure Charcoals, Wood Naphthas, Wood  
 Tar, Brown and Grey Acetate of Lime, Acetic Acid, Acetone,  
 etc., etc. Full particulars from

**The Pure Carbon Chemical Company**

Limited

BIDEFORD

ENGLAND

# Hoffman Brothers Co.

800 W. Main St., FORT WAYNE, IND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Band-Sawed Hardwood Lumber and Veneers

SLICE CUT AND SAWED

SPECIALTY

Indiana Quartered Oak

# International

Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

### International Stock Food

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

### International Silver Pine Healing Oil

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

### International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

### International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

### International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

### International Gall Cure

Cures while horses work or rest.

### International Foot Remedy

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

### International Harness Soap

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

International Stock Food Co., Limited  
Toronto, Ont.

# Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

All Kinds of Stoves  
for  
Large or Small Camps

With our enlarged plant we are now in a better position than ever to make prompt deliveries.

Our aim is to maintain the same high quality of workmanship and materials, which has given such satisfaction in the past.

If you are interested in the purchase of a new Camp Stove—Write for our Catalogue.



NO. 10-25 SIX HOLE RANGE AND RESERVOIR

ADAM HALL, Limited

Peterborough, Ontario

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

# WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

On

Dodge Split Pulleys

Rubber Leather and Balata Belting

Babbit Metal

Saw Mill and Factory Supplies

Iron Pipe and Fittings

Shafting, Hangers, Couplings, Collars

All sizes  
in stock

We cater specially to the Saw Mill Trade and can ship anywhere on shortest notice

WRITE US BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER

**Cuzner Hardware Co. Ltd., Queen St. West, Ottawa, Ont.**

"IN THE HEART OF THE LUMBER DISTRICT"

## Yellow Pine

Quartered Oak

Plain Oak

Cypress, Ash and Gum

Yellow Pine always in TRANSIT

**Frank H. Harris Lumber Co.**

32 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

## Bankrupt Belting Bargains

POSITIVELY 25% TO 75% SAVED

NEW AND SECOND HAND

ALL KINDS and SIZES—FOR EVERY PURPOSE

ALSO ENORMOUS STOCKS

Iron Piping, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, New and Relaying Rails, Saws, Chains and Cables, Roofing, etc.

Write Us for Prices and Tell Us What You Need

Catalog on Request

The  
**Imperial Waste and Metal Co.**  
150 Queen Street, Montreal

## HEMLOCK and SPRUCE

1, 2 and 3 in. Bone Dry Rough or Dressed

WIRE OR WRITE US FOR PRICES

**The Argenteuil Lumber Co.**

Montreal

Limited

# F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY

SOLE MAKERS OF

The Belt that will Last  
Longer, Stretch Less, and  
Transmit more Power than  
any other Belt.



Withstands Heat, Damp,  
Wet, Cold, Chemical  
Fumes.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

**STITCHED CANVAS BELTING**

P.O. Box 2414

**THE "CAMELATA" BELTING**

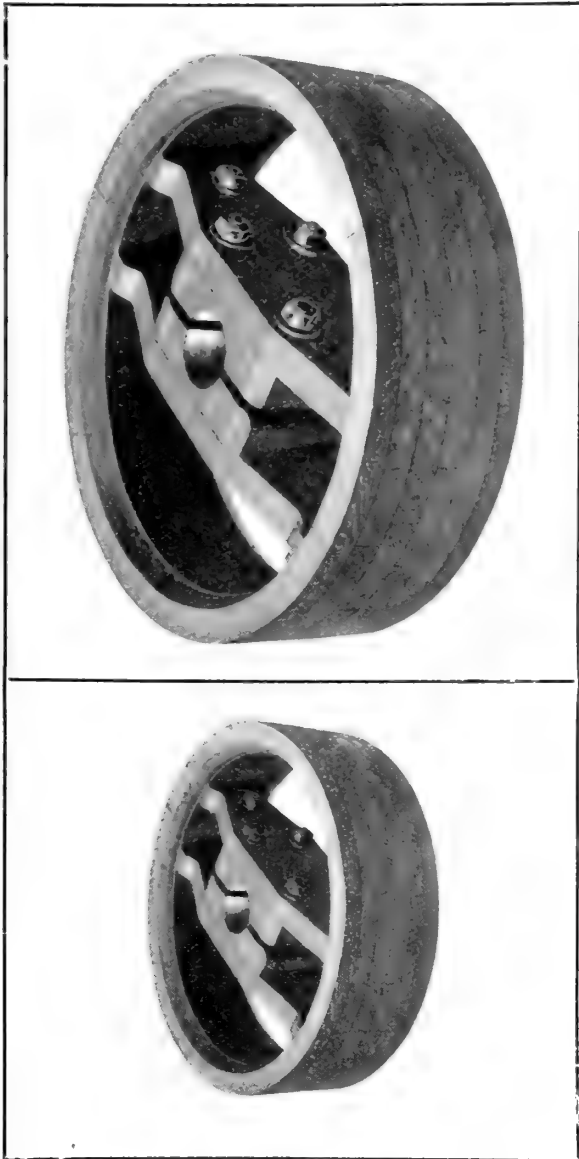
REGISTERED

**LINEN FIRE HOSE**

56 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

# Elmira Pulleys

The installation of Elmira Pulleys is in itself a guarantee of the efficiency and satisfactory working of the power transmission in any plant.



In the end they are also the most economical. They last longer and cause the minimum trouble and cost for maintenance.

The waste of power due to wear is infinitesimal and the transmission of power is accomplished steadily and noiselessly in any direction.

Elmira Pulleys are recognized as the strongest on the market—guaranteed to be made of the best material, they will run true, hold the shaft and stand the wear and tear of years without causing any troublesome and costly repairs.

Elmira Pulleys are strongly connected, the wood segments are firmly glued and then nailed together. Such care is taken over this process that the surface of the pulley has never been known to cause any trouble whatever.

When the pulley is installed with the "Elmira" Hanger the combination forms a most reliable and effective system of power transmission.

In the "Elmira Hanger" a union system of oiling is employed, a combination of centrifugal and capillary attraction effected by tempered steel rings and woven cotton wick. This method guarantees a thorough distribution lubricant and precludes all possibility of dry bearings.

The "Elmira" line of Hangers is without doubt the heaviest and strongest on the Canadian market, and while in no sense can they be considered competitive their prices cannot do other than appeal to those desiring a strictly first-class article.

Catalog giving prices and full particulars of our appliances sent on application.

## The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Company, Limited

Elmira

-

-

-

-

Ontario



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

## White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	40 00	42 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	17 00	18 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	19 00
1-in. dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	29 00
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	23 00
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	26 00
Norway, c and cf 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and cf 1½-in.	35 00	36 00
Norway, c and cf 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16,	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18		
18x18, and 20x20	34 50	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 00	
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
anh 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances:		
33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and		
2-in. Fir rough	47 10	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 50	
1½-in. No. 2 4 ft. lath	4 00	
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XXX pine or cedar shingles	3 30	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	2 40	
XXX 6 butts to 2-in.	3 30	
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 52	
XXXXX	3 75	
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots ...

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00
Ash, brown, common and better	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. & better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	28 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4	
& 8/4	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	59 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½	
and 2-in.	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	70 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts	

and 2nds	87 00
White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$54 00	58 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	55 00
2-in.	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	33 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	48 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 12 ft. to		
16 ft.	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.	17 00	19 50
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	15 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 50	19 50
mill culls out, 1½-in.	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10", & up 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1½"x7" 8-9" & up 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" & up 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1-in. rull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	12 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8-in. x 4-ft.	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

Square white pine, measured off, 30		
to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. av-		
erage, according to lineal	80	85
Oak—Michigan and Ohio		
By the dram, according to average		
and quality	60	65
Elm		
By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 40 to 45 feet	73	77
By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 30 to 35 feet	55	60
Ash		
13 inches and up, according to aver-		

age and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4

## Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

## Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	18 00	19 00
Oddments	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	16 00

## Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
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## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	62 00
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	65 00
2 in. and up wide	68 00

## Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	48 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	60 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	62 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	48 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	50 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	42 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00

## No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00
2 in., 8-in. and up wide	59 00
2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide	75 00
4 in., 8-in. and up wide	80 00

## No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	31 00
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	45 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and	
up wide	60 00 65 00

## No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	23 00
1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00
2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and	
up wide	43 00 48 00

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	22 00
1-in. x 5-in.	25 00
1-in. x 6 and 8-in.	26 00
1-in. x 10-in.	28 00
1-in. x 12-in.	33 00
1-in. x 13-in. and up	33 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00

## No. 1 Barn

1 inch	33 00	42 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3-in.	40 00	
4 inch	42 00	

## No. 2 Barn

1 inch	30 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.	32 00	

## No. 3 Barn

1 inch	23 00	26 00
1½, 1½, and 2-in.	25 00	30 00

## Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½ 2-in.	16 00	19 00

## Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in.	15 00
1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.	16 00
No. 2	13 00

## Lath

No. 1, 32-in. pine	1 50
No. 2, 48-in. pine	3 75
No. 3, 48-in. pine	3 00
No. 1, 48-in. pine	4 25
No. 1, 48-in. hemlock	3 00

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.		
6 ft	8 ft	10 ft 14x16 ft
2 x 4	13 50	16 50 20 00 18 00
2 x 6	15 50	16 50 20 00 18 00
2 x 8	17 50	18 00 21 00 19 50
2 x 10	18 50	19 00 22 00 20 50
2 x 12	18 50	19 50 22 50 22 00

## PINE, SPRUCE, TAMAR

# DISSTON SAWS

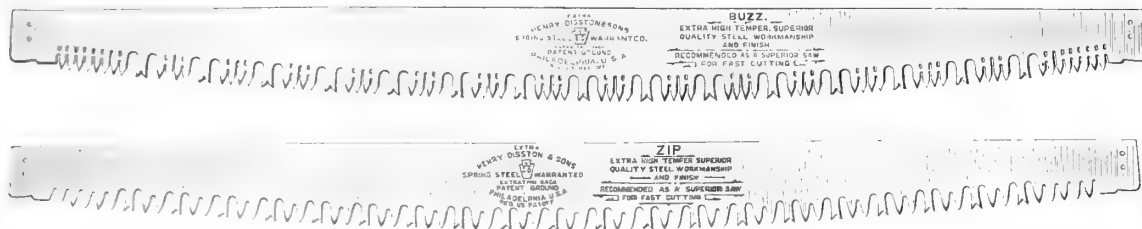
ARE THE **STANDARD** BY WHICH

THE MERITS OF ALL OTHERS ARE

# JUDGED

A SAW TO BE SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT must be made of a steel of such peculiar quality and texture that will "take" the hardening and tempering to the greatest degree, giving the highest temper, retaining the necessary toughness and elasticity which admits of the springing of the points of the teeth in the setting and at the same time being so hard that it will maintain the set and cutting edge the longest time. The blade must be ground an even thickness on the entire tooth edge, properly tapered to a thin back for clearance and the teeth of such shape as to enter into and cut—not tear—the wood.

## These are the Principles on which Disston Saws are Built



Having over Fifty-six years' experience making steel in our own works, producing a material especially adapted for saws; employing the most skilled Workmen; using exclusively Disston processes of hardening, tempering and grinding, and with Seventy-one years' experience in the manufacturing of saws, during which time no efforts or expense were spared to achieve and maintain THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY AND DESIGN, we are warranted in claiming.

**Disston Saws are Unequalled for Material, Workmanship and Efficiency**

**Disston Saws Run Easiest,  
Cut Fastest and Last Longest.**

# HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tools, Steel and File Works

**PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

CANADIAN WORKS:  
Fraser Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO

## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

No. 2 Cuts 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	37 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	51 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	35 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	33 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	27 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	24 00
Box 1 x 10	24 00
Box 1 x 12	26 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	31 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

White Ash	
1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00 42 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch	44 00 46 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch	48 00 54 00
Strips	22 00 24 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00

Black and Brown	
1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00 42 00
Common good culls	14 00 20 00
1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00 42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up	30 00 32 00
Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

Elm	
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in and up	32 00 35 00
Common and culls	15 00 17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	10 00 17 00

Maple	
1st and 2nd hand	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00
1st and 2nd, soft	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00

## BOSTON, MASS.

White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00 100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00 90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	72 00 70 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00 70 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	45 00 45 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.	56 00 60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00 37 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	45 00 48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00 51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	38 00 38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	37 00 37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	43 00 43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00 37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	35 00 35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	31 00 31 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00 30 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	29 00 29 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00 24 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00 27 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under	24 00 24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00 25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3x4 random lengths, 10 feet and up	20 00 21 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00 21 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.	19 00
Vermont spruce boards, matched	22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, 6 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00 22 00
3/4 in. spruce laths	4 10
1 1/2 in. spruce laths	3 50

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$3 40 \$3 50
Clears	3 10 3 10
Second clears	2 50 2 50
Clear whites	2 25 2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45 2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50 1 60
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 75 4 00
Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch. butts to 2-in.	4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 3/4	4 75

## Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always "Of course they are"—In which case provide your stables with:

## Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

## Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	\$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

## Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

## Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic	
1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz.

## Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

## Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

1 lb. Packages	3.60 doz.
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**Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies**, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

**A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, Collingwood, Ont.**

## Spark Arresters

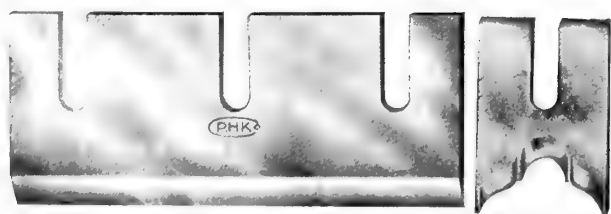
and  
Refuse  
Burner

Steel  
Wire  
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Illustrating Our  
Adjustable  
Arrester

Shall be glad  
to name you  
prices. We  
manufacture  
Wire Guards  
for all purposes

**Canada Wire Iron Goods Company**  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited  
GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

**Machine Knives, Circular Cutters  
and Mortise Chisel**

## Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

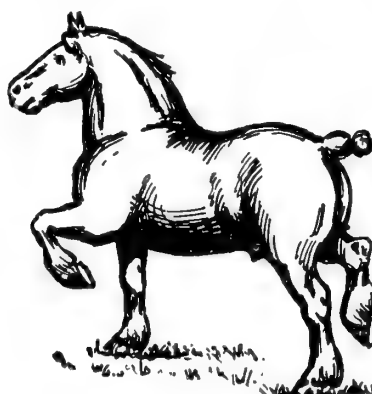
Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

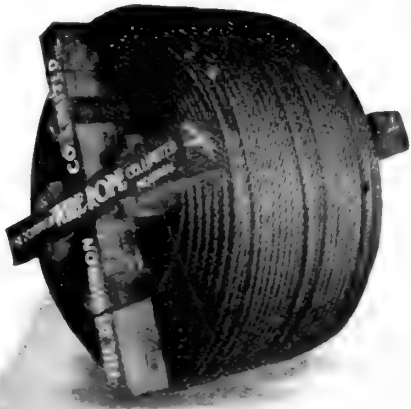
We specialize on

**Lumber Horses**  
and  
**Work Horses**

A trial order solicited  
Write us your requirements

**Herbert Smith, Manager**  
References: Dominion Bank, Toronto





## Wire Rope

When you need wire rope for any purpose whatever, it will surely pay you to communicate with us.

We have in stock all kinds—in all sizes—in any length.

Should your requirements be special—we can make rope to exactly suit your needs. We know how, as we have had years of experience.

Wire Rope Fittings of all Kinds

**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**

MONTREAL

General Supply Company of Canada—Manitoba Agents



## Jeffrey Conveyors

for Pulp and Paper Mills, Saw Mills and Woodworking Industries

Illustration shows a partial view of Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyor, 1830 ft. Centres, at the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. Wood is delivered to storage by cable on the upper run and reclaimed by the return Cable which travels through a tunnel underneath the pile as shown.

*Write for Catalog 57-E illustrating and describing many of our installations*

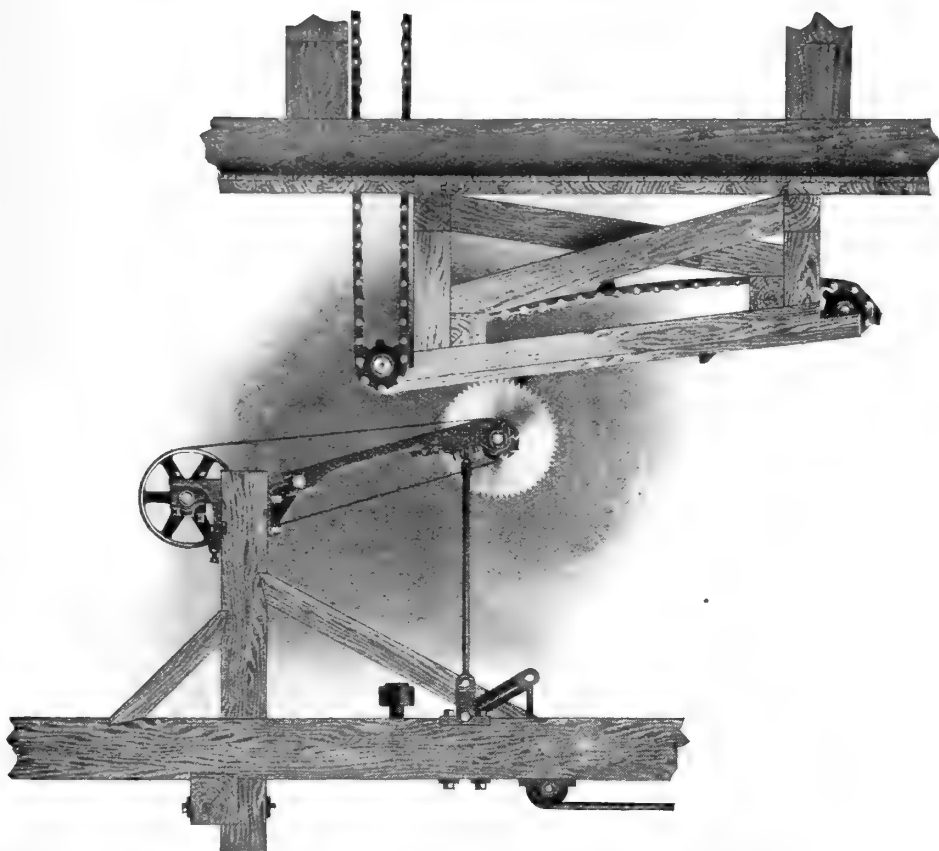
**The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.**

Columbus, Ohio

Branch Office:  
**WINNIPEG**

Canadian Works and Main Office:  
**MONTREAL, CAN.**

## In Trimmers We Lead Them All



**A CLARK PACIFIC COAST TRIMMER**

Saw frames perfectly balanced.

Saws locked down and cannot lift.

Excepting at will of the operator.

Saw frames telescope for tightening belt.

Saws are 30" to 34" diameter.

Trims stock 8" to 10" thick.

Counter shaft Bearings adjustable in both directions.

Built with any desired width or length table.

Any number of saws.

Variable feed furnished when desired.

We furnish iron work only, but supply plans for all woodwork.

A heavy rigid durable and accurate machine.

We equip the above machine with pneumatic single acting cylinders and operator's keyboard when desired.

Our special trimmer catalogue is worth having. In addition to eight different styles of trimmers we build every machine required in an up-to-date Band or Circular Saw Mill.

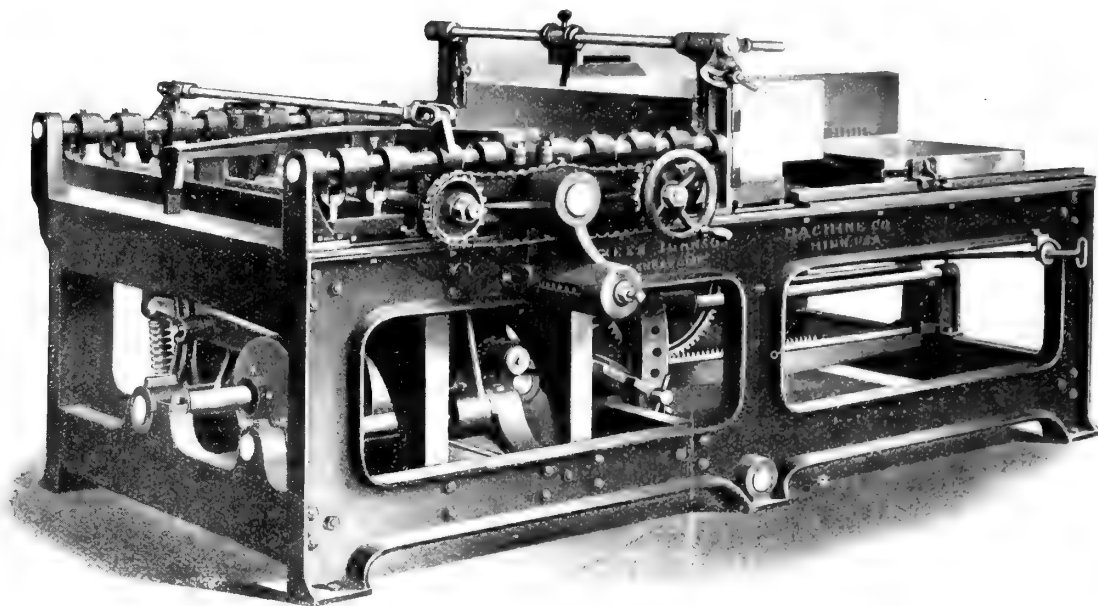
**Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N.Y.**

Coast Office: White Bldg., Seattle, Wash.



# Automatic Box-Board Squeezer

## BUILT IN FOUR SIZES



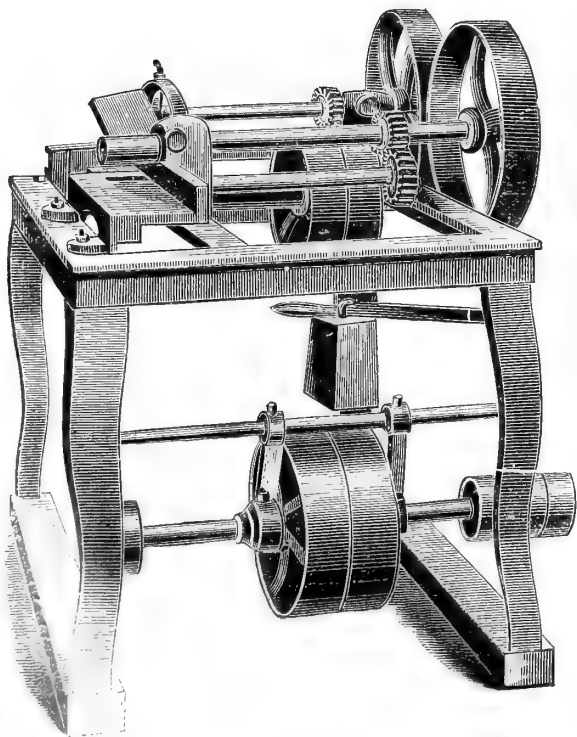
Will assemble all kinds of matched stock used for packing boxes. Can be changed to handle entirely different sized stock in less than two minutes.

Saves labor and by making the tongues and grooves fit tight the finished product handles practically as one piece.

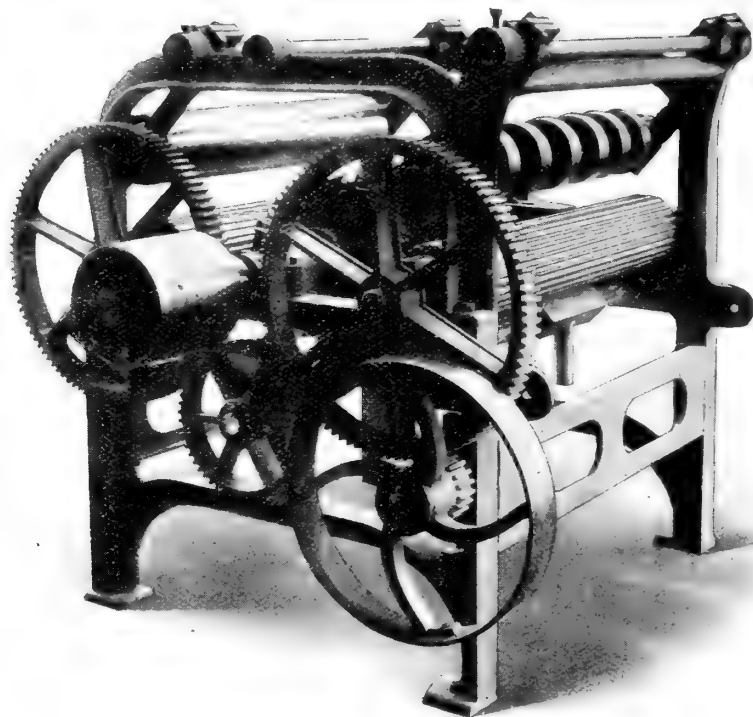
We also manufacture :  
Horizontal Slab Resaws, Horizontal Hopper Feed Box Resaws and many other Special Box Factory Machines.

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
U. S. A.

## Everything for the Saw Mill



Our Lath Mill

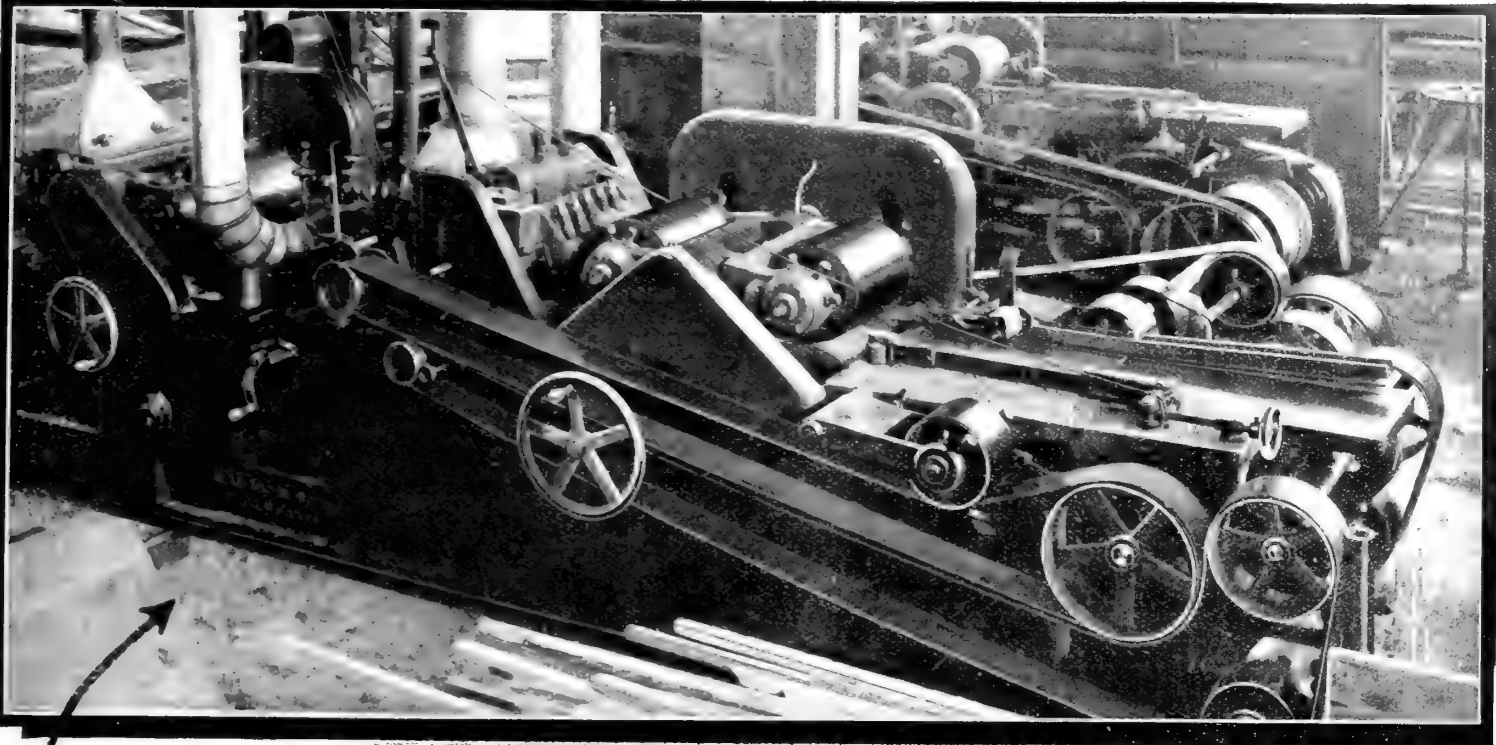


Our Two Saw Edger

We can equip your saw mill with everything from the motive power to the trimmer. Our complete line of saw mill machinery cannot be surpassed. Every machine is complete, simple and a model of good workmanship.

Write for our literature and prices, they will interest you.

**MOWRY & SONS,** - **Gravenhurst, Ontario**



## Go and see the new BERLIN fast-feed matcher in operation

The mill is the laboratory in which the durability of a matcher is shown. A year's run will disclose more weaknesses and show the need of mechanical efficiency more clearly than any testing out the manufacturer could give.

And the great improvements made in the wood-working field today are due to our initiative in the direction of fast-feed machines.

### Pioneering

When we brought out the first fast-feed matcher ever built, a howl of skepticism rose up.

Competitors scoffed, and most lumbermen didn't believe a word of our advertising.

We told then as we tell today, the absolute truth in our announcements.

The first fast-feed matcher was the "94." It produced a better quality of work than other machines and at double the rates of feed.

Yet the "94" as compared with the latest Berlins is like the automobile of today and that of several years ago.

It paid its way. The hundreds and hundreds installed were gilt-edged investments. Yet we have been blamed because the "94" wasn't developed twice as fast as anything else in the machinery world.

### Further developments

After we had proven that a hundred foot feed was practical, the other makers of wood-working machinery clambered into the race.

Patents don't always protect and it didn't protect us then or now. If you notice mech-

anical construction you will find our improvements being adapted regularly.

Take the Berlin round cylinder head for example. In the first one we built, the screw which held the gib in place against the knife, passed through a portion of the head itself.

The principle was wrong. We replaced every head we had out. Yet that same style of head is being sold you today on other machines.

The Berlin cylinder head of today is the only durable head offered the buyer. It can't wear out. It's almost one solid piece. Ask any user.

Go and see one of the latest Berlin matchers in operation. And look carefully at the head construction. Compare it with others.

### Testing side heads

We soon found out that fine cylinder work must also be followed by equal side-head production.

A new head department was organized. Our pin type twelve bitted matcher heads were developed. The expansion feature was invented.

Today we have the only complete line of fast-feed side-heads in the world. There's the special ship-lap heads, matching heads, double tongue and groove heads—a complete line.

If you are unfamiliar with the completeness of our side-head line, let us send you a copy of a new booklet, 48-page, "Berlin Heads and Specialties."

Let us mail it to you. It tells the reason for the quality of our side-head work.

### The feed drive

From thirty gears, we have descended to almost none. On the latest Berlin fast-feed matcher there is but five.

Our frictionless chain drive is by far the most successful matcher feed works drive today. Its life is as yet unknown.

The Diamond chain runs smoothly and without perceptible wear. We used the chain drive on our No. 108 Moulders for the last eight years. We have never replaced a chain.

Competitors say "it will wear out." We leave it to your judgment. Certainly, it will stand ten times the strain we put it to.

Fire engines, motor trucks, of 60 H. P. and better, racing cars of 200 H.P. use the Diamond Drive and it is used for heavy duty.

The chain drive does away with all complications. Shavings don't stick. And we'll guarantee the wear. That's the last thing we think of.

### The result

The result of our years of experience in the fast-feed field is shown by the volume of our business.

We have created and put out more improvements than all other makers combined. Our line is high-grade and medium priced.

The results show in our latest machines. Go and see them in operation. Notice the profiling attachments and its simplicity.

Be sure and notice our line of heads. Go and see a machine. Ask us where you can see one running.

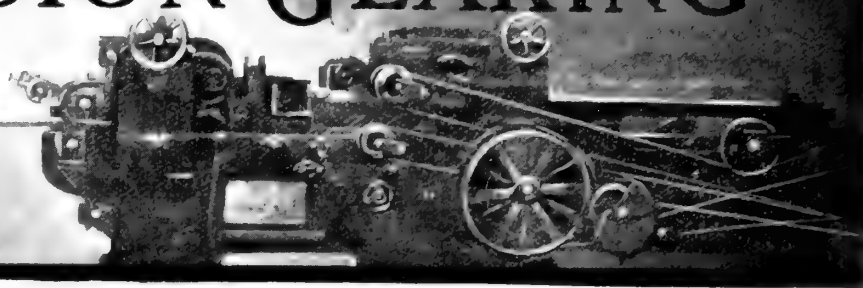
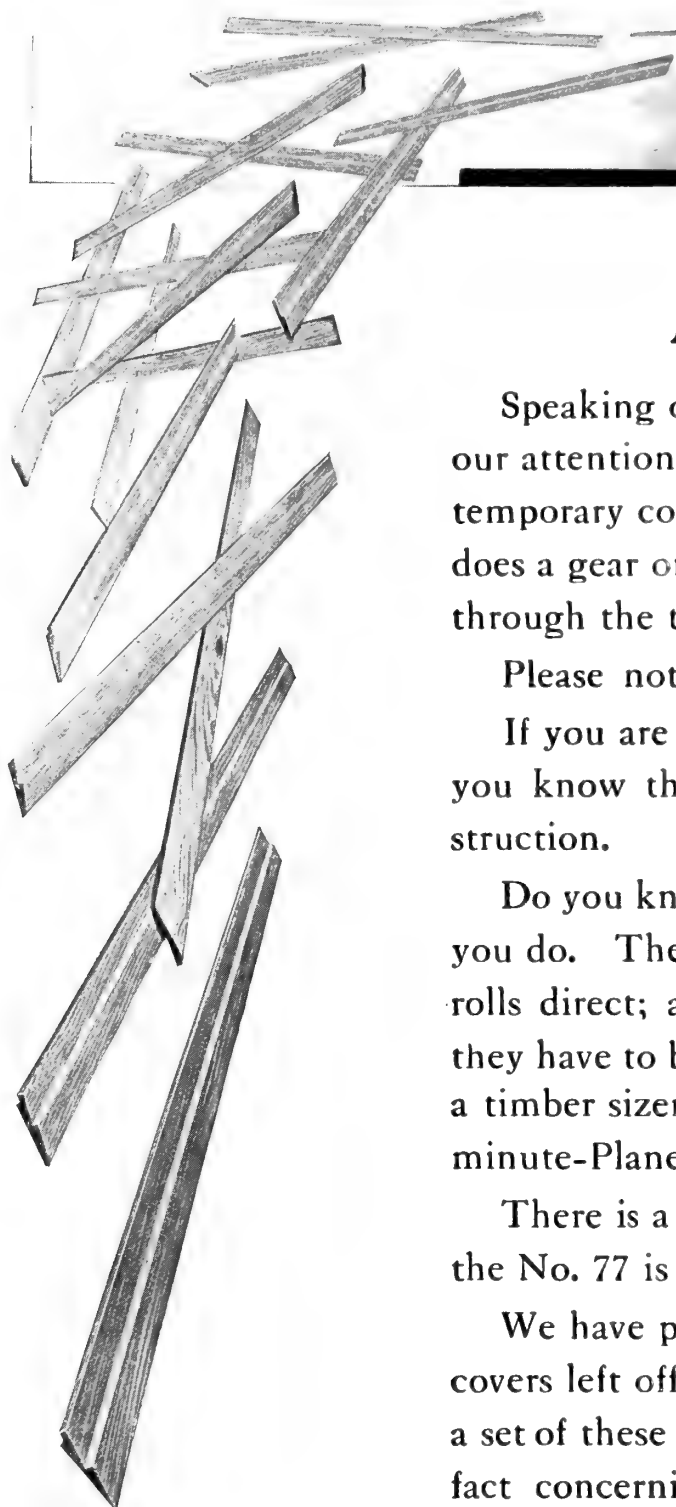
# Berlin Machine Works, Limited

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Spokane, Seattle

Manufacturing Plants:  
Beloit, Wisconsin.    ::    Hamilton, Canada

Branch Offices:  
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# THE ELIMINATION *of* EXPANSION GEARING



## *Plain Facts, No. 3*

Speaking of a system of feed on a Planer and Matcher, our attention was recently called to a statement of a contemporary concerning his machine as follows, "In no case does a gear on our machine receive and transmit the power through the teeth *except in the case of expansion gears.*"

Please note the *exception* in the above quotation.

If you are familiar with the No. 77 Planer and Matcher, you know that there are *no* expansion gears in its construction.

Do you know the purpose of expansion gears? Of course you do. They are an *excuse* for not being able to drive the rolls direct; and, like all excuses, they are weak. True, they have to be used on some classes of tools, as for instance, a timber sizer; but they are out of place on a 200-ft.-per-minute-Planer and Matcher.

There is a very good reason why our system of feed on the No. 77 is not copied just now,—it's patented.

We have photographs of the feed on the No. 77 with the covers left off, exposing all the gearing. We will send you a set of these pictures if you are interested in this important fact concerning the feed of a High Speed Planer and Matcher.

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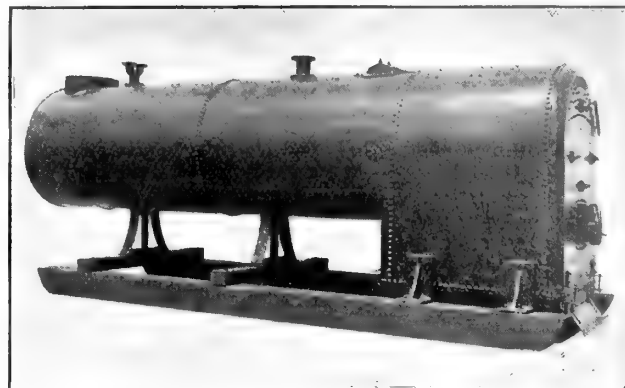
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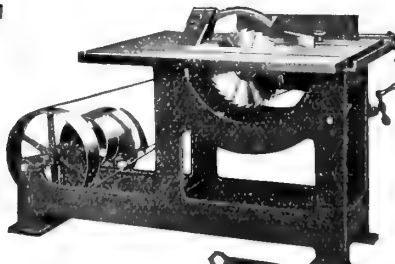
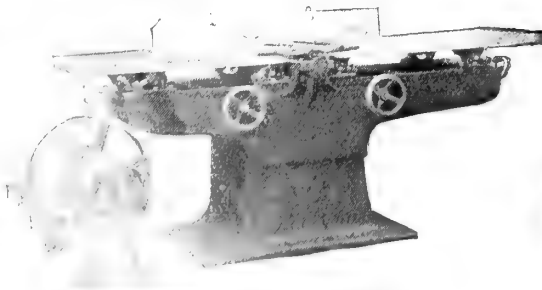
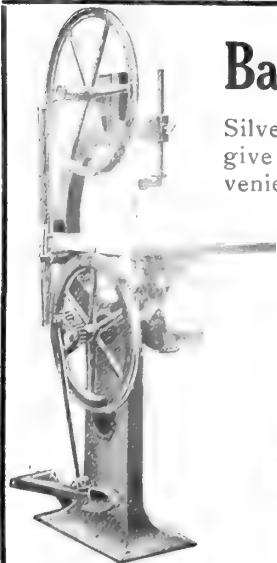
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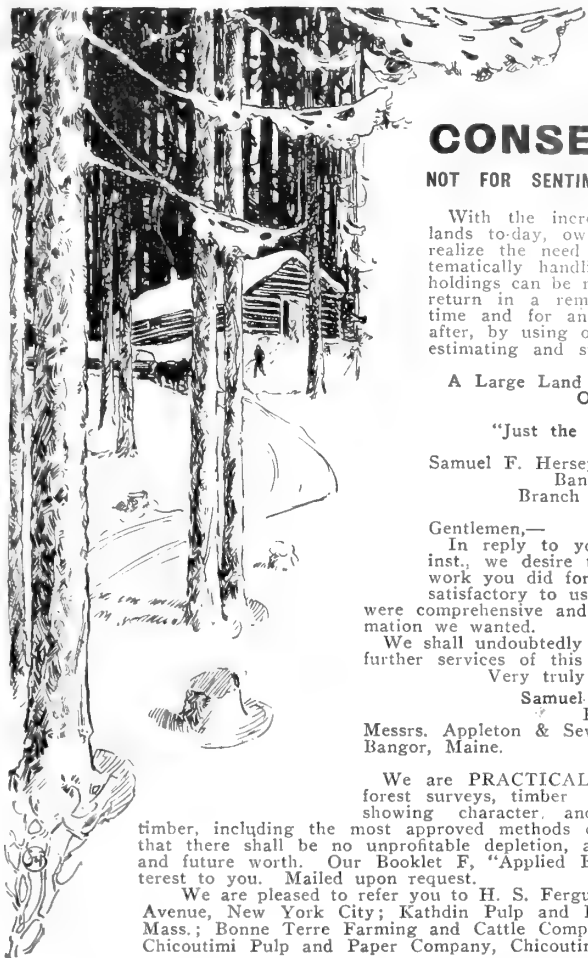
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Samuel F. Hersey Land Co.,  
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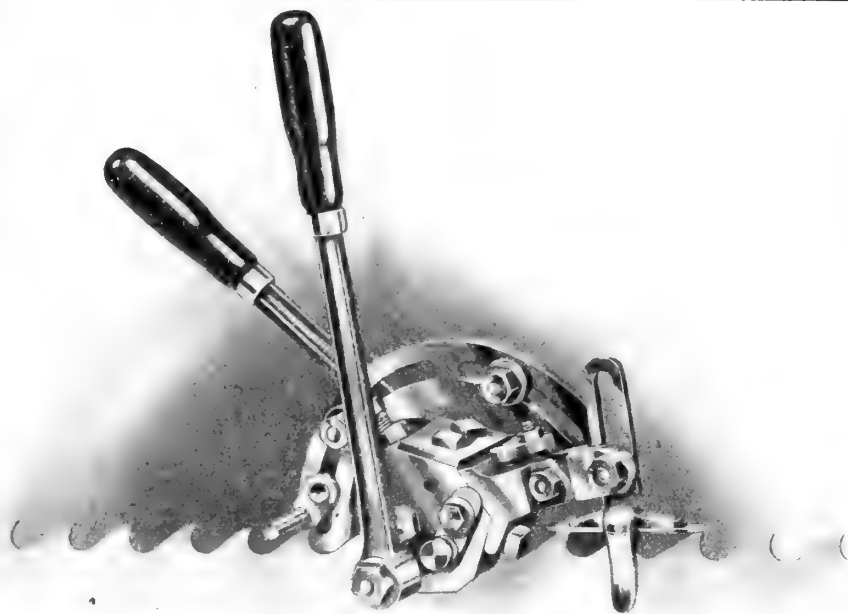
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## The Filing Room

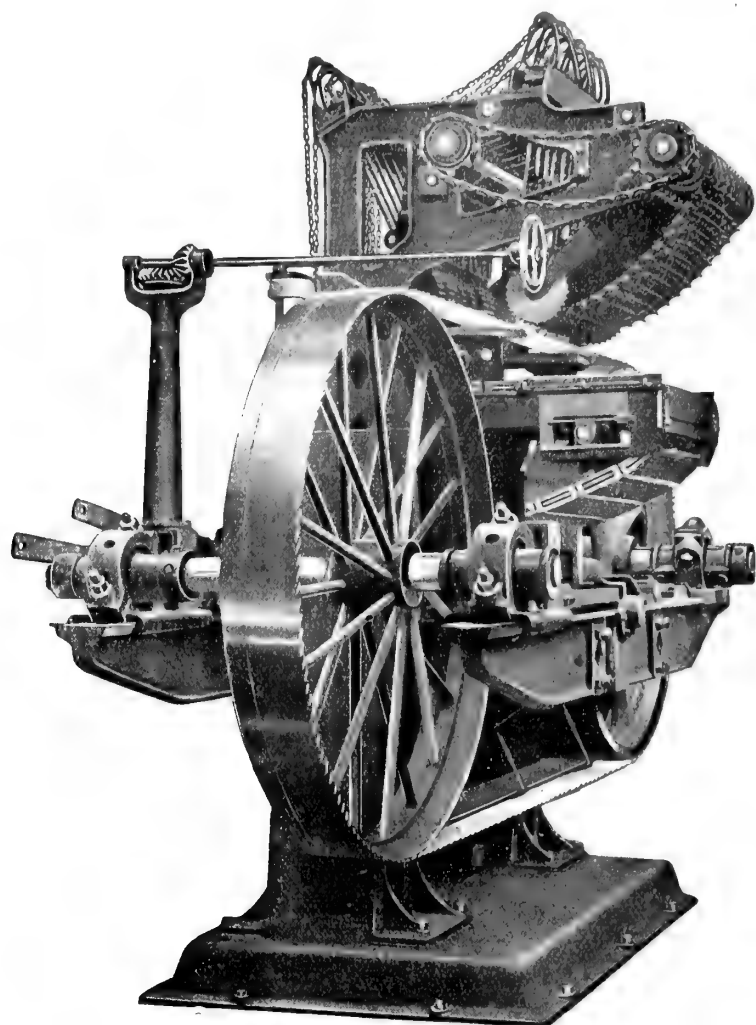
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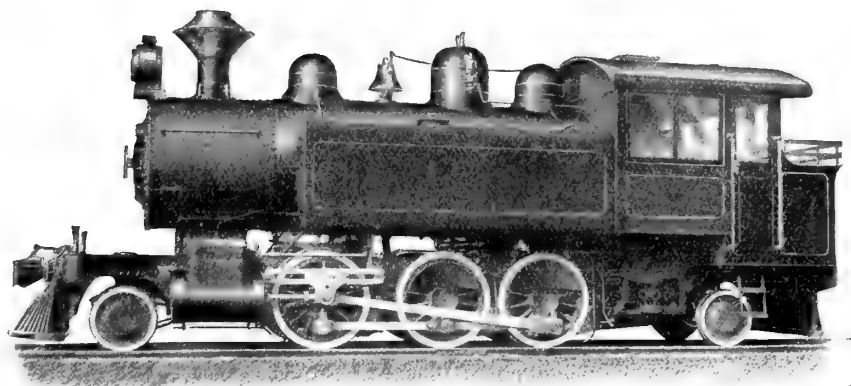
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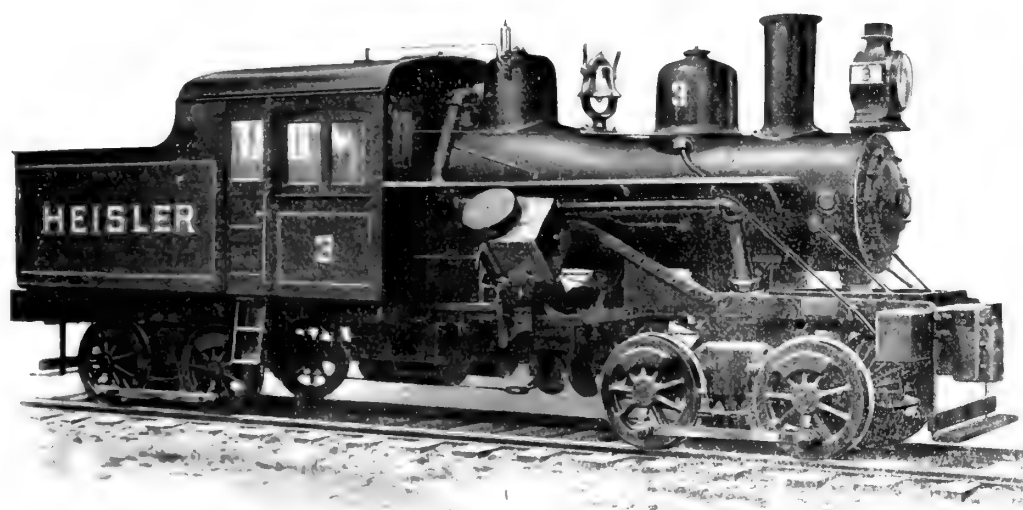
## MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

# HEISLER LOCOMOTIVES

## ARE USED IN CANADA

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for reasons given below



**HEISLER** truck frames are made from a minimum number of heavy steel parts independent of the gears, and are very strong, but flexible, and readily accommodate themselves to an uneven track. At the same time they are so constructed that they can never be thrown out of the square.

**E**very engine has but two pairs of heavy steel bevel gears.

**I**n all cases the gears are rigidly mounted, enclosed, oil-submerged and noiseless.

**S**pecial tools are not required on the road as the Heisler master gears are clamped to the driving cones of the enlarged axles and can be quickly removed.

**L**arge cylinders, marine type connecting rods, solid forged crossheads and pistons, adjustable case hardened links and single throw crank shaft, are some of the special features of the motor engines.

**E**very gear is mounted in rigid self contained, enclosing steel frames entirely independent of the truck frames; therefore no abnormal strains whatever can be transmitted thereto from the gears.

**R**igid universal central-shaft connections are made at the truck centre which eliminates telescopic slip, and with it the resulting destructive wheel-flange wear, track wear, and racking of the truck frame. In the Heisler Locomotive the truck swing is perfectly free on the sharpest curves and most uneven tracks.

**LOCOMOTIVES** have all bearings fitted with removable phosphorbronze bushing adjustable for wear.

**O**ver four fifths of the entire weight is of cast steel.

**C**ylinders and frame cast separate in order to facilitate possible repairs.

**O**nly one pair of eccentrics is used with a view to the simplest possible construction combined with the best possible working.

**M**otor engines are located to transmit the power through a center-shaft directly below the center of gravity.

**O**n the main frame the load is equally distributed.

**T**he Heisler is fitted with a large roomy enclosed cab made of steel and lined with non-conducting material.

**I**n case of derailment the side-rods of the Heisler Locomotive prove to be a special advantage, since, if a wheel drops between the ties, it is only necessary to block up under the side-rod crank-pins and slowly start the locomotive until it leaves the derailed driver; then apply the brakes to hold fast, and block the driver in the higher position.

**V**ery large fire boxes, liberal heating surfaces and exceptionally large steam spaces are features of the boiler which is throughout of the simplest and strongest possible construction.

**E**very detail of the entire locomotive is symmetrically designed and is up to the standard in workmanship and best locomotive practice. Spare parts always in stock.

**S**hafts, axles, connecting rods, piston-rods, etc. are made from hammered forged steel.

# Heisler Locomotive Works, Erie, Pa., U.S.A.

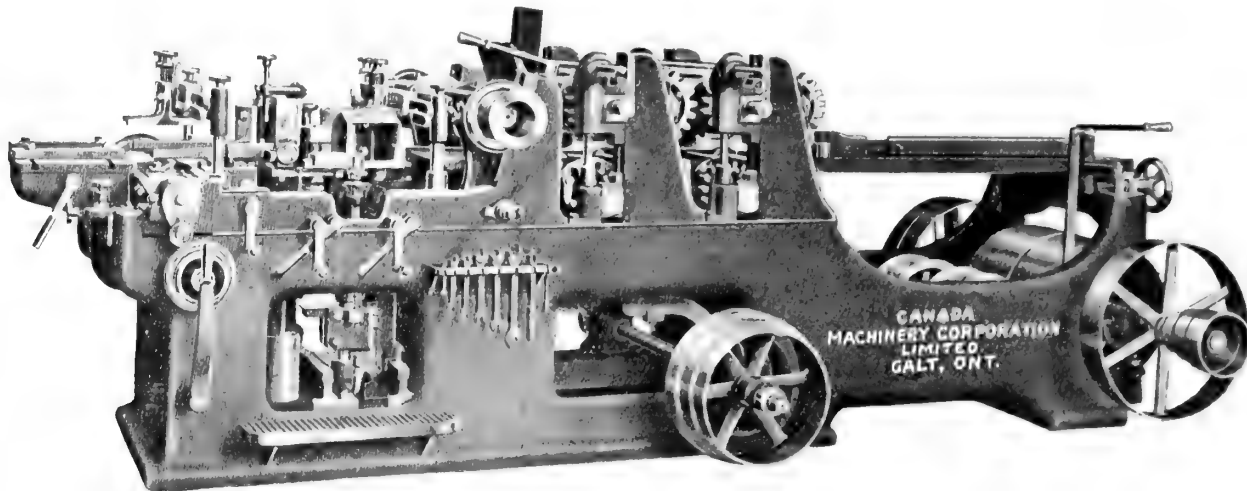
CATALOGUE 108CC ON REQUEST



# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

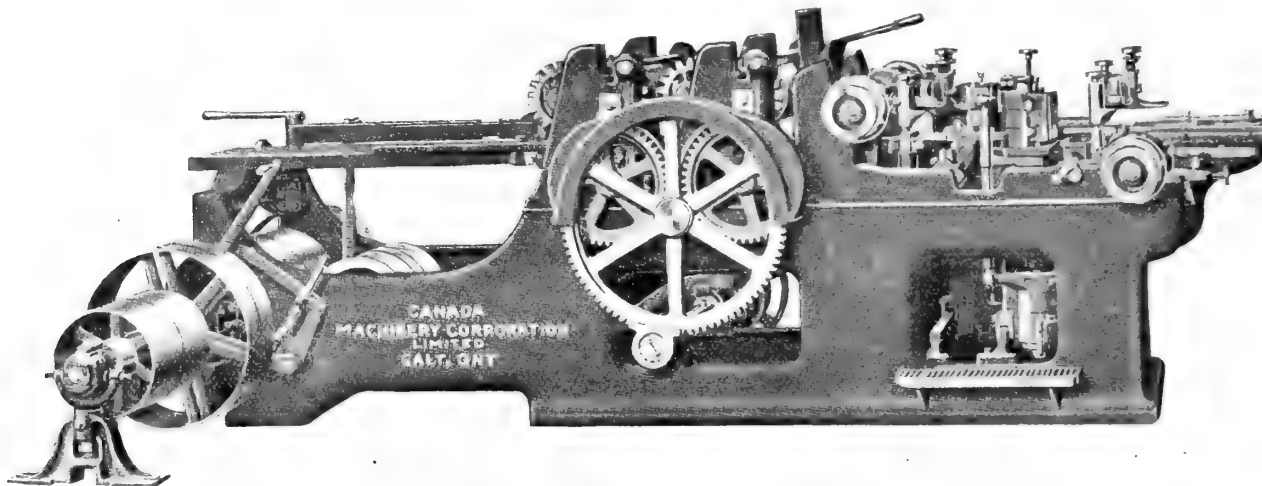
## Galt, Ontario

---



**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

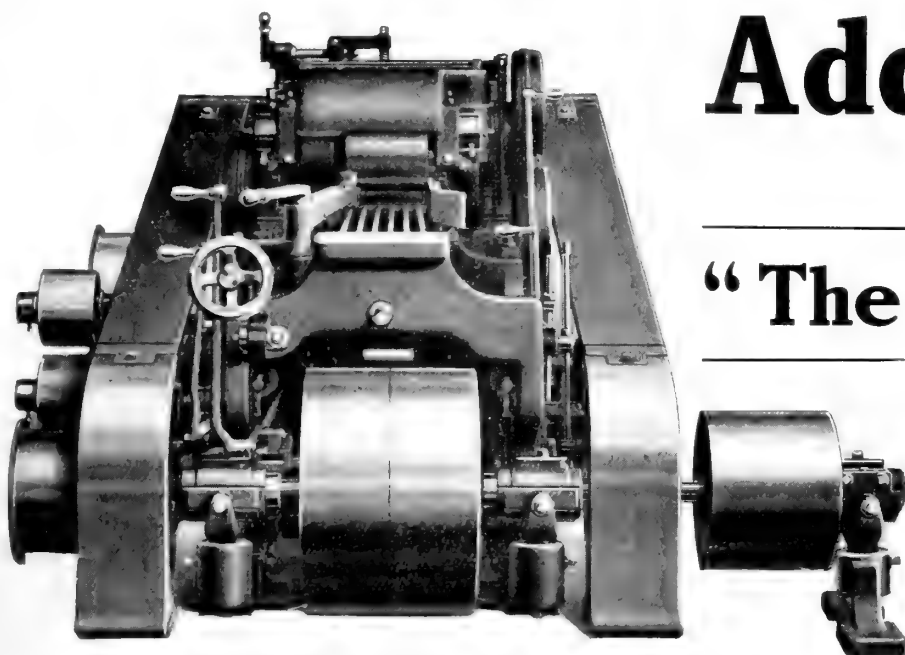
The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6.

**Catalogue and Prices on application**

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# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

## Galt, Ontario



**View Feeding End 404—Planer and Matcher**  
(Note Belt Guards)

# Add New Blood

To Your Mill Equipment

## “The Planers of Woods”

The added capacity— safety devices —manufacturing economy —reserve force and better finished product of a Woods machine will appeal to you.

On the No. 400 Series machines you can maintain grades and run flooring —shiplap—decking—plank—matched stock—etc., at feeds of 200 to 300 lineal feet a minute—thus you have a reserve force for rush orders and future needs.

*Our 400 SERIES Planers are made with ONE or TWO side drive.*

**S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston, U. S. A.**

**The Planer Specialists**

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NEW ORLEANS  
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**Belting**—Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. “Monarch,” “Red Strip” and “Lion” are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-1.)

**Packings**—“Redstone” High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable. (Booklet P-1.)

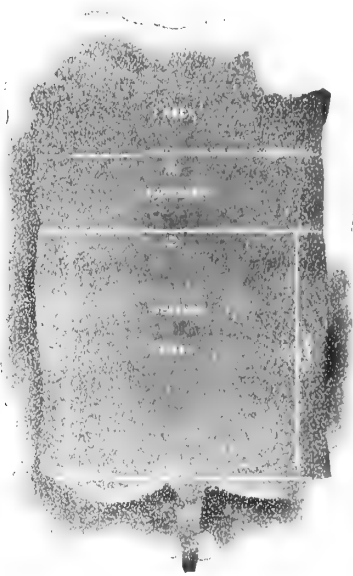
**Hose**—for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-1.)

**Fire Hose**—One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-1.)

**The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited**

TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

# "Penny Wise and Pound Foolish"



is most surely the case when you try to economize by buying cheap belting. The longer you make a cheap belt last, the more it costs on account of stretch and consequent slippage, resulting in shut down to shorten and repair, wasting the time you are paying for in good dollars and cents. You lose power and money with every revolution of a cheap belt.

BEARDMORE LEATHER BELTS are acknowledged to be the best and everyday is proving this fact.

Let your next belting order be "BEARDMORE."

## The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

356-58-60 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN.

115-125 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

PATENTED IXL BIT

PAT. NO. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

## The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

VANCOUVER, B. C.

BOX 848

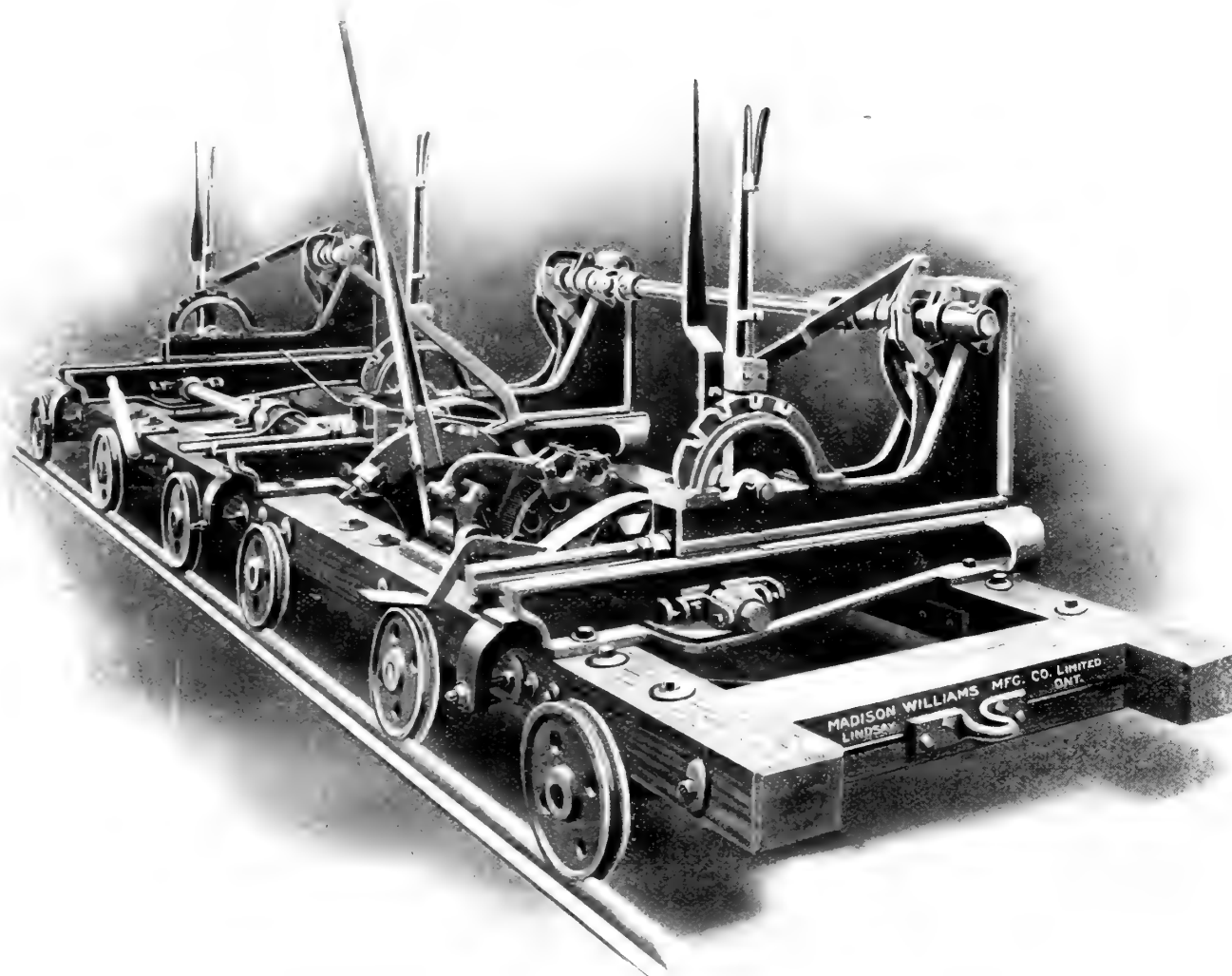
Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.

Phone 7458

# Rapid and Easy Production Means Increased Profits For You



THE MADISON WILLIAMS NO. 4 SAW CARRIAGE

If you are having trouble in your mill you cannot be doing satisfactory business.

The first essential to good business is progress, and the first step in progress is up-to-date equipment. The Madison Williams No. 4 Saw Carriage contains all latest improvements and is recognized as the most efficient on the market.

In construction it is strong and rigid and each different movement when in operation is dead accurate and perfectly smooth.

These carriages are built in one or more sections to suit the length of logs to be cut. When more than one section is required we supply our automatic carriage coupling.

The Timber frame is of Long Leaf Southern Pine, well seasoned, securely braced and bolted together. The Knees and Log Seats are made of cast iron or steel and are mounted on the carriage in any desired position.

Racks and Pinions are steel and machine cut.

Set works are our Improved Double Acting Ratchet Type and with this set works is supplied a brass index wheel and pointer.

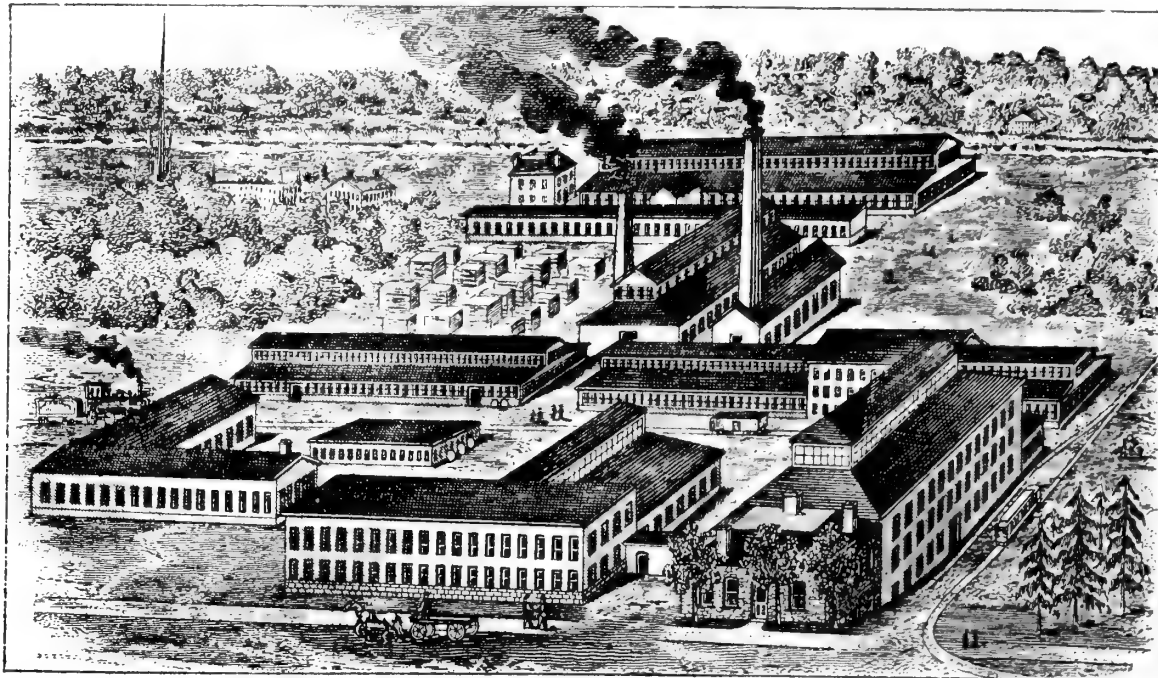
*Write us for Quotations on Saw and Lath Mill Machinery and Turbine Water Wheels*

**The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited**  
Lindsay, Ontario



# MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made



The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

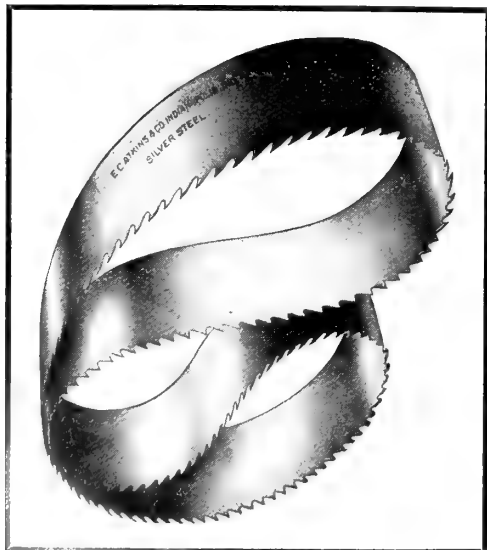
All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

**Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited** Galt, Ontario

*Why not make 1912 the most profitable saw year in your history?*

## ATKINS STERLING BAND SAWS

Made in Canada



**T**HESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

*Write to-day*

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, No. 109 Powell Street,

U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

**B**Y doing perfect work of this kind, (No. 117 Siding) at 200 feet per minute, the "Three-Double-Three" with profiler, is proving itself to be "The New Speed King." Heretofore the best record on No. 117 Siding was 150 feet. The efficiency of the high speed planers is now beyond doubt. The question now is—"Which is the *most* efficient?"

We can demonstrate to you both theoretically and practically, that the "Three-Double-Three" is more efficient than any other planer and matcher now made. Give us a chance. Special pamphlet and sample of this siding worked at 200 feet per minute, **FREE** upon request.

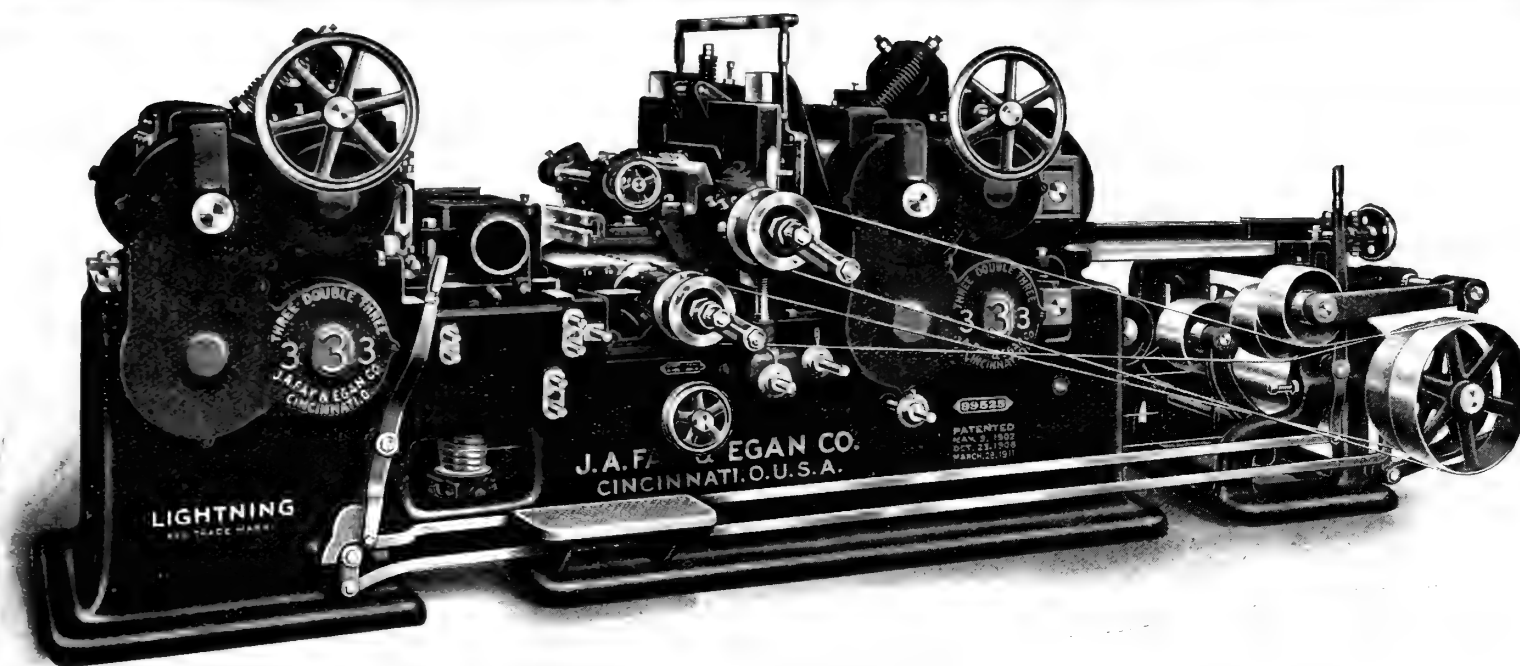
## SALES OFFICES:

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St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles,

J. A. FAY &amp; EGAN CO.

CINCINNATI

OHIO



No. 333 "LIGHTNING" High Speed Planer and Matcher  
Patented March 28, 1911—October 23, 1907—May 9, 1902

The New High Speed Planer that has "made good" in every respect—the Planer that saves time, increases output and raises grades—the planer you will eventually buy—the Fay-Egan Three-Double-Three. Write for special pamphlet or read about it in "The Lightning Line."

# FREE

The "LIGHTNING" LINE, a monthly magazine of interest to owners and operators of woodworking machinery everywhere—are you getting your copy each month? If not, fill in and mail the coupon—it's worth while.

## J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

Manufacturers of THE "LIGHTNING" LINE of Woodworking Machinery

Main Office and Works: 245-265 W. Front St., Cincinnati, Ohio

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Without charge please send THE "LIGHTNING" LINE  
each month to—  
Company Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Individual Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ C. L. & W.

# THE SHIMER CUTTER HEADS



The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Heads with Expansion, Fig. 627 and 628  
Price, for Flooring, \$72.46 per set complete.

## QUALITY CUTTER HEADS

There's no luck connected with the making of a good Cutter Head. It's all hard, clear and concise knowledge and years of experience—it's the employment of the best materials used in the best way that enables us to make Shimer Cutter Heads as good as they are. When you buy them you eliminate luck and in its place get certainty—the certainty of getting thoroughly reliable, dependable and efficient tools.

The planing mill man who buys the Shimer Cutter Heads buys with the guarantee that he is going to be satisfied with his purchase. He has the privilege of trying them on his own mill and is both judge and jury in deciding on their merits. He's going to have a life-time of accurate service; they are made so strong, so safe and accurate that there is practically no wear out to them.

Shimer Cutter Heads are sold on a square deal basis. We want every customer to have the tools best suited to his work—to be satisfied before paying for them that he is buying something that will be a lasting benefit to him.

As most of the large lumber companies use Shimer Cutter Heads exclusively in their mills, it should take no long argument to show you that you can also use them with profit.

Remember, the excellence of our Cutter Heads made our reputation—the same preserves and enhances it.

Let us know what your requirements are in the way of Cutter Heads or Cutters. We guarantee satisfaction for every order you place with us.

### BIT GRINDING MACHINES

For sharpening Bits tempered too hard to file, and to lighten and hasten the work in the filing room, we make two styles of Grinding Machines.

A strong and complete machine with every needed adjustment. Price net, with countershaft, f. o. b. Galt, \$104.00.

No. 2 machine is lighter, yet sufficiently strong to meet the average need.

Price, complete, \$15.50 net, f.o.b. Galt.

### PANEL RAISER HEADS

We are putting out an excellent tool that will work nicely on any panel raising machine with vertical spindles. It is made in two sections, the one having a central hub, upon which the other section is slidingly mounted and fastened with a set screw. The knives for Jointing extend from the flange on one section to the other, held by means of special dovetail shoulders which encircle each knife near its ends. It carries a heavy shearing cut, and works smoothly across end of panel as well as with the grain.

Price, each Head with Bits complete, \$18.20

### Our Popular Cutter Heads

Figs. 202 and 203 are the leading tools, having Conical Duplex Bit Seats and The Shimer Cutter Head Expansion. Flooring Bits will work from 13/16 to 1 1/2-in. in thickness with tongue and groove proportions expanded to suit.

Price, net, complete with one set of flooring Bits, the gauges for setting the Bits and wrench... \$40.95  
Extra Bits for Flooring... 11.44  
Extra Bits for Ceiling... 10.40

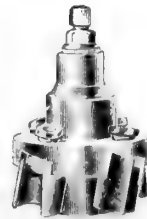


With 4 Bits to Each Head

### Jointer Heads

Figs. 54 and 55, with four Bits in line of work, shear the cut downwardly to insure a sharp and clean upper edge. They cut clean and free and are shipped out under our guarantee to give satisfaction.

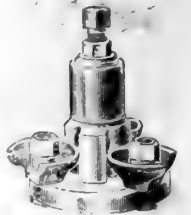
Price, Heads, complete with Bits for 15/16 to 1 1/4-in., net only... \$31.20  
Extra Bits 1 1/4 face, the set... 10.40  
Extra Bits, 2-in. face, the set... 12.48



### O. G. Batten Heads

Figs. 48 and 49, represent our best tools for this work, having 3 Bits in line of cut so arranged upon their seat inclines as to protect all but cutting edge against friction and wear.

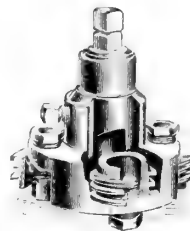
Price, two Heads, complete with Bits, net only... \$31.08  
Extra Bits, each, net... 2.08



### Double Ceiling Heads

Figs. 45 and 46, are made in solid section, steel forged, with Bits of special design to cut two tongues on one edge of board, and two grooves on opposite edge, to be re-sawed for two thin boards tongued and grooved. Very complete.

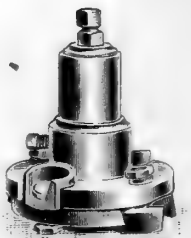
Price, with one set of Bits, net... \$40.94  
Extra Bits, per set of (8)... 16.04



### Ship Lap Heads

Figs. 38 and 39, are made of steel forgings, in solid section, designed especially for heavy duty. The bit seats have the latest improved slants to provide free cutting edges, and we sell them at the following low and net prices.

Heads with one set of Bits to work 15/16 to 1 1/4-in. thick, net... \$34.84  
Extra set of Bits... 11.96



### Door, Sash and Coving Tools

That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing door and sash parts when matched with the Shimer Cutter Heads.

#### DOOR AND SASH HEADS

Fig. 82, solid flange, Door Head... \$10.75  
Fig. 84, Expansion Door Head... 13.35  
Fig. 86, solid flange, Sash Head... 9.75  
Fig. 206, Expansion Sash Head... 12.35  
Bits to work 1-in. to 1 1/4-in. Doors, 4... 7.28  
Bits extra to work 1 to 1 1/4-in. Sash (2 Moulded Bits, \$4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits, \$2.86)... 7.16

#### COPE HEADS

Fig. 83, Cope Heads (2)... \$12.90  
Coping Bits, each... 1.43

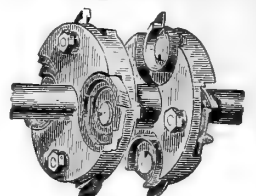


### The Shimer Box Board Matching Heads

make a uniform cut and close fit, as well after years of use as when new, with no friction upon the Bits. For thicker material the Bits can be expanded.

Price for two Cutter Heads to match 3/4 to 1 1/2 inch, \$23.60.

We also furnish when desired a Yoke Mandrel with self-oiling boxes, boxed f.o.b. Galt, \$11.05.



Branch of  
Milton, Pa.

**SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS, Galt, Ont., Can.**





## Purchasers — And How To Locate Them

John Apsley Jenkins sells Hardwood trim. I met him yesterday, plodding along as though headed for the undertaker's. "Deucedly hard work digging up business—made nine calls to-day and not a dollar in sight" he confided.

Now, Jenkins is like nine out of every ten salesmen—spending their time making unproductive calls. They waste much time and good energy canvassing prospects that may want something, somewhere, sometime.

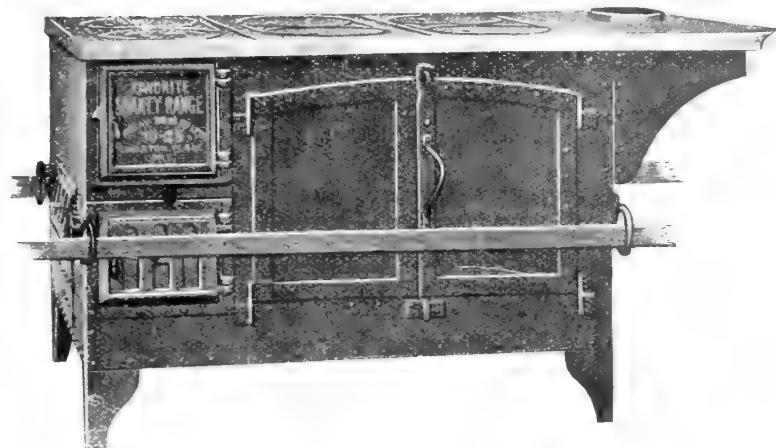
How can this waste effort be eliminated? How can knowledge of present and prospective markets be acquired quickly, efficiently, economically? How can this information be obtained, daily, from every town in Canada?

If you really want to know—drop us a line. Let us send you specimen reports relating to your business and explain our facilities for supplying you, daily, with information that will enable you to make sales.

**MacLean Daily Reports Limited**  
220 King Street West, TORONTO

## Favorite Shanty Range

is specially constructed for use in  
Lumber, Railroad and Mining Camps



This Range is substantially built of 14 and 16 gauge, specially prepared British Steel.

Note the malleable lift rings to accommodate poles for the portaging of the Range. This is a handy feature only found on the Favorite Shanty Range.

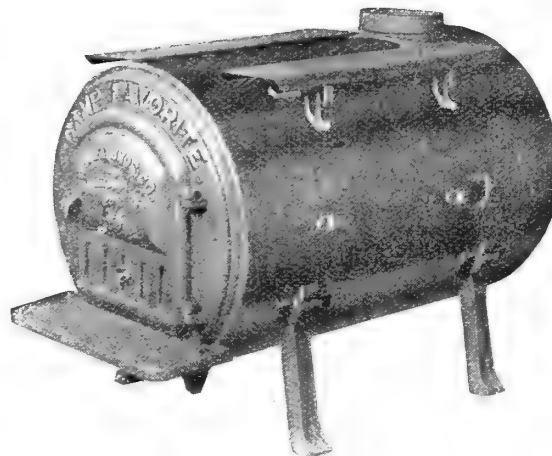
The top is large, the oven roomy and has the capacity to cook for fifty men.

The Fire Box is 31 inches long, being two inches longer than any other Shanty Range on the market. The Fire Door is unusually large to admit rough, coarse wood.

Size of oven, 25 x 27 x 16.

Capacity of Reservoir, 15 Gallons, Coal Linings, Water Front or Coil Water Back can be furnished with this Range when desired.

## Camp Favorite



This Stove is a powerful Heater. The body is made of extra heavy rolled steel in one sheet, rivetted and put together like a steam boiler. It is an absolutely safe Stove as there are no joints to get loose and leak ashes.

The adjustable shelves may be placed to give a level cooking top, or can be set down on the sides of the Stove to form foot rests.

Made in three sizes, 36, 42, 48 inches long.

Dimensions of Fire Door 13 x 15 inches.

Our prices are right and can make prompt shipment.

**Findlay Bros. Co., Limited**  
Carleton Place, Ontario and Winnipeg



## LUBRIKO GREASE

is acknowledged by those who have tried it as

**The Best and Most Economical Lubricant**

for high speed and hard working bearings

*Write Us for Samples*

Manufactured only by

**COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Ltd.**  
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## BOOKS

### Will Save You Time, Labor and Money

No chance of overrunning credit limits; no room for wrangles or disputes.

The easiest method of discharging obligations between the store and its employees.

An automatic system of accounting without book-keeping or red tape.

Used by all Progressive General Merchants and Commissaries.

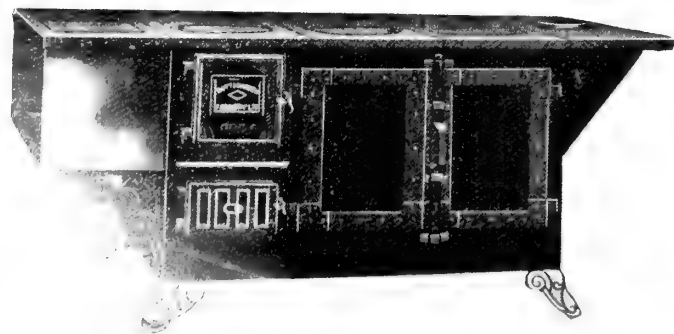
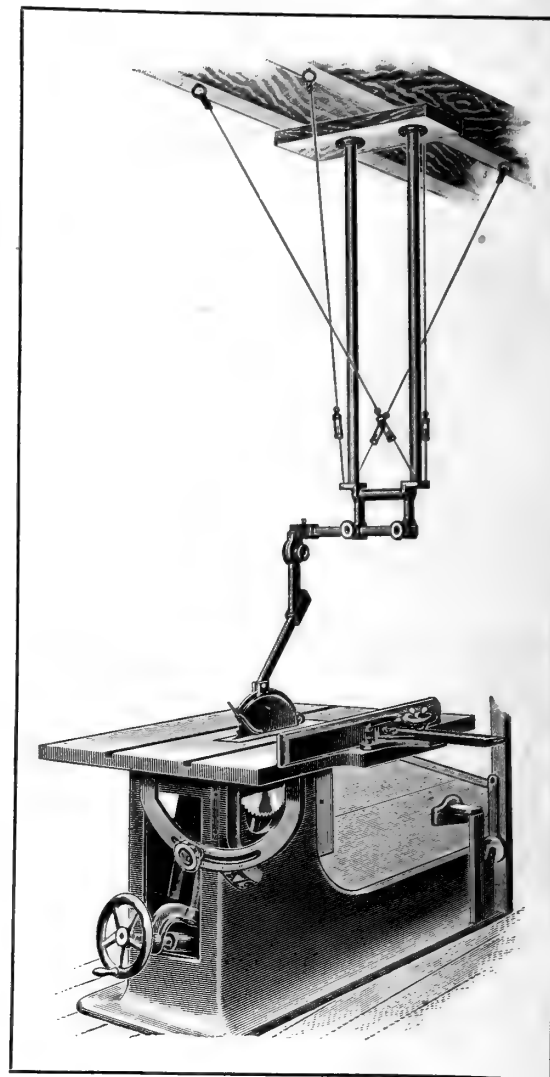
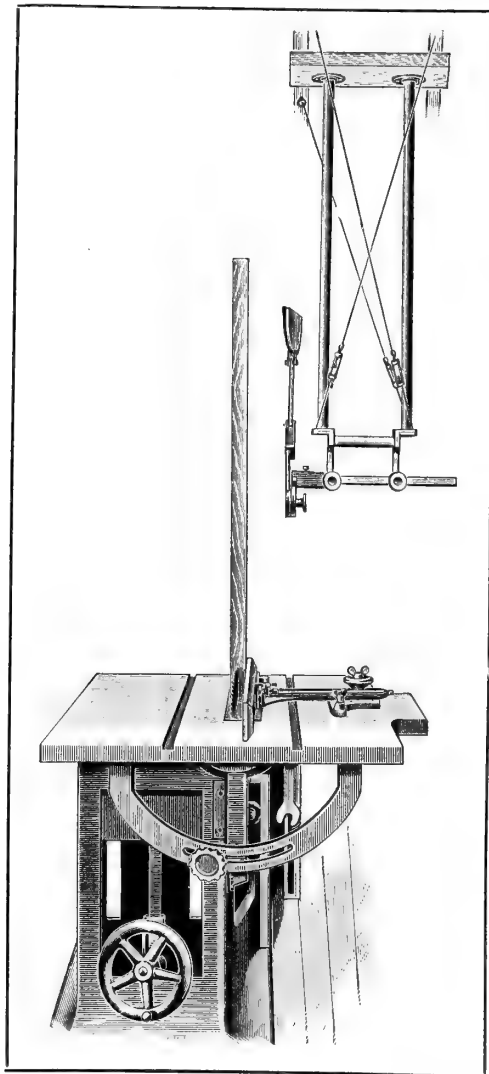
WRITE AT ONCE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

**Southern Coupon Company, Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A.**

## DELAYS are Dangerous

If your machines are not equipped with efficient safety device it is your duty to yourself and your men to equip them. Next month may be too late: write to-day for literature.

**JONES**  
**Safety Device Company**  
Hamilton, Canada



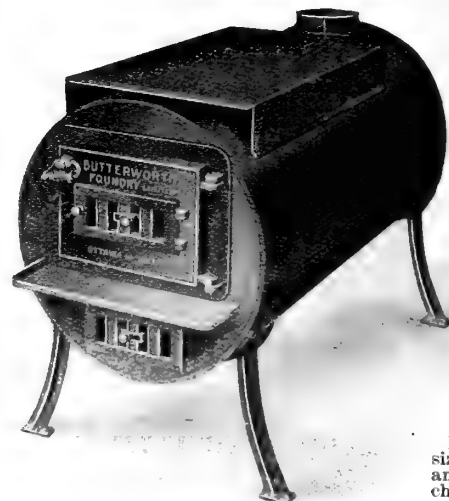
**Diamond Shanty Steel Range**—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 24 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

## For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking



In three sizes, 36, 42, and 48 inches long.

**Butterworth Foundry, Limited** Ottawa, Canada.

# WHY ?

pay fancy prices for your BELTING  
when you can buy

## BELTING

of every description



at about **HALF COST.**  
Write for our **Net Price List.**

**N. SMITH** BELTING, HOSE and  
MILL SUPPLIES  
138-140 York St., TORONTO, ONT.

We like to Send Samples, Quote  
Prices and Fill Orders

## Glue Room Necessities

### Veneer Presses

Screw and Hydraulic

### Glue Spreaders

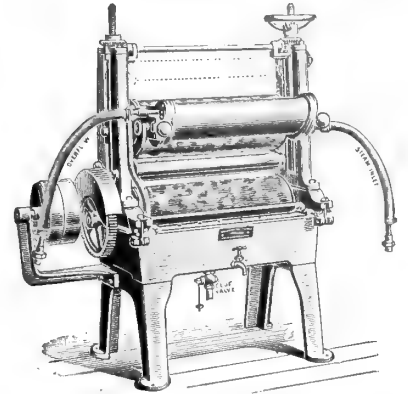
Hand and Power Feed

### Glue Heaters

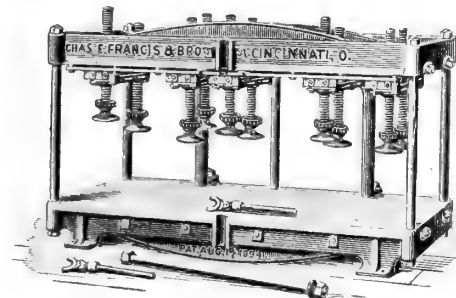
Every Variety and Size

### Clamps, Etc.

Whatever You Need



Power-feed Glue Spreading Machine. (Pat. Aug., 1900.) Single, double and combination. 12 inches to 84 inches wide.

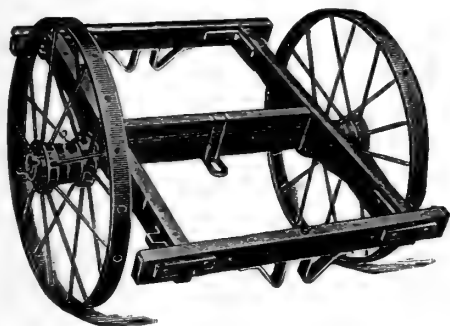


Veneer Presses, different kinds and sizes.

**Our  
Specialties  
are used  
the world  
over.**

The secret of the success of many woodworking factories is in their glue room. Don't jeopardize your success with poor equipment or old methods. It is easy to do veneering and built up work and get the best and most economical results with Francis Equipment.

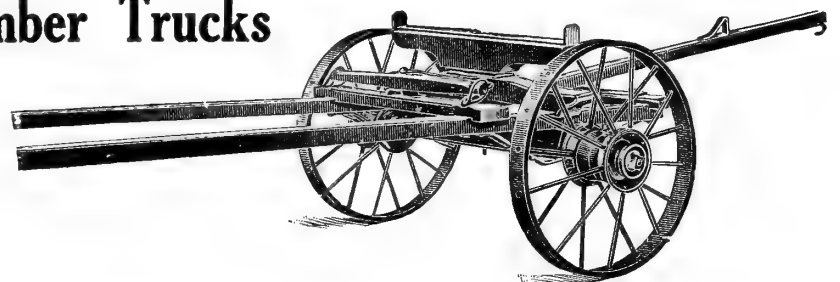
**Chas. E. Francis & Co.** Main Office and Works:  
**RUSHVILLE, IND.**



## Detachable Lumber Trucks

with  
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

for Saw Mills, Planing  
Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



## Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout



## Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

**The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited**

Successors to TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LIMITED

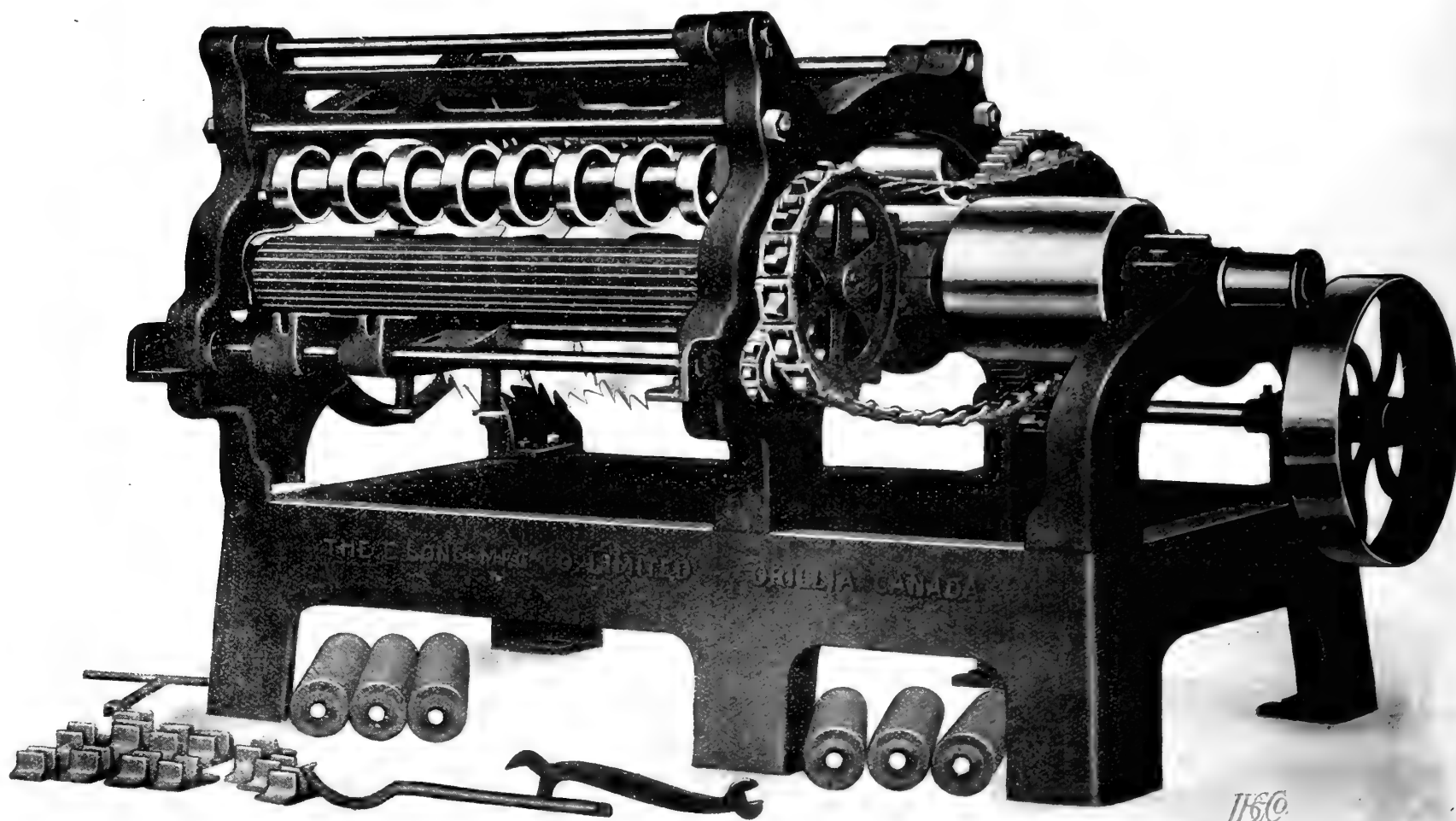
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# The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

## Orillia - Canada

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY FOR SAWMILLS OF ANY CAPACITY  
Plans and Specifications on application



### 36" — 3 Saw Edger

We build edgers in the following sizes between frames : 32", 36", 42", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72", 84", 96".

A few points regarding our 36" edger worthy of consideration :

**FRAME** consists of one solid base, which supports three upright frames. Each frame is fitted with a mandrel bearing 7" long, lined with best babbitt.

**ARBOR** is 2½" in diameter and made from best machine steel.

**SAWS** Standard machine is fitted for three saws, one stationary and two moveable.

**SAW SHIFTER** We use a combination steel collar shifter and saw guide.

**END BEARING** can easily be removed by loosening two cap screws which allows saw to slip off end of mandrel.

**FULL SPECIFICATION ON APPLICATION.**

# The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

## Orillia - Canada

### AGENCIES :

MONTREAL - Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG - Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY - Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.  
VANCOUVER - Robert Hamilton & Co.

# For Service and Results



**One Customer Writes—**

*"I have cut over 20,000,000 feet this last season and with your 'New Model' Bandmill have not broken or cracked a saw."*

It is not a question of what a Bandmill is worth per pound but what kind of mill will give the greatest service and the best results per dollar of cost.

## **WATEROUS 'New Model' BAND MILLS**

are built and sold on a basis of quality—exceptional cutting capacity, extreme accuracy and permanent satisfaction to the user.

Placed on the market in the fall of 1909 these mills represent the last word in modern Bandmill design.

Built strong enough to stand the heaviest work without vibration, so simple in design and with operating parts so well protected that they require practically no attention. Waterous 'New Model' Bandmills are fitted with a self-cushioning straining device and with improved and simplified saw guides that permit a speed and accuracy of cut unsurpassed by any mill on the market.

We build these mills as single or double cutters, in 8 ft., 9 ft. and 10 ft. sizes.

Over 30 have been sold in the last two years.

Numerous re-orders after one season's use and enthusiastic recommendations from those installations testify to their superiority.

*Bandmill Booklet No. 102 on request*

# **The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.**

**Brantford, Canada**

**Branch :- Winnipeg, Man.**

**Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.**





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines. Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

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## BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes - Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and  
Frames

Turned Newel Posts and  
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Cypress Greenhouse  
Material

Write for our Catalogue

**BATTS LIMITED**

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO - ONT.



Door No. B. L. 309

THE  
LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"



MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

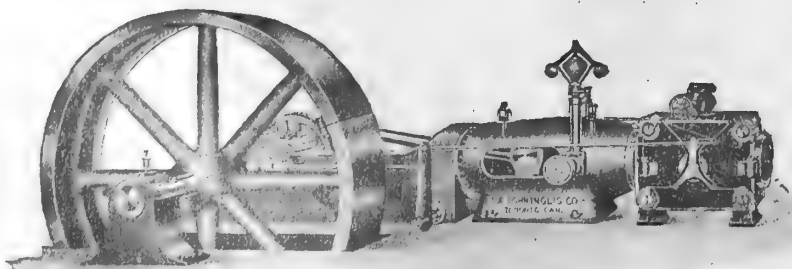
TORONTO  
VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**  
Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL

## Sawmill Machinery



"Inglis" Corliss Engines

We make Engines and Boilers of all kinds, also special machinery for Sawmill use. Fifty-two years practical experience in Engine Building.

The **John Inglis Company, Limited**

Engineers and Boiler Makers

14 Strachan Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Vol. 32

Toronto, February 15, 1912

No. 4

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are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**

Port Hope, Ont.

## Electric-Welded Logging Chains



are easily the Best kind of Chain for use where strength and wearing ability are important requisites. Made from STEEL, carefully welded and inspected, fully guaranteed by both makers and jobbers.

**McKinnon Chain Company**  
BUFFALO, N. Y. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Swell  
Weld

Swell  
Weld



## SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies. If you are looking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods.

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

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Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in  
Canada in

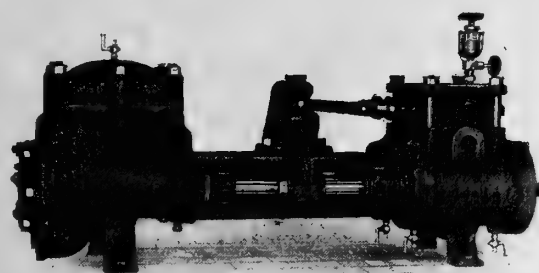
**Lumbermen's Contractors' and Surveyors' Supplies**

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

**J. J. TURNER & SONS**

Cor. George, King and Water Sts.

Peterborough, Ont., Can.



Write for Catalogue  
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**Steam and  
Power  
Pumps**

We also manufacture  
Travelling Cranes

**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited**

HAMILTON, CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

**"Weldless  
Steel Chain"**



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwt. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

**CAN YOU BEAT IT?**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

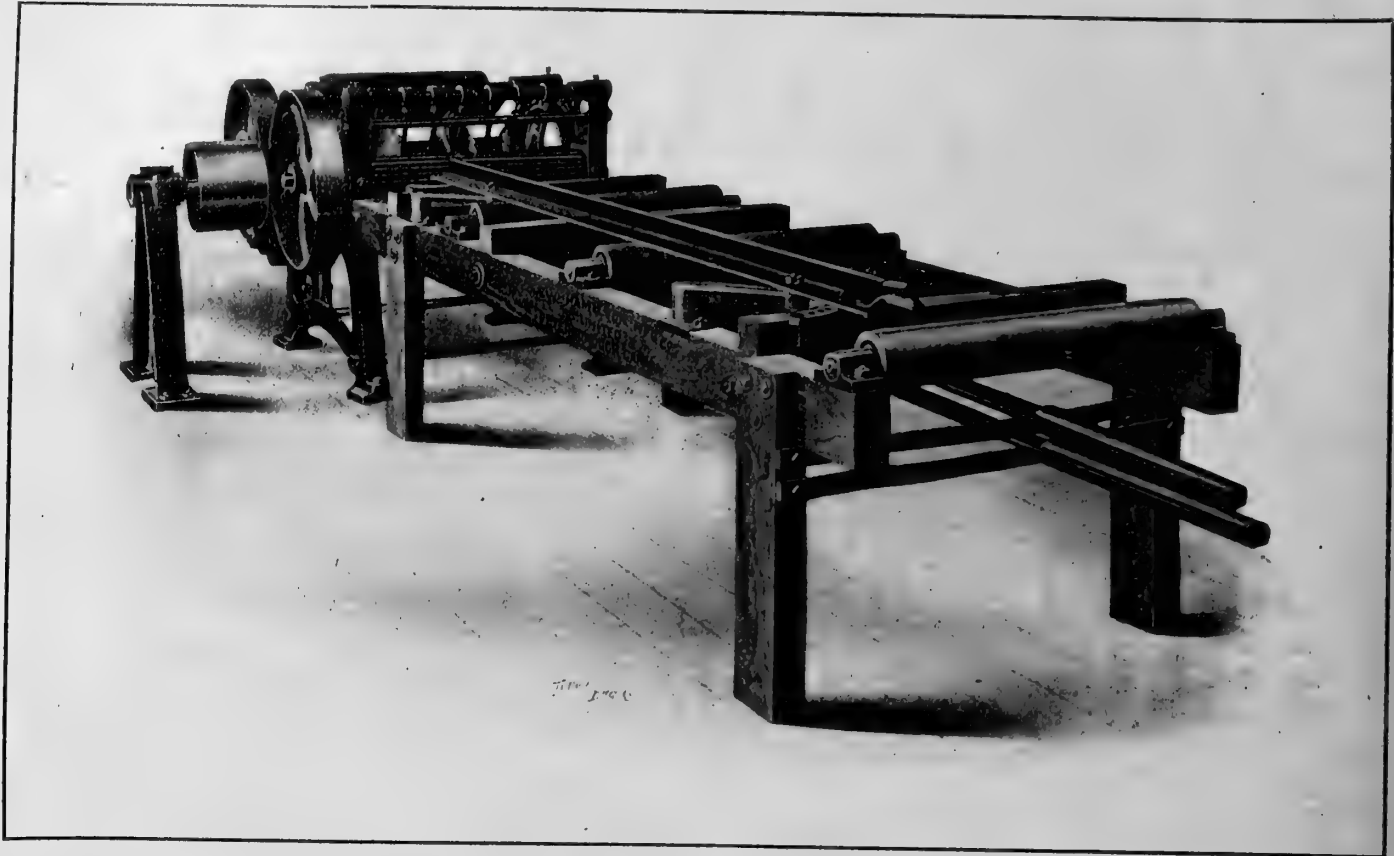
**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

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**MONTREAL**

# Edgers for Medium Size Mills



Our "Star" Edger has been designed and built specially for mills of medium capacity where a first class edger is wanted, but where it would not be economical to put in one of our larger and heavier "Garland" Edgers.

The frame is all cast iron of heavy section, the mandrel is large and stiff. The Edger has a heavy press roll behind saws and the fingers in front prevent the lumber coming back. The feed rolls are corrugated and made of steel and are driven. In fact this edger is as well constructed throughout as the edgers of larger capacity. It is in no sense a portable edger, but is built for the most exacting requirements.

**Made in all sizes up to 40 inches**

*Send for Our Edger Catalogue*

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**William Hamilton Company, Limited**  
PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO



# RED and WHITE PINE



Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

## George Gordon & Company

Limited

CACHE BAY

ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Norway and White Pine

Dressed Flooring, Mouldings, Bridge Timbers, Siding, Ceiling, Pickets, Lath, etc.

Our 1911 Cut is nearly all sold. Place your orders early for 1912 dimension stock.



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Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

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**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

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The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubauskene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
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Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

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**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

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F. N. WALDIE, President.

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W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Limited

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

# There is only one best grade of Spruce — it's grown in the Province of Quebec.

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We are determined that the name "Bartram Bros." will become recognized as a synonym of commercial integrity in the lumber world.

We earnestly strive to offer you, always, standard goods at prices that suggest shrewd buying and to see that every order reaches you exactly as you expect it should.

If you appreciate this principle, write us. We are glad at all times to do business with new friends, and to do more business with old ones.

---

Fortunately we are able to offer you a large stock of mill run, 1" x 4", 1" x 5", 1" x 6" dressed or re-sawed, if desired, in full or mixed car-load lots.

Remember when we ship Quebec Spruce, we leave the clears IN. Our policy is full value, and we make sure you get it.

Mill run; box out. 1" stock, and strips. 1" 1-4 x 4-7 x 10-16; 1" 1-4 x 8" and up x 10-16, 1" 1-2 x 4-7 x 10-16; 1" 1-2 x 8" and up x 10-16. The quality that is unapproachable for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds.

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**White Pine**  
**Ask our Prices**

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## **BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited.**

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN.

# 440 Square Miles Timber Limits

**on Georgian Bay**

**to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.**

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

## **THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD**

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

## **The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited**

**1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA**

## Yellow Pine Timbers Finish, Flooring, etc. White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 4", 4½" and 5" Birch."

### W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.

801 Oliver Building

PITTSBURG, PA.

## Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Sudbury, Ontario

Limited

We have in stock at Sudbury:

50,000 ft.	2 x 12	1, 2, 3	Common	White	Pine
60,000 "	2 x 10	" "	" "	" "	" "
60,000 "	2 x 8	" "	" "	" "	" "
30,000 "	2 x 6	" "	" "	" "	" "
15,000 "	2 x 5	" "	" "	" "	" "

Above stock is thoroughly dry.

SAW MILL  
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE  
Sudbury, Ont.

## The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

WHOLESALE

TRAFALGAR BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONT.

We have a full line of

**SPRUCE—All Thicknesses**

**Dry WHITE PINE**

**" RED PINE**

For  
All  
Purposes



## 'RED DEER' Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

**The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited**  
Huntsville, Ont.

## Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

### Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**  
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

## "Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring in

### Maple Oak Birch

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

**J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd.** ORILLIA, ONTARIO

## JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

### Lumber - Lath - Shingles

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## Long Lumber Company Hamilton, Canada

GET OUR PRICES on following; must move quick.

150,000 ft.	1 x 4	White Pine	Shorts
100,000 ft.	1 x 4 & 5	Norway Pine	
100,000 ft.	1 x 12-10/16	White Pine	Mill Culls

Sole Ontario Agents for

**A. Cotton's B. C. Cedar Shingles**

Place your order before the rush.

**The Golden Lake Lumber Co.**

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

290,000 1 1/3 x 3/8 x 32-in. Mill Run Hemlock Lath  
 145,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
 125,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
 55,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/18 Mill Cull Red Pine  
 3,000-ft. 3/4 x 4 & up 6/16 C. & C. F. Red Pine  
 98,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull White Pine  
 15,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
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 60,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Merchantable Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

**The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited****Everything in Lumber**

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase

**Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm**

ADDRESS

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**The Hurdman Lumber Co.**

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
 Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

**British Columbia Timber**

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

**The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,  
 Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

**THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.****Williams Lumber Company**

Wholesale Dealers in

**White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
 ROUGH OR DRESSED**

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

**Edward Hines Lumber Co.**

(BRANCH OFFICE)

**Owen Sound, Ont.**

All grades of

**WHITE PINE**

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

**William H. Bromley**

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock of Shop and Better 1 to 2". Also a good percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10" and 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings at Midland. All White Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs. Also at Collingwood, Ontario, 1910 Cut, 1 x 6-8 and 10" - 5/4", 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings. A nice line of 6/4 and 8/4" Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke - - Ontario

**The McGibbon Lumber Co.**

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,  
 Shingles, Wood, etc.**

**Hemlock a Specialty**

Best Assortment

Phone us your requirements

**Penetanguishene, Ont.**



**The Brockville Lumber Company LIMITED**  
 Brockville, Ont.  
 Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail  
**Lumber,  
 Lath,  
 Shingles,  
 Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
 PLANING MILL GOODS.



**McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co. Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
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**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**Hardwood Flooring**

End Matched, Bored,  
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**Siemon Bros., Ltd.**  
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Our Prices will Interest You

**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
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**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
 58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**SPECIALTIES**

Sawed Hemlock  
 Red Cedar Shingles  
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**James Gillespie**

Pine and Hardwood

**Lumber**

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

## Rush Orders for Pine Doors

**No. 3 Pine Doors** are now our specialty.

Our recently doubled plant enables us to  
 handle all kinds of rush orders to perfection.

We supply first-class, thoroughly well made  
**No. 3 Pine Doors** and guarantee them.

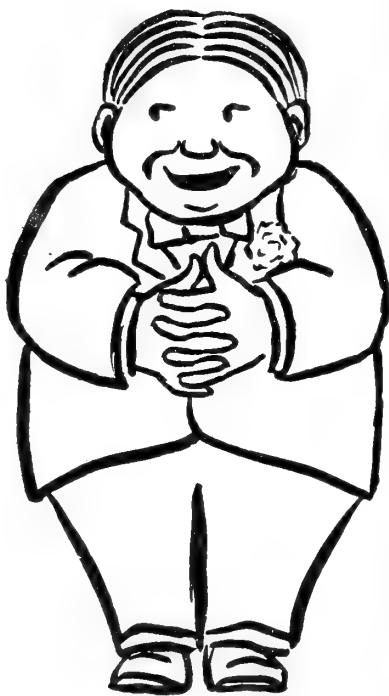
We handle this line ourselves from the  
 forest to the dealers—from the logs which we  
 cut in our own sawmills to the final shipment  
 from our own factory to the dealer.

We can therefore quote you the lowest  
 prices and give prompt shipments.

Let us quote you your next order for  
**No. 3 Doors.**

THE  
**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
 Pembroke, Ontario

## Get Busy, Mr. Dealer



Don't sit with your hands  
 folded while your competitor  
 down the street is moving  
 his stock out quickly.

Handle a line of lumber that  
 sells well, prevents com-  
 plaints, is up to grade and  
 always satisfies your custo-  
 mers.

We aim to produce the high-  
 est quality of lumber at the  
 lowest possible cost. Our  
 workmen are skilled, are  
 under our personal super-  
 vision, and as a result, every  
 stick of lumber turned out is  
 strictly up to grade and pro-  
 duced at a minimum cost.

Dealers who handle our lumber  
 always come back for more.  
 Have you tried a car yet?  
 If not, get busy. Quick  
 shipments our specialty.

**HOCKEN LUMBER COMPANY**  
 OTTER LAKE STATION, ONT. Limited

Manufacturers of Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

**FOR SALE**

For Immediate Shipment

1 Car 3 in. Hard Maple  
 2 Cars 4-4 Basswood, M.R.  
 2 Cars 6-4 Beech, M.R.  
 1 Car 4-4 Beech, M.R.  
 1 Car 4-4 Elm and Bass Crating.  
 5 Cars Cedar Posts, 4½ top and up.  
 1 Car Cedar Posts, 5 top and up.  
 100,000 feet 2-in. Hemlock.

All the above stock is dry and in good  
 shipping condition.

**The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.**  
 Warton, Ontario

**WE** have 500 M ft. 8-4  
 Common and Better  
 and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common  
 and Better White Pine  
 that we want to move  
 quick at bargain prices.

Write us

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
 Limited  
 Bruce Mines, Ont.

**WE** Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
 of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
 ada and United States: Spruce,  
 White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
 Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
 nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,  
 Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
 and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
 wood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
 ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
 QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
 LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
 Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
 Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
 Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
 Interior Trim Mill Work.  
 NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
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Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
 Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
 Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
 Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
 your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
 LUMBER CO.**

LIMITED

Toronto

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## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.Every description of Douglas Fir,  
Red Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock,  
Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red  
Cedar Shingles.Heavy Timbers a Specialty

Export and Domestic Shipments.

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Hardwood Lumber  
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Specialties

Walnut and Mahogany

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STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.

Papineauville, P.Q. Limited

The  
North Channel Lumber Co.  
LimitedSuccessors to  
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

**MAPLE LEAF**  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK  
**BELTING**  
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.  
HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

1 Car 1 x 4" and up

No. 2 Norway \$13.00

Suitable for Decking, Sheet-  
ing and under Flooring.

2 Cars 1 x 6"

Box and Common \$18.00

Best End suitable for Drop  
Siding, Balance for Flooring  
and Decking.4 Cars  $5\frac{1}{4}$  x 12"

Select Mill Run \$37.00

Ideal stock for D.4 S. Bone dry.  
F. O. B. Midland.

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

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## Cant & Kemp

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GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
A1 and A B C Codes used

## Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,  
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Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

## WANTED

100 m ft. clear hard Maple  
axles 4"x5"-6" and 12" long.  
Also all thicknesses Common  
and Better Birch.

### For Sale

All grades and thicknesses of  
Cherry and Mahogany lumber.  
Also Mahogany, Circassian Wal-  
nut and Quartered White Oak  
veneer all thicknesses. Please  
let us hear from you.

WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO.

Jamestown, N. Y.

**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,**  
etc.

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

B. W. ARNOLD, Albany, N.Y.  
PRESIDENT

W. J. BELL, Sudbury  
VICE-PRES., GEN'L MGR.

H. TURNBULL, Sarnia  
SALES MGR.

# The Spanish River Lumber Company

Sarnia, Ontario

Limited

Manufacturers of High Grade

**White Pine, Norway, Hemlock and Lath**

B. C. Shingles in Transit

Mills at Spanish River, Ont.

Send us your inquiries

Office, Traders Bank Bldg., Sarnia

# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

34 Victoria Street, TORONTO

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD,  
CEDAR POSTS AND SHINGLES

BILL TIMBER A SPECIALTY

Bills cut to order during winter months. 22 and 24  
ft. Hemlock Joists in stock. Full stock of Red Pine,  
all sizes, for prompt shipment.

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

### WHITE PINE

1 1/4 No. 1 Mill Cull, . . . 150,000 feet.

1 1/4 No. 2 " " 100,000 feet.

2 x 12 Common and better 100,000 feet.

1, 1 1/2 and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## The Harwood Lumber Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

### YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO

OR

The Harwood Lumber Company Toronto, Ontario

Toronto phone Main 4089.

## Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and whole-  
salers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker. Give your business to the  
man who is enterprising enough to spend money  
and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention  
this paper when writing.

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers

TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock,  
Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2  
3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.  
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

## The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

Our offer for prompt shipment

140,000 ft. 2 x 10 - 12/16 ft. No. 1 Spruce

70,000 ft. 1 x 4/5 No. 1 Spruce

80,000 ft. 1 x 6 and up No. 1 Spruce

80,000 ft. 2 x 4 - 6-8 - 10 Sorted No. 1 Spruce

50,000 ft. 3 x 8 - 10 - 12 Sorted No. 1 Hemlock

Inquiries Solicited

## C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO. WANTED

Mill Stocks of:—

**HARDWOODS  
PINE  
SPRUCE  
HEMLOCK**

We are now buying for the 1912 trade. Write us describ-  
ing Stocks you have, or will have to sell. We pay CASH.

Manning Chambers, TORONTO



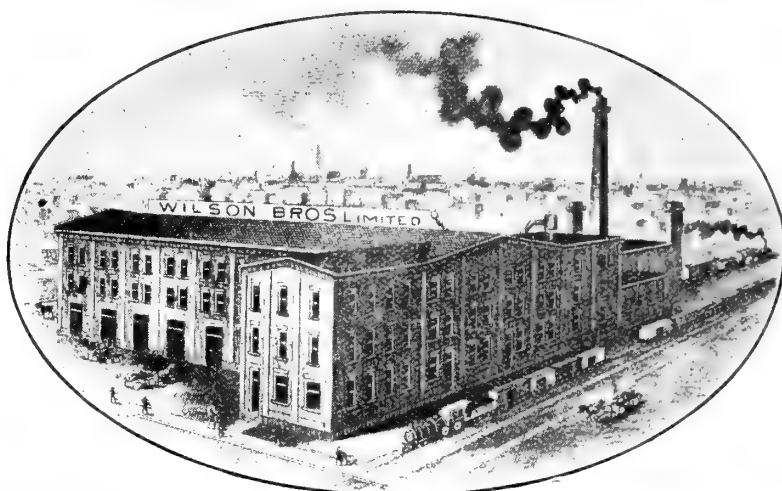
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: **AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES**  
**B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

Mills at  
**Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

Head Office: **Victoria Drive and Powell St.**  
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### Send along your Orders

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings**  
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EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

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Manufacturers of

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Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers  
 for heavy construction work

**Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.**

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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

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**Rough and Dressed Lumber**

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We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

**FERNIE, B. C.**

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Selects  
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 and  
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Timbers  
 Yard Stock  
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 and  
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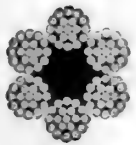


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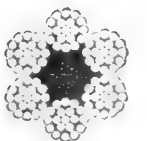
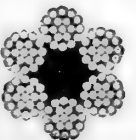
Galvanized Siemens-Martin  
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Write for catalogue. State kind of rope required or purpose to be used for.

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Manufacturers

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(Lath) **Lumber** (Shingles)

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Dry 1 in. and 2 in. Hemlock and Pine

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Lumber

either Rough  
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ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS  
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in a full line of sizes from 2½  
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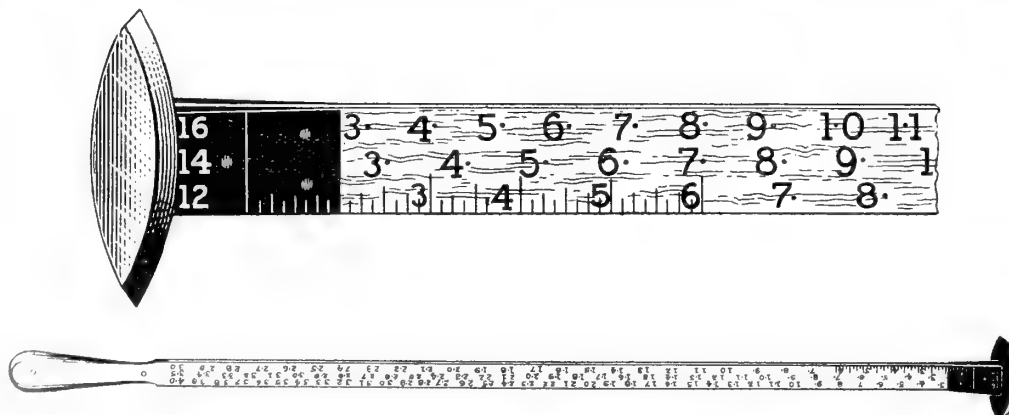
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Traders Bank Building, Toronto	- - -	Wm. McKay, Manager
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If our rules do not  
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LENGTH: 3 feet, including handle.

WIDTH: Made in two widths, 7" and 1".

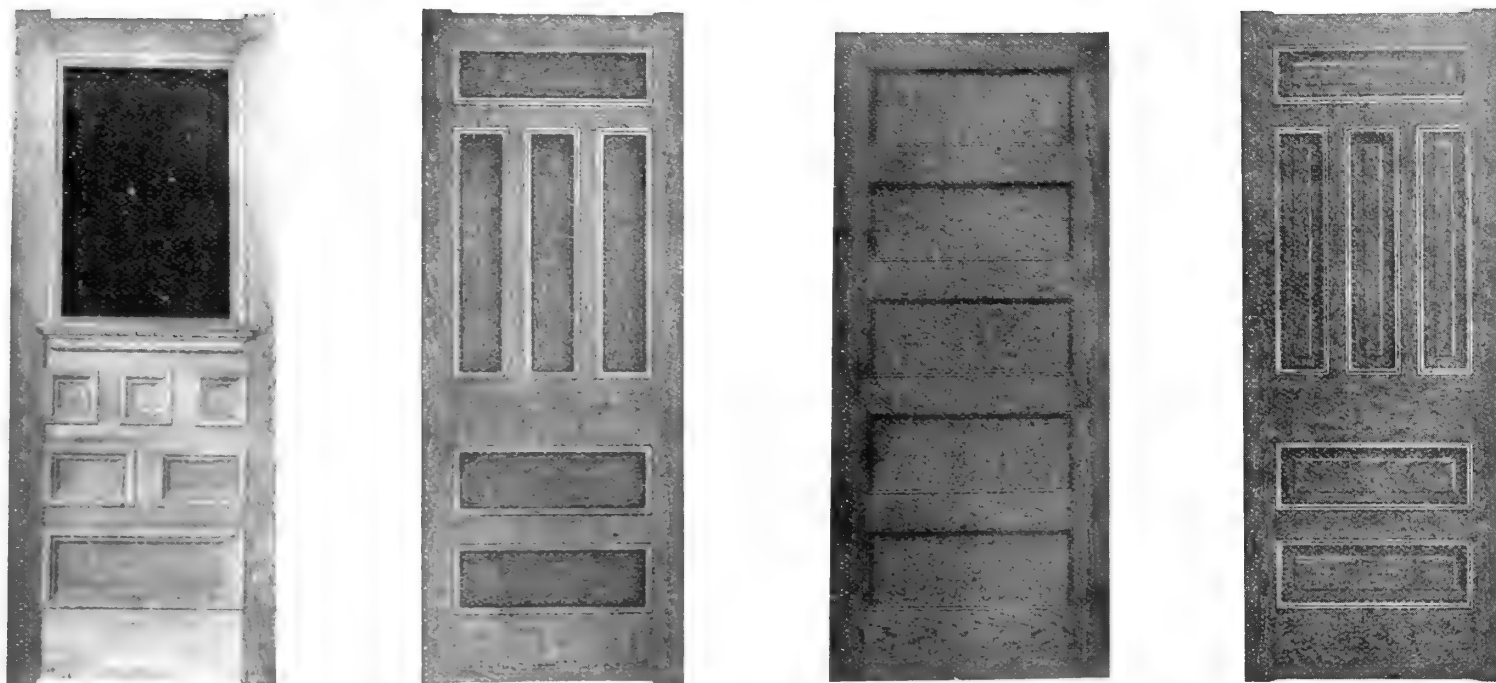
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We can save you Time and Money. Write us.

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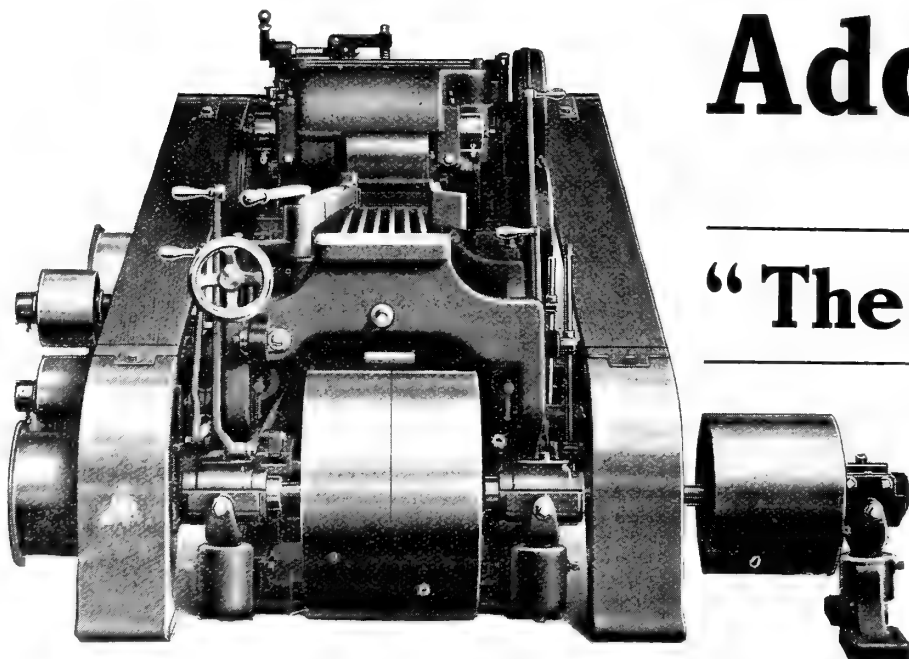
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NEW ORLEANS  
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# Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

We  
Want Your Orders  
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**Yellow Pine  
Timber**

Rough  
Dressed : Ripped : Bored : Turned

Long and Short Leaf Frame-  
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Derrick and Trestle Timbers  
Dredge Spuds

Oregon Fir Timber and Plank

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COMPANY**

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Sales Office :

**30 Church Street, NEW YORK CITY**

Telephones—Cortlandt 2890 - 2891

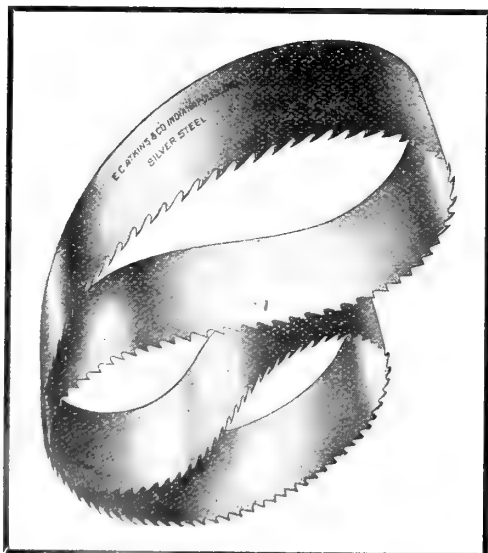
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Made in Canada



**T**HESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

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United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Duhlmeier Brothers

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### Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
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Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about 3 Million Feet of Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc. We want your enquiries—We make grades that are right—at prices that are in line with the times. Try us, you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

### SPECIALTIES

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Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

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Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

## Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

## CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

## The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

### Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"

Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

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Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada  
Northwestern Representatives



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Mills at  
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Manufacturer and Exporter of

Mills at  
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POPLAR — CHESTNUT — ASH — WALNUT — OAK

NO MIXED GRADES

Large stock of dry Oak, both 1/4 S and plain Red and White.

Quick shipments direct from Mills or Yards at Cincinnati.

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— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

### Hardwood Lumber

of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

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Mills: Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi Sales Office: Cincinnati

MANUFACTURERS

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*Kiln Dried Stock a Specialty*

Yellow Poplar, Plain Oak, Quartered Oak, (White or Red)  
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STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS

## Lower Michigan Hardwoods

Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
Rock Maple Flooring and Hardwood Dimension

We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

## Do You Want a Salesman?

- ☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK

POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

## Wistar Underhill & Nixon

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
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## Long-Knight Lumber Co.

Manufacturers Indiana and Southern

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Address all inquiries to the Main Office at—

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Indiana Quartered Oak  
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**Anything in HICKORY LUMBER**

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We want to move 200,000 feet 5/4—No. 1 and better dry Beech. A Snap at the Price.

Also quick deliveries on NORTHERN HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE, OAK DIMENSION, FIR, HICKORY, OAK, CAR STOCK and PILING.

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Manufacturers - Columbus, Ohio

Let us quote you on your requirements in any of the following West Virginia stock:

**Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed Red and White Oak, Chestnut and Basswood**

All Grades and Thicknesses in Stock Dry.

We especially want to move during next thirty days and will make attractive prices on—

- 1 Car 5/8 x 18 to 23, Poplar Panel and No. 1.
- 2 Cars 5/8 x 24 to 27, " " " "
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- 3 Cars 4/4 x 24 to 27, " " " "
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- 2 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Poplar 1st and 2nds.
- 3 Cars 4/4 " " " No. 1 Common.
- 1 Car 4/4 " " " No. 2 Common.
- 3 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Basswood, 7-in. and up, 10 and 12 ft.
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Com. " 7-in. and up, 10 and 12 ft.
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- 3 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Sound Wormy Chestnut.
- 5 Cars 8/4 Regular Sound Wormy Chestnut.

Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our mills only.

Northern Office, 919 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Ontario Representative, John Crichton, King Edward Hotel, Toronto

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Our Specialties

**Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood**

2452 S. Loomis St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

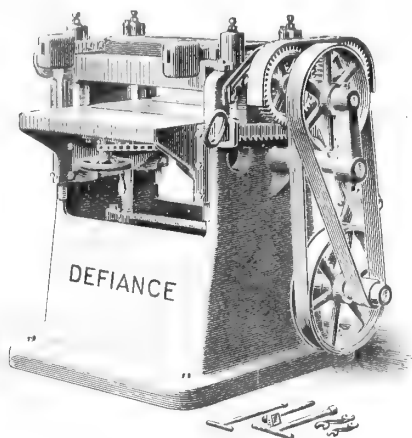
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Our Specialties

Plain and Quartered Figured and Plain  
White Oak. Red Gum

Southern Yard - Helena, Ark.

Address correspondence to  
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24" Single Surface Planer

THERE IS NO ROOM FOR ARGUMENT

**DEFIANCE****Wood-Working Machines**

are worth their weight in gold

Price should not enter into the purchase of good tools. The prime factor is to secure the best that money will buy and that will give the best possible results at the least possible cost.

We have been making high grade wood-working machines for the leading manufacturers all over the world for over 60 years and they have always given the greatest satisfaction.

Our guarantee is "perfect machines and results that count."

Address Dept. M for full particulars and prices.

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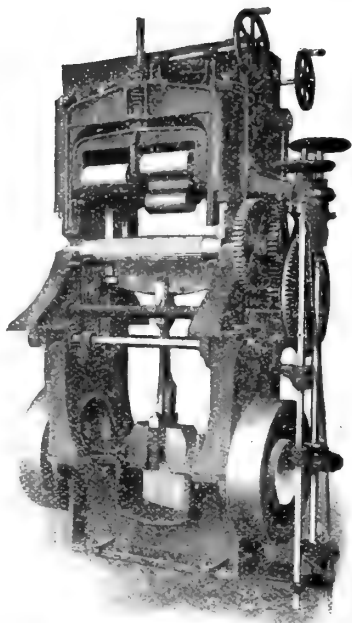
28" Band Saw

**BETTER LUMBER**

When all has been said that can be said, every experienced lumberman will admit not only that the Wickes Gang makes the most perfectly manufactured lumber that comes from any kind of saws, but that it will saw lumber more cheaply than can be done by any other known means.

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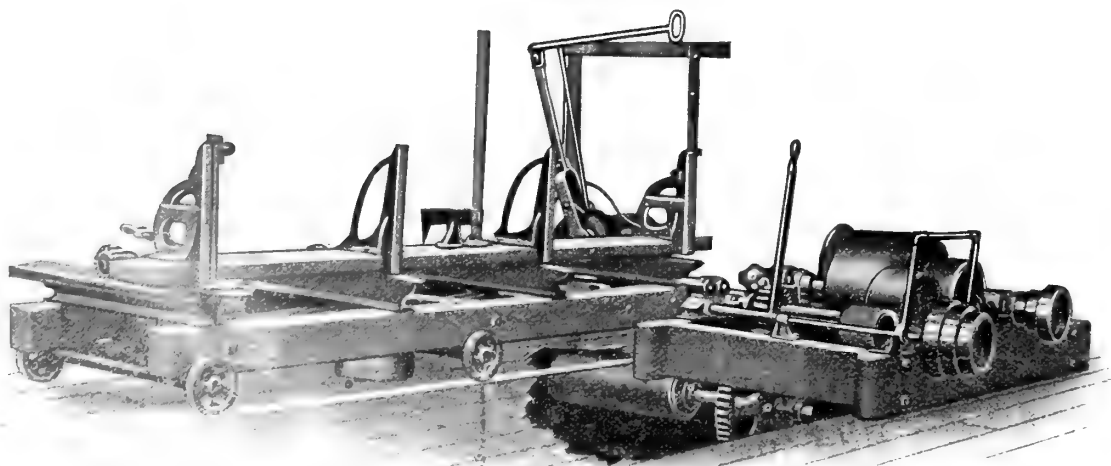
A Canadian customer is installing a gang because he can get 75 cts. per thousand more for gang-sawed deals. And he will not only win the 75 cts., but further profits because of cheaper sawing and by getting more lumber from the logs.

**Cheaper Sawing****WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.**

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The removable rim does away with removing Sprocket from Shaft. To renew, unbolt two halves of old rim, and replace with two new halves. You only buy the Rim, at one-third cost of new Wheel. Done in one-fifth the time compared with Standard Sprocket.

The **A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal****Look Here****Mr. Millman**

You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made portable or stationary.

It reduces the Cost of Manufacturing.

It Increases your mill Output.

It Produces boards of Uniform Thickness.

It is Indestructible, Light and never in the Repair Shop.

Write for our prices

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Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for power saved and money saved. It is built up of plies of rubberized fabric cured and vulcanized into one solid piece. It neither slips nor stretches. It has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enormous tensile strength of close woven, long fibre cotton fabric from which *all stretch has been taken out.*

Goodyear Rubber Belting is manufactured by a process that makes it proof against steam, water, weather and rot. Made in all three grades and all sizes. For Pulp, Paper, Saw Mills—all mills

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*Goodyear Underwriters* is a hose built to meet the specifications of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Tube used of highest grade NEW rubber. *Won't* harden or crack with age. Special circular woven fabric with least ex-

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The strongest most reliable hose for all mills and factories. Insist on *Goodyear Underwriters*, *the hose with the black and yellow stripes.*

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Write us tonight for catalog and prices.

**In all of our business in Canada last year, we had to replace because of slight defects, only \$155.22 worth of goods.**

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Buy a Simonds Saw to-day and duplicate your order any time afterward, and you get the same temper, the same material, the same trueness, the same adjustment, the same finish, the same strength, the same cutting qualities, the same all around satisfaction, that you got in your first purchase, and that led you to call again for a Simonds Saw.

No time was too long, no effort too vast, no pains too great, for us to take in securing the Simonds Standard of Quality of Saw, and there is nothing on this globe that can hold us back from maintaining the uniformity of that standard.

We make every kind of Saw used in lumbering and mill work, and on woodworking machinery, Cross Cut, Band, Gang, and Solid and inserted Tooth Circulars.

*(To buy right—let your order read Simonds)*



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 Montreal, Que.      St. John, N. B.      Vancouver, B. C.



J. F. EBY  
President

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Vice-President

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# **“ANCHOR” brand—**

BAKING POWDER  
JELLY POWDERS  
EXTRACTS, SPICES  
COFFEE — TEA

(In sealed air tight packages)

Sweetened **MILK** Unsweetened

CANNED—  
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The  
Quality  
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Wholesale Grocers

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TORONTO

Importers and Manufacturers

A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

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 Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 32

Toronto, February 15, 1912

No. 4

## Duty on Jointed Lumber Upheld

It is a long time since there has been so much discussion about lumber in the House of Commons at Ottawa as took place during the last month or two. With a return of a protectionist Government to power and the prospect of important alterations in the tariff, lumbermen naturally hoped for better treatment than they have received in the past. Some of them profess to believe that the present Government will place a duty on rough lumber entering Canada, equal to the duty which Canadian lumber pays when entering the United States. This may come to pass some day, but in the meantime it was reasonable that the lumberman of Canada should expect the existing tariff to be interpreted and enforced strictly according to the letter of the act. The tariff act permits rough lumber, dressed on one side only to enter free of duty. Lumber which is dressed on one side or one edge or, as the act says, "dressed on one or both sides, when the edges are jointed or tongued and grooved," comes under item 505 of the tariff, which makes it subject to a duty of 25 per cent., when imported from the United States. One would imagine that this was perfectly clear and simple and that the duty would be collected and paid without any question. Nevertheless on this very point, there developed recently one of the fiercest debates that the Parliament of Canada has ever witnessed on a plain matter of business.

Of late years the Government has allowed lumber to enter Canada free of duty, which is dressed on one side and of which the edge has been planed and then roughed over with the side of a saw, so as to take off the marks of the planer. To all appearances this is rough lumber, dressed on one side only, but it is lumber which can be used for building purposes without further manufacture in any way. The planing of the edge reduces the lumber to uniform thickness. It is lumber which has been "further manufactured than dressed on one side and it requires no further manufacturing in

Canada before being used in the construction of a building. Canadian woodworking or lumber manufacturing industries lose their protection, when this lumber is admitted free of duty and are deprived of the business which would result from completing the manufacture of this lumber, or producing other lumber to take its place. The tariff act very clearly was drawn up with the express intention of preventing such lumber from entering the country duty free. Yet in the face of this unmistakable intention of the framers of the act, it required debates extending over two whole days in the House of Commons at Ottawa to dispose of the subject sufficiently to allow the defeat of a vote of censure upon the present Government for deciding no longer to allow lumber to enter Canada free of duty, on which there is evidence of planing on the edge, as well as one fully dressed side. The proposition is a simple one to a lumberman's mind, but when politics enter a simple matter of this kind there is no foretelling how complicated the issue may be made to appear, before it has been completely threshed out. The political end of the present affair has to do with the alleged interests of the western farmer, that great factor in the upbuilding of Canada who has produced so much to its wealth and has secured such excellent treatment from the Canadian Government, ever since he has become an important element at election times. Fortunately in the debate which preceded the taking of a vote upon the second occasion on which the subject was debated in the House of Commons recently, the political aspect of the situation was made amply clear and its bona fides were demonstrated to a nicety.

Many side issues were brought up to cloud the main point and there was much eloquence released upon the alleged iniquities of the lumber trust, which was represented as squeezing the last penny from the needy settler and forcing him to live in a house through which the wind blew and the chilly blasts of winter entered to make his life miserable. He was even represented as living in a shack composed of the side of a hill with a roof and 3 walls built beside it. These word pictures of the poverty of the western farmer do not mate well with the glowing tales of prosperity which are told abroad by agents of the Government seeking to encourage immigration to Canada. The truth no doubt lies midway between. The farmer of the prairies, or the immigrant who is making a home for himself wants his lumber as cheap as he can get it. That is the key to the situation. Whether the lumber comes from the United States or from Canada is of no concern to him. He gets it as cheap from the one source as from the other. The difference in price, which allows the United States lumber to undersell the Canadian product, is taken up by the middleman before the lumber reaches the consumer. The actual purchaser of lumber on the prairies has little or no interest in the matter. He would probably be better off if the competition between the two sources of supply were on a more equal footing. He would then have a wider range of selection and would also secure the benefit caused by the desire of active competitors to furnish the best possible service in the way of quick delivery.

In the House of Commons, after the question had been shorn of its confusing side issues, the discussion settled down to a consideration of what constituted "jointing," as applied to the edges of a piece of lumber. The claim was made by those who were opposed to the collection of the duty, that lumber which had been planed and then roughed on the edge was not "jointed;" that if it had to be used for the finer purposes of cabinet making, etc., the edge had to be "further manufactured," before a perfect joint had been secured and that therefore there was no "joint." The Government established the fact however, that this lumber, with the edge planed and subsequently roughed, was used extensively in building operations, without further manufacture and that they were therefore entitled to collect the duty so long as there was any sign upon the edge of the lumber indicating that it had passed through a planer.

The whole situation was summed up, by the Minister of Customs at the conclusion of the debate, in words which to anyone familiar with the lumber industry are convincing. The Minister of Customs spoke as follows:—"The Board of Customs acted on their own judgment. Lumber that is planed on one side only certainly

comes in free. United States citizens without a doubt have used a small saw for the purpose of trying to defraud the customs revenue. If they succeed in obliterating the planing, and we cannot detect it, we have to allow it in as sawn lumber; but if it shows part of the original planing, it is evident to the customs officers that it was planed, and the Board of Customs claim that it should be

dutiable. So far as I am concerned I am only administering the law as passed by this parliament. I have no desire to impose a duty on the people of this country more than the law calls for. At the same time, I claim that in this case I have carried out what has been the custom of every government in this country for many past years."

## British Columbia Forestry Bill

The Honorable W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, in presenting the second reading of the new bill for the creation of a Bureau of Forests and for the reorganization of the fire prevention, forest conservation and timber system of British Columbia spoke at considerable length upon the subject. Outside of the propositions of the bill, the most interesting announcement made by the minister was the fact that the government had engaged as consulting forester for British Columbia, Mr. Overton W. Price, who was in large measure responsible for the organization of the United States Forestry service, while Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the former chief of the United States Forestry service, will lend his friendly supervision and co-operation and will visit the province of British Columbia in this connection some time during the coming summer.

Honorable Mr. Ross referred at some length to the legislative history of forestry administration in British Columbia and claimed that the province had nothing to fear from comparisons of its forestry policy with those of other countries. In its main features, he claimed that the British Columbia forestry policy stood by itself as the soundest, most effective, most profitable and the most convenient method of obtaining a steady flow of revenue from the forest that had as yet been devolved by any country.

Referring more particularly to the forestry policy of the Government, the Honorable Mr. Ross asked what must be done to conserve the forests of British Columbia. They must in this new province face the same problems which had been faced by the United States a few years ago. The first essential was the creation of a thoroughly efficient forestry service.

The duty of the experts who would form the forestry service would be to ascertain exactly what timber existed within the province. There was reason to believe that the reserved timber was much greater than most people imagined. To facilitate this work licenses must all be surveyed as soon as possible and in any event before 1918.

According to requirements sales of crown stumpage on the existing reserve would be made. Every effort had been made, in the preparation of the forest bill, to put all holdings upon an equality. For this reason all future sales would be of licenses, conditions of each sale being regulated by the individual circumstances. There would be sales for immediate logging as in the case of burnt timber liable to spoil. There would also be sales on the basis of bonus per thousand feet in addition to royalty payable when the timber was cut, according to the method adopted in Ontario, which insured that the Government should be paid for everything standing upon the land, while at the same time benefitting the purchaser because the Government, to that extent assumed the fire risk. Pulpwood timber would be sold under license. A cruise and thorough examination of pulp concessions granted by previous governments would be undertaken. No change was to be made in the present rate of royalty. Reafforestation was to be provided for by the creation of forestry reserves, the essential preliminary to reafforestation being fire protection. A forest protection fund was to be collected, to which all holders of timber would be required to contribute on the basis of 1 cent per acre, the Government on its side providing an equal amount.

## Taxation on Timber Lands in B. C.

The B. C. Royal Commission on Taxation have just presented their report to the provincial legislature. In regard to timber land taxation they recommend a two per cent. tax upon assessed value.

Regarding timber land they say: "Timber land is defined in the 'Assessment Act' as 'all land owned, leased, held under licence, claimed, or occupied by any person for the special purpose of cutting or removing timber therefrom, or which is held as an investment for the accruing value of the timber growing thereon, and which is not held for any other purpose, and which averages at least 5,000 feet of merchantable timber to the acre.'

The evidence with regard to the timber-land tax was voluminous, but its range was chiefly concentrated on the question of values. The 2 per cent. on assessed value was generally supported, though those advocating the 'single tax' expressed a desire to tax timber land, as well as all other natural resources, more heavily than at present, so that they should bear the whole expense of the government of the province. No very definite complaint was adduced on the question of the royalty paid for timber (board measure).

"Lumber representatives were generally of opinion that all holders of timber leases and timber licenses ought to contribute towards the expenses of fire protection in proportion to the area of stumpage, and that there had not been much disposition shown by some owners of such lands hitherto to safeguard their timber limits against fires.

"Others advocated the appointment of a Fire Commission, as in Idaho, where large proprietors form part of the Commission, and establish patrols.

"Some witnesses commented strongly on the depletion of tim-

ber in the province through extravagant or careless felling and destruction by fire combined. It was pointed out in connection with this matter that, if the tax on timber land were lower, there would be less temptation to cut down timber so fast as is being done, the general practice being at present (according to these witnesses), on account of the higher rate, to fell the best timber, and then to give up the licence or lease.

"Others were in favor of a lower rate of licence and increased royalties, for the reason above given—viz., that the present rate tempts the logger to cut the best part of the timber and then surrender the lease or licence. Others held that the land should be taxed on stumpage basis and not on royalties. There were also statements to the effect that the \$140 licence fee on timber acreage in the coast districts and the \$115 fee in the interior districts were respectively too low and too high compared with the relative value of the timber in the two regions. Witnesses, however, were not altogether in accord on this point.

"Suggestions were also made that, for the prevention of waste of a valuable natural resource, permission ought to be granted to the owners of timber limits to export logs suitable for piles, poles, and posts, and railway ties. It was explained that in the process of cutting saw-logs much smaller timber, for which a market could be found abroad, was necessarily thrown down, and that, if operators were permitted to export these, the danger of destruction of forests by fire would be greatly diminished, employment would be given to more labor, and a substantial addition would be made to the revenue. The last-mentioned aspect of the case is the reason why the

Commissioners bring the subject under the attention of the government, but without making any recommendation, since the question of policy involved does not appear to lie within instructions.

"On the whole, the Commissioners are not prepared, after re-

viewing the evidence at their disposal, to suggest any modification in the existing legislation regarding timber lands and timber holdings, and refer the question of fire protection to the consideration of the government."

## Railway Commission Considering Forest Fire Prevention

As a result of the application of the province of British Columbia and recommendations of the Dominion Conservation Commission the railway commission will draft regulations to prevent further loss to Canada's forest wealth due to fires started by railways. This was announced by Judge Mabey at the conclusion of an important hearing of the whole matter recently. In giving it the chairman stated that, "these regulations will be drafted and submitted to the railway companies and others interested. If they are regarded as unfair, as too drastic or too weak or otherwise objectionable, we will hold another conference. It is not our desire that these regulations should be unreasonable. The loss to the country, however, from the burning of timber directly due to the operation of railways has been something awful and the question should have been taken up 25 years ago. We hope to be able to get some regulations which will prevent in future the devastation that has occurred in the past."

Mr. Clive Pringle, who appeared for the British Columbia government before the commission, stated that they wanted a general order covering the danger zones excluding, if it were thought wise, regions where oil burning locomotives were used. The regulations since the matter was first taken up, had been to a large part fulfilled by the railways which had co-operated in preventing fire. He instanced the great loss of life which occurred as the result of these forest fires as emphasizing the necessity for a general regulation.

Mr. Flinthoff, counsel for the C. P. R., told what his company did in the way of protection in its different sections through the forest belt. Men on "speeders" patrolled the line for fire but gasoline cars were not used.

"Have you any instructions in regard to the burning of oil in C. P. R. locomotives?" he was asked by the chairman. The reply was that on some parts of the line oil was being used, but the cost of

transportation inland from the coast was prohibitive.

The Great Northern Railway, however, it was brought out, employed oil on all trains from Seattle to Vancouver and never had any fires. In this connection Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry in the University of Toronto, stated that oil burners, if properly operated, were practically an absolute preventative against fire while spark resisters in locomotive flues were never absolutely reliable. He read a draft of the regulations which he has submitted to the railway commission for fire protection along railway lines. They provided that where oil burning locomotives were not used there should be patrols along the right-of-way, that locomotives should be fitted with ashpan screens and spark arresters and that all firefighting equipment should be inspected by the railway commission. A new and very important provision was that in cases where owners of adjacent wood lands allowed slash within 100 feet of railway tracks or otherwise encouraged fire, railway companies which gave them due notice of this condition would not be responsible for fire loss caused by them.

In connection with further evidence by the C. P. R., Judge Maybee stated that there was not a ranger along the whole north shore of Lake Superior. "Why not protect the young growth as well as the old?" said the chairman. "My experience has been that railway companies pay no attention whatever to the infants."

Secretary James White of the Conservation Commission read a letter from that body stating that Dr. Fernow had been asked to draw up, in co-operation with Judge Mabey, draft regulations for preventing fires caused by railroads and that he, with Hon. Clifford Sifton and Senator Edwards were also to co-operate generally in the attainment of this end. Judge Mabey then stated that regulations would be drawn up and submitted.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Following on the recommendations of the conservation commission, the government has approved and will shortly carry into effect the setting aside of an appropriation of \$110,000 to be expended this year on the new Rocky Mountain forest reserve. The minister of the interior has also decided to appoint a forestry expert, a trained man, with a scientific and practical knowledge of the work, to take charge of the reserve. As the latter is a tract 600 miles long and anywhere from thirty to sixty miles wide, or about 30,000 square miles in all, a staff of some proportions will be needed, particularly for the preliminary work. The \$110,000 appropriation will be used in making trails, establishing stations, installing a telephone system, and endeavoring to prevent the possibility of fires in the huge reserve. The question as to whether the reserve should be made a game preserve as well has come up. It is likely that a part, but not the whole of the segregated section, will be set apart for the preservation of Canadian animal life.

The first report of the British Columbia Sanitary Inspector which has just been published refers to sanitation in the camps as follows:

"Judging from my limited experience during the past few months, it appears that the sanitary conditions in railroad, logging, mining, and other camps throughout the Province are not, upon the whole, satisfactory. I have found a number of cases where proper attention has not been paid to ventilation, disposal of garbage, etc., although in every case the person responsible for the camp has at once rectified the matter on my suggestion. In this connection, I

should like to state that in every instance I have met with nothing but kindness and courtesy from those responsible for the operation of the various camps.

"From the reports received from the outside camps, as well as my personal experience, I find that, with very few exceptions, the water-supply is first-rate, the water being plentiful and good. In a number of what may be called permanent camps there have usually been erected a number of cottages which have been built and occupied by the men themselves. These buildings are usually well built, complete, and fairly sanitary.

"The question of the ventilation of bunk-houses is a somewhat difficult one. The usual method is by leaving a space in the roof or gables, but during wet and stormy weather the ventilation of the smaller bunk-houses presents a serious problem. Clothes are frequently dried in the same room as that in which the men sleep, and unless the windows and doors are kept open, which is impossible in bad weather, the atmosphere becomes very close.

"The department proposes to enforce the rules and regulations in every respect. While it is not intended to bring about any necessary changes in such a manner that hardships will be entailed, yet the department believes that the health of the men is the first consideration. I propose to make it clearly understood that no wanton breach of the department rules and regulations will be permitted.

"I have now under consideration the question of formulating a regulation which will make it compulsory for all camps to keep on hand a complete first-aid equipment, with simple directions for its use."



# Fourth Annual Gathering of the C.L.A.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Representatives From Many Parts of Canada—Annual Fee Reduced One-half—Uniform Grading and Lumber Tariff Keenly Discussed

The fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held in the Board of Trade Building, Ottawa, on February 6th and was the most successful and interesting that the Association has ever held. There were about forty members in attendance representing Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In the absence of the president, Mr. J. B. Miller of Toronto, the chair was occupied by Mr. Alexander MacLaurin of the Charlemagne and Lac Oureau Lumber Company, Montreal. The attendance included the following: W. M. Ross, of J. R. Booth, Ottawa; R. G. Cameron, Cameron & Co., Ottawa; J. G. Cane, Toronto; W. B. MacLean, Conger Lumber Co., Toronto; J. C. Allan, Robert Cox & Co., Ottawa; J. C. Browne, Fraser & Co., Ottawa; Geo. Gordon, Cache Bay, Ont.; H. K. Egan, Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Ottawa; Walter C. Laidlaw, Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto; W. A. Firstbrook, Northern Timber Co., Toronto; W. J. MacBeth, Parry Sound Lumber Co., Toronto; W. Scott, Pigeon River Lumber Co., Port Arthur; P. C. Walker, Shepard & Morse, Ottawa; P. O'Leary, Strong Lumber Co., Orillia; A. E. Clarke, Edward Clarke & Sons, Toronto; J. G. Paynes, Campbell & Johnson, Toronto; Norman Wilson, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal; T. J. Stevenson, and J. B. White, Riordon Paper Co., Montreal; Wm. Power, M.P., W. & J. Sharples, Que.; Arthur Campbell, Campbell & MacLaurin, Montreal; Maurice Welsh, Campbell & MacLaurin, Toronto; D. Murphy, Ottawa, representing Brunette Sawmill Co., Sapper-ton, B.C.; Otis Staples, Wycliffe, B.C.; H. Davidson, Hastings Shingle & Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.; A. Cotton, Vancouver, B.C., and W. A. Anstie, Secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Calgary, Alta.

The address of the president which was read by the secretary was as follows:

## The President's Address

"In regard to the question of insurance we have received no complaints from our members and assume that there is now no difficulty in connection with placing any insurance with the mutual companies, reciprocals, or underwriters. Your particular attention is drawn to the necessity of making returns to the Government, on a form which is supplied by the Department of Insurance, not later than March 1st, for all insurance placed with outside companies, during the year ending December 31st.

"With regard to our freight rate case, the report, already referred to, to be handed in by the transportation committee, will give all information in this connection. I may merely say that export rates, which had been increased, into Montreal from certain territory, had, by order of the board, to be restored to the old rate.

"Perhaps the most important matter we have to lay before you at this meeting is the question of proposed changes in the customs tariff, on lumber imported into Canada. The tremendous increase noticeable in the imports of planks, boards, deals, joists and scantling, from the United States, is a matter which calls for the most serious consideration of our members."

The address then quoted at length, the remarks of Sir Edmund Walker at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, upon the injury to the Canadian lumber industry resulting from the rapidly increasing imports of United States lumber into Canada. These remarks were published in full in the Canada Lumberman of February first.

Continuing, the President's address was as follows: "Since the publication of these figures, we have later returns, that is, for the eleven months ending November 30, 1911, and with each succeeding month, conditions seem to be getting more serious. For instance, for the period just mentioned, figures corresponding with the above, are as follows:

Year	Ft. B.M.	Value	Average Price per M. ft.
1909	127,104,000	\$ 3,512,158	\$27.63
1911	476,943,000	10,034,815	21.04

"It will be seen, therefore, that for every thousand feet imported in 1909, there was 3750 feet imported in 1911 and the average price dropped \$6.59 per thousand feet board measure.

"In connection with this matter, it has been stated in the public press, that the Government may possibly cancel what is known as the "Dumping Clause," at present on the Canadian Statutes, and it needs hardly to be pointed out that this would work to the further disadvantage of the lumber trade. In view of the above, a peculiar position of things exists. For the year ending March 31, 1911 (the latest returns available) the average

price on dutiable imports of lumber from United States, is only \$13.81, whereas during the same period, the average price on free imports of lumber from United States is \$18.10. Admitting that the quantity of expensive hardwoods imported may swell the average value of free imports to \$18.10, it must, I think, be conceded that \$13.81, f.o.b. at the mill, per thousand feet, as representing the value of finished lumber, that is planed or finished on more than one side, is ridiculously low, and this being the average value, it follows that there must have been a lot of lumber imported at less than this figure, and some, of course, at higher figures, but a difference of \$4.29 per thousand feet, between the average value of free imports and the average value of dutiable imports, is something which calls for further explanation.

"You will find in the report by the Executive Committee, a comparative statement of exports of lumber from the United States, as compared with those from Canada, to the various countries of the world, and in conjunction with that statement there is a suggestion that this Association should engage an expert lumberman and send him to the Central American States, the West Indies, and South America, for the purpose of making a full report thereon. In view of the near approach of the opening of the Panama Canal, this would seem to be a wise thing to do. Your attention is called to the fact that a representative of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., controlling 324 vessels, has very recently been investigating trade and harbor facilities of the North Pacific, with the view of entering into that trade.

The present annual foreign commerce of South American countries on the Pacific Ocean aggregates \$3,000,000,000. The Pacific coast Latin countries amounts to \$400,000,000 annually. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and other United States ports are all getting in line to be ready for the opening of this canal and undoubtedly there will be a serious dislocation of business. If large interchange in the lumber business takes place from the east to the west, the reverse condition of things will exist, and in the east we shall meet with western lumber at a less figure, owing to the water haul. When it is considered that the suggestion has been made that ships would use the Panama Canal free of cost, while foreign ships would pay a charge not exceeding \$1.25 a ton, it will be seen that our friends to the south intend to monopolize the benefits which this canal will bestow. The proposal to charge all United States vessels owned by a railway company, however, double the foreign rate, would be of no effect as this would participate of the nature of class legislation and would undoubtedly be fought to a finish in the United States courts.

"With reference to the annual shortage of cars, it is hoped that the orders recently placed for additional equipment by Canadian roads, will have the effect of doing away, to a certain extent, with this disability. The railways undoubtedly have done the best they could under the circumstances and we must all work together, that is shippers and carriers, for the general good.

"A proposition will be laid before you at this meeting, looking towards the reduction of the annual fee from \$50 to \$25. Your executive thought this was a wise thing to do at the present time. We have passed the experimental stage and I think it will be admitted that the existence of an association, such as this, can be of tremendous value to the trade, but without the hearty co-operation and assistance of every member of this association, in the strongest way possible, to take a live interest in its affairs and to communicate with the head office whenever any question comes up requiring expert advice and attention. The reduction of our fee to \$25 would mean that we must more than double our membership. We ought at least to have 250 members, but are now aiming to get 200. Let every member secure one additional application, and we shall accomplish our purpose. The Association is yours, and with your hearty and enthusiastic support, together with the increased numbers, which we expect, will accomplish still further for you in the future.

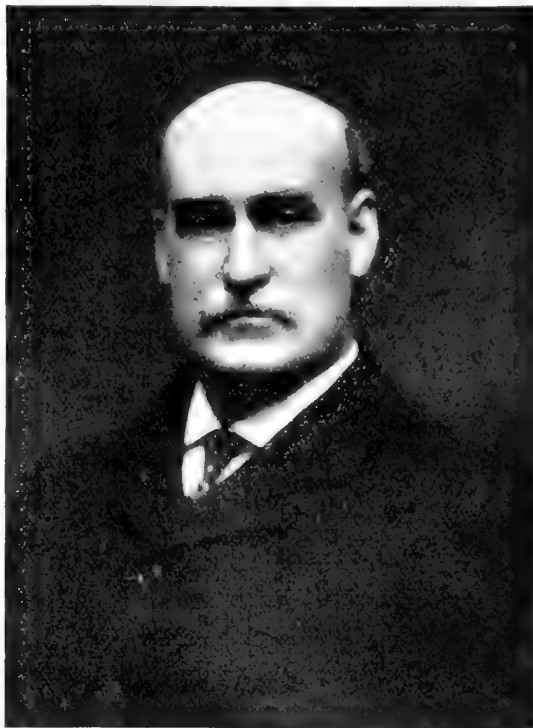
"It is with extreme regret that I refer at this time to the death of Mr. Peter Whelen. Those who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Whelen, valued him highly as a friend and for his qualities of heart and mind."

## Report of the Secretary

The report of the Secretary was then read as follows:

"The agenda in your hands, shows the changes in membership which have taken place during the year, and in connection with this matter, your Secretary would urge upon each member of the Association to pledge himself to secure at least one new member. On previous occasions your Secretary has asked that a small committee on membership be appointed and he would again urge this upon your consideration. With a committee, of say three to handle this matter, there is no doubt in his mind that it would result to the great advantage of the Association. Particularly in view of the resolution which is to be submitted to you at this meeting, providing for the reduction of the annual fee from \$50 to \$25. We have seventeen new applications for membership in this Association, on the basis of the reduced fee to \$25.

"In connection with the proposed amendment of the customs tariff, since the President's address and the report of the executive committee were pre-



Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal,  
New President of C. L. A.

pared, it is reported in the press that the yardmaster of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Regina, has been prosecuted, charged with allowing a car of lumber in bond, to pass through without payment of duties. Undoubtedly this is only one case of hundreds, and perhaps thousands, which have not been detected, or which have been allowed to go through. Closely allied with this question is the serious one as to the best means of meeting the "dumping" of lumber into Canada by United States manufacturers. This is an important proposition and one which calls for your most earnest thought, deliberation and action.

"With regard to the extension of the trade report branch of your Association, it would facilitate matters considerably if fuller information could be given your secretary, regarding the various parties under investigation. It is difficult to estimate justly what the standing of certain individuals is, from the meagre reports received in a number of cases, besides being unfair to the person or firm enquired about. The hope and effort on the part of your secretary is to give such information as will protect the seller and at the same time be fair to the buyer. The benefit must be mutual and your secretary suggests that it would be a good idea, when you return to your offices, for each member to report, voluntarily, to the office of the Association, any persons or firms who have been delinquent during the year just closed, or whose account has not been in satisfactory shape.

"All our members have been advised by circular, that they are entitled to an allowance of 500 pounds for variation in tare of cars and track scale allowance when shipped in box cars, all the year round, and 500 pounds in summer and 1,000 pounds in winter, when lumber is shipped on flat or gondola cars. In addition to this, on all lumber loaded on flat cars, shippers are entitled to an allowance of 500 pounds for the weight of stakes and fastenings, all the year round. These deductions should be clearly shown on the shipping documents and you are particularly urged to see that these allowances are made. If any member has difficulty in this regard, and will report to the secretary, the matter will be attended to promptly.

"We would also like full details from each member regarding the question of car shortage. Without specific instances, it is impossible for your Association to make effective protest. Individual effort in these matters is less effective than the concerted action of your Association."

The report of the treasurer showed a balance in the bank of \$534.

#### Executive Committee's Report

The report of the executive committee was as follows:

"This question has received the most careful consideration at the hands of your executive committee, and we wish to lay before you, in as concise form as possible, the exact position.

"According to the Canadian tariff, sawn lumber and lumber planed on one side comes into Canada free of duty; lumber further manufactured is subject to a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. On November 21st, 1911, a circular was sent to 354 sawmill proprietors and wholesale lumber dealers, asking the question, whether duties equivalent to those imposed by the United States on Canadian lumber should be included in the Canadian tariff. The reply requested was, "Yes" or "No." to the question, "Should such duties be imposed on softwoods?" and the reply "Yes" or "No" to the question, "Should such duties be imposed on hardwoods?" 144 firms replied "Yes" to both questions, 25 replied "Yes" to softwoods, and "No" to hardwoods, 2 replied "Yes" to softwoods and nothing to hardwoods, 16 replied "No" to both questions, and one replied "No" to softwoods and "Yes" to hardwoods. This makes a total of 188, out of which it will be seen 171 advocate an imposition of a duty of \$1.25 per 1,000 ft. B.M. on softwoods, 17 say "No" to this question, and 41 replies indicate that the writers do not wish such duties placed on hardwoods.

"There is no doubt whatever, that the privilege of bringing lumber into Canada planed on one side, free of duty, has led to very serious abuses on the part of some United States shippers, that is to say, that millions of feet of lumber further manufactured than planed on one side, have been brought into Canada in the past, free of duty. In support of this contention, particular attention is called to the annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, as follows:

	M. Ft. B.M.	Value	Average price per M. Ft.
Dutiable Imports ...	22,848,000	\$ 315,756	\$13.81
Free Imports ...	193,177,000	3,496,496	\$18.10

This shows the average price per thousand feet on free imports was \$18.10, whereas the average price per thousand feet on dutiable imports, that is, lumber further manufactured, was only \$13.80, a difference of \$4.29 per thousand feet. These figures are for sawn boards, planks, deals, and other lumber. The above figures taken in conjunction with the tremendous increase in the quantity of lumber exported from the United States into Canada, comparing the period of eleven months, ending November 30th, 1911, with the same period in the year 1909, the quantity increased 349,839,000 feet B.M., whereas the average price decreased \$6.59 per thousand feet B.M., or over 23 per cent., shows the disabilities Canadian manufacturers are working under.

#### The Case for a Duty on Lumber

"In view of the reported intention of the government to withdraw the Dumping Act, it would seem as though the lumber trade must receive some sort of protection from the government, or the operations of the lumbermen will be very seriously curtailed, if not suspended altogether. The imposition of duties by Canada to correspond with the United States tariff, could not, of course, be construed as being an unfriendly act towards that nation. It has been the aim of your executive, to avoid even the appearance of irritation or annoyance, to our friends to the south, but we realize that the lumber industry of Canada has now reached that point, when some course must be adopted which will have a tendency to preserve the Canadian market for Canadian industries. It is an assured fact that the keen competition existing among Canadian lumbermen, with the utter absence of anything that can be construed in the nature of a trust or combine in the lumber business, having for its objects the fixing of prices or controlling the output in any way, guarantee that prices to the consumer would not increase. Particular attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the enormous increase

in imports from the United States, coupled with the tremendous decrease in price, as indicated above, the Canadian consumer has been paying for his lumber on the basis of the prices which Canadian manufacturers could afford to sell at.—the profits have gone to the middlemen, who, without any stake in the country, have been able to, thanks to the lax administration of the Canadian law, profit tremendously thereby.

"On the other hand, there have been indications that the United States Government would abolish their duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet B.M. on rough sawn lumber, and in this event, it would, of course, do away, to a large extent, with any argument for Canada putting a tariff on lumber.

"What effect the proposed formation of a tariff commission for Canada may have upon the lumber situation is another feature which must be taken into consideration. No doubt lumber interests will be given an opportunity of appearing before that commission, and it may be a wise thing not to agitate, at this time, for a change in the tariff, pending the appointment of that commission.

#### Interpretation of Tariff on Lumber

"Early in November, a deputation from British Columbia waited upon the Board of Customs in Ottawa, protesting against abuses by United States shippers, under the clause admitting lumber planed on one side, into Canada free. Your association was represented at that meeting and the result was the issuing of orders requiring strict observance of the Canadian law. The effect has been, that to a considerable extent, these abuses have ceased. If the importation of lumber planed or finished on one side were made dutiable, it would eliminate the danger of the continuance of these abuses, and the suggestion is made that probably at this time the best interests of the trade may be served by simply requesting that the words contained in item 504, of Schedule A, of the Customs Tariff of 1907, be amended by striking out the words, "dressed on one side only." This would interfere very slightly with the tariff and at the same time would give substantial relief to Canadian producers.

"Figures have been prepared by our secretary, on the basis of duties to correspond exactly with the United States tariff, excepting that sawn hardwoods should come in free in all tariffs. There is, also, an alternative proposition, putting on a duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet B.M., on sawn softwoods, sawn hardwoods to be free, with all lumber or timber, either hard or soft, when further manufactured, to be subject to a duty of 25 per cent., as at the present time. Provision has also been made for the imposition of duties on lath of 20 per cent. per thousand pieces, and on shingles of 50c. per thousand pieces.

#### Proposed Hemlock Association

"In October, your secretary was sent to Toronto to attend a meeting of the hemlock manufacturers and wholesalers. At that time the proposition was to form a Hemlock Association, having for its objects the uniform grading and inspection of hemlock. It was pointed out, that unless such rules were adopted and authorized by a substantial element of the trade, the objects sought would not materialize. It was suggested that the hemlock men, who were not members of this association, should join, lay their views before that body, and see if some remedy could not be found. A serious obstacle to a number of those present at that meeting was the fact that the annual fee for membership in the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was more than they felt justified in subscribing. Your executive then took up the question as to the advisability of reducing the annual fee, provided that a sufficient increase in membership would result, as would enable the necessary expenses to be defrayed.

"In the meantime the hemlock manufacturers have gone ahead with their uniform grading and inspection rules, and a copy of these rules has been forwarded to this association.

"We would suggest that a committee be formed to deal with this whole question of uniform grading and inspection. It should be stated at the outset that there is no intention on the part of this association to say to any manufacturer that he must grade his lumber in accordance with any set of adopted rules. Every manufacturer or dealer will continue to sell in the way that suits him, but in event of his selling to a new customer, or should there be the necessity to ship under uniform rules, such rules authorized by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association should be in existence.

#### Trade Report Branch

"On the 10th of August last, forms were sent out to all members, originating this branch of our work, and we feel that the experiment has demonstrated the useful service which this association can render to the trade.

#### Amendment to the Criminal Code

"As you are aware, at the last annual meeting, it was reported that representations had been made by this association, coupled with correspondence from the coast association, looking towards the amendment of the Criminal Code, which would protect lumbermen from log pirates in costal waters.

"The adjournment of Parliament for Coronation proceedings, together with the subsequent elections and defeat of the Laurier Government, left the matter, September 21st, exactly where we were before negotiations had commenced. The secretary communicated with the secretary of the Coast Association, and when Parliament reopened, Mr. H. H. Stevens, Member of Parliament for Vancouver, was interviewed, and the final result is, that he has introduced a bill into the House of Commons, which it is expected will pass this session. Should this be the case, it will give a very substantial measure of relief to our Western members operating on the coast.

#### International Trade

"In the address of Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the annual meeting of that institution, January 9th, he drew attention to the tremendous difference which exists in Canadian imports and exports, and said, 'but the fact remains that we must enlarge the volume of products we have to export and either lessen our imports by curtailment of expenditure or by manufacturing at home many of the articles we buy abroad.'

#### Canada's Foreign Trade

"For a period of six months, ending September, 1911, the balance against Canada amounted to \$124,322,000.

"With a view of showing the countries to which the United States export lumber, your attention is called to the following statement:

	Exports from United States 10 mths. ended Oct. 31, 1911	Exports from Canada year ended Mch. 31, 1911
Boards, Planks, Deals, Joists and Scantling Exported to:—		
United Kingdom . . . . .	\$5,865,688	\$10,282,127
Belgium . . . . .	2,172,404	11,041
France . . . . .	604,343	30,677
Germany . . . . .	1,833,516	6,260
Italy . . . . .	863,898	
Netherlands . . . . .	2,054,022	3,400
Other Europe . . . . .	753,934	14,569
Cent. American States and Br. Honduras..	605,432	20,523
Mexico . . . . .	1,428,109	12,943
Cuba . . . . .	1,972,305	324,543
Other West Indies and Bermuda . . . . .	827,951	253,437
Argentina . . . . .	4,763,895	2,530,078
Brazil . . . . .	777,771	74,436
Other South America . . . . .	1,786,532	187,393
Chinese Empire . . . . .	494,261	27,807
British Oceania . . . . .	2,896,984	510,816
Philippine Islands . . . . .	172,695	
Africa . . . . .	544,774	290,439
Other Countries . . . . .	356,033	44,083
Newfoundland, Miquelon and St. Pierre..		20,785
Alaska . . . . .		665
Japan . . . . .		30,477
	\$30,774,547	\$14,676,499
Canada . . . . .	9,028,741	
United States . . . . .		16,890,638
	\$39,803,288	\$31,567,137

"For the ten months ending October 31st, 1911, not including Canada, the United States shipments of boards, planks, deals, joists and scantling, amounts to \$30,774,000, whereas Canada only exported to the same countries during the whole year, ending March 31st, 1911, excluding the United States, \$14,676,000."

#### Transportation Committee's Report

The report of the Transportation Committee was as follows:

"In our report of a year ago we stated that this matter had been disposed of in so far as rates on domestic shipments were concerned, and it was moved and seconded, a year ago, 'that this association respectfully ask the Board of Railway Commissioners to review orders No. 10528 and No. 12301, with judgment and memo attached to same, respectively, as far as the export rates are concerned.'"

"On the 18th day of April, 1911, the Board issued order No. 13436, in which the railway companies were required to 'publish and file tariffs, to be made effective not later than May 1st, 1911, reducing the export rates on lumber, in carloads, to Montreal, for export, from points in the Province of Quebec east of the city of Montreal, and east of and including the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Laurentian Subdivision, between and including St. Lin Junction and Nominig, and east of and including the line of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company's Montfort branch, between and including St. Jerome Junction and Huberdeau, so that the same differences shall exist between the present domestic rates on lumber to Montreal and the said rates on lumber to Montreal for export as existed between the old domestic rates and the old rates for export."

"And that the said order No. 12301, dated September 20th, 1910, be, and is hereby, rescinded."

"Inasmuch as there have been no complaints from any of our members shipping in that territory, we assume that the tariff is now satisfactory."

"This, therefore, disposes finally of the question. There is no doubt that the revenues of the railways have been tremendously increased as a result of the tariff complained of, being allowed to stand."

"In this connection, your attention is called to the fact that it was stated by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Borden, in the House of Commons on January 10th, 1912, that, owing to the fact that since the passage of the Railway Act in 1903, so many amendments had been made, the government had under consideration a revision and consolidation of the Act to embody all amendments. Your Committee urge, therefore, that this association join with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in formulating revised clauses, which, in our opinion, should be incorporated in the new Act. One recommendation we would strongly urge is, that freight operating expenses should be shown separately from other operating expenses. The earnings of each class are shown separately in the railway accounts, and it should be easily possible to apportion the operating expenses in like manner. Further amendments we would suggest were submitted at the annual meeting last year, and are here repeated:—

"Any special freight tariff of any transportation company, subject to its jurisdiction, which may hereafter be filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners, to which exception is taken by any person, company or other party interested, making formal protest, either before or after the effective date mentioned therein, against the adoption of said tariff, shall at the discretion of the Board be disallowed, until after such time as the Board shall determine, after hearing evidence produced for or against the adoption of such tariff. The Board may, of its own volition without protest or complaint on the part of others, disallow any such tariff, or any portion thereof, with or without hearing evidence in support of, or against same."

"In any special tariff the rates contained in which are increased, the burden of the proof,

"(a) that old rates are inadequate, unsatisfactory, or unworkable,

"(b) that a larger freight revenue is requisite and necessary, and the reasons therefor,

shall be on the transportation company or companies, or its or their representative or representatives, filing such tariff."

"For your information, we also append hereto the following resolution which had been passed by the executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and submitted to the Minister of Railways and Canals:

"Whereas, The Railway Act gives the Board of Railway Commissioners power to disallow any tariff or any portion thereof which it considers unjust or unreasonable or contrary to any provisions of the Act, and to prescribe in lieu thereof other tolls in lieu of the tolls disallowed only after the tariff complained of has actually come into effect;

"And whereas, The Act provides no satisfactory method of avoiding the burden of an increased tariff until proved by actual experience that it is unreasonable, the burden of such proof being with the public;

"And whereas, as no carrier is compelled to lower a tariff without a hearing, the public should not be compelled to suffer an increased burden without the same opportunity of being heard;

"Be it resolved, That the Minister of Railways and Canals be asked to amend the Railway Act so as to give authority to the Board of Railway Commissioners either upon complaint or upon its own motion to suspend the operation of any tariff or regulation for a sufficient time to permit of a full hearing, and afterwards to make such order as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after the tariff became effective; the burden of the proof to be on the carrier to show that the increased tariff or regulation is just or reasonable."

#### Car Stakes

"The Board of Railway Commissioners in their order No. 13326, March 27th, 1911, ordered that the weight allowance of 500 pounds per car be made on all flat or gondola cars, for weight of stakes and fastenings. All our members were circularized, advising this weight allowance, and your Committee hopes that every member is insisting on receiving these allowances from the railways. It should in all cases be deducted and shown on the face of the shipping receipt. Your committee recommend that their successors be authorized to ask for a further order from the Board, specifying how these stakes and fastenings are to be provided and at whose expense. This allowance for car stakes should result in saving many thousands of dollars a year for the shippers."

#### Track Scale Allowances

"This question was urged before the Board of Railway Commissioners, June 20th and 21st, 1911. On the 25th day of July, the Board of Railway Commissioners issued order No. 14389, wherein 'it is ordered that the special tariffs of the railway companies operating west of and including Port Arthur, Ontario, showing the allowances from track scale weights of carload traffic, as in effect immediately prior to the first day of May, 1911, be restored until the applicants and shippers shall have an opportunity of presenting their views to the Board, or until the matters in dispute shall have been adjusted between the parties at a conference which shall be had between the railway companies and shippers, or their representatives.'"

"On January 4th, 1912, a conference took place between the representatives of the railways and Messrs. Walsh, Tilston, and the secretary of this association, representing the shippers, in an endeavor to arrive at a solution of the difficulty. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, advised that some of the western representatives intended to be here about the time of this meeting, and as a number of our western members are also here, your secretary suggested that February 7th, in Ottawa, would be a suitable and convenient occasion to meet and settle the question. We are strongly of the opinion that the track scale allowance should continue and if this can be made an order of the Board instead of a regulation of the railways, it will mean increased security for the shippers."

(This meeting will probably be held about February 15th).

#### Water Carriage of Goods Act

"On April 7th, 1911, a deputation from St. John, N.B., came to Ottawa, seeking amendments to the Water Carriage of Goods Act, claiming that the then existing conditions imposed serious burdens upon them. While shippers in this part of the country were not inconvenienced in any way, and notwithstanding the fact that lumbermen in the Maritime Provinces have persistently declined to join this association, it was deemed advisable not to oppose the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shippers, as the proposed amendments did not interfere with shippers from the St. Lawrence or impose disabilities on members of this association. Our secretary attended all meetings of the House of Commons Committee, until section 10 of the Act was repealed and section 2, amended in accordance with the wishes of the eastern

#### Carload Minimums

"This matter has apparently been allowed by the railways to remain in abeyance, but it may come up at any time and your committee should have abundant evidence in connection therewith. Although this question was included in our original freight rate case, this feature of the matter was not dealt with by the Board of Railway Commissioners."

"Closely allied to this question is the one of average weights of lumber of various kinds, in various conditions, viz., green, partly seasoned, and seasoned. Considerable information has been tabulated by the secretary, but it would be exceedingly valuable to have full and authentic records from actual shipments made by Canadian millmen."

Added to the above report, is a special reference by your committee, reading as follows:—

"Your committee as a whole have had more or less evidence to show that the railway interests feel that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association is more or less of a dead issue, apparently due to the association not acting on our recommendation at last year's annual meeting, to the effect that a review of the orders issued should be asked by the Governor-General-in-Council."

"Under these circumstances we strongly recommend that more assistance and activity be adopted by the members as a whole, in assisting the transportation committee in handling these matters and that stronger support be given them than apparently has been given heretofore."

In connection with this report a discussion arose as to the necessity for inducing the railway companies to adhere to their schedules of estimated weights of cars in cases in which they cannot



show that they have weighed the cars. The matter was left to the executive committee.

#### Annual Fee Reduced to \$25

A motion was then presented by Mr. Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto, that the annual fee of the association should be reduced from \$50 to \$25. The matter was discussed thoroughly and finally the motion was seconded by J. G. Cane, Toronto, and carried. The general consensus of opinion was that the association would be able to secure a much larger membership with the lower fee and that it would be able to render far more valuable assistance to the trade.

#### Uniform Grading Rules Proposed

Mr. W. J. MacBeth then presented a set of grading rules for white pine, red pine, spruce and lath which had been drawn up by several members of the trade and which he laid before the association with a view to having them discuss the matter and if thought desirable take some definite steps in the direction of adopting uniform grading rules. The matter was discussed at some length by the association and opinions were strongly expressed both in favor of such a step and in opposition to it. Finally a committee was appointed to consider the matter and report. The committee consists of the following: J. S. Gillies, Braeside, Ont.; F. N. Waldie, Toronto; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; P. C. Walker, Ottawa; A. H. Campbell, Montreal; and R. Kenny, Buckingham, P.Q.

#### Discussion Upon Proposed Grading Rules

An interesting discussion took place upon the subject of grading rules, introduced by Mr. MacBeth. The secretary explained that the matter had first been brought up in the executive committee, at a meeting which was held about three weeks previous, when the President, Mr. J. B. Miller, suggested that it should be discussed at the annual meeting.

W. A. Firstbrook, Toronto, remarked that grading systems were so different in the various parts of the country that in his opinion the matter of grading rules was one entirely of a local nature and it was therefore scarcely advisable that the Canada Lumber Association should handle it at all.

Mr. MacBeth replied that in such a state of affairs that there would be no central body which could lend its influence for the carrying out of the rules of any local institution. One man's opinion would then be as good as another's.

George Gordon, Cache Bay, Ont., said that if uniform grading rules were to be adopted and if the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was to continue as a national institution, they would be obliged to have an executive for each province, who would be charged with the handling of the local grading rules.

Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, did not think that there was any disposition to change their grading system, on the part of the Ottawa Valley manufacturers. It was a well known fact that they all made different grades in the Ottawa Valley, he supposed that what Mr. MacBeth was aiming at was the same system as was in force in Tonawanda; yet the Tonawanda grades varied even in the different yards. He was certainly strongly opposed to making any change in the grading.

Mr. MacBeth remarked that he was not in any sense the father of this idea. He had been asked by several lumbermen to block out certain grading rules and had done so. He had secured the opinion of several lumbermen who had gone through the rules with him in order to amend them. These rules were not drawn up with the intention of making any man sell his lumber strictly in accordance with them. He felt, however, that in order to conduct their business in an intelligent way, they must have some definite rules to use in the nature of a standard. Then whenever a dispute arose the Canadian Lumbermen's Association could have inspectors at different points who would be called in to adjust claims. The question would be taken out of the sellers' and buyers' hands, and whoever was in the wrong would have to pay the expense of the inspection.

Mr. Firstbrook remarked that he thought that it all came back to a local issue. It had been found impossible to make any grading in the Georgian Bay district that would apply to the Ottawa Valley district and the same would be found in regard to other districts. It would be necessary to have an organization for each district if different grading rules were to be adopted. For thirty years the Tonawanda trade had endeavored to do this same thing and yet they were not making uniform grades to-day.

Mr. A. E. Clarke, Toronto, remarked that as he understood it, Mr. MacBeth's proposal was not to set down any definite rules for selling, but to furnish an experienced inspector with a definite standard of grades, who would come between the parties in case of dispute.

Mr. J. G. Cane, Toronto, thought the rules of inspection would not be applicable to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at all. The trouble arising was more between the wholesaler and the consumer than between the sawmillman and the wholesaler or consumer. The fact of the matter was that the consumer was supreme to-day and was telling the wholesaler just what he must do. If the consumer complained about a shipment, saying that it was of a certain grade, his word had to go. He thought that grading rules such as those proposed by Mr. MacBeth should be confined to Ontario. Some kind of arbitration of this nature ought to be adopted for settling disputes, but he did not think it would be possible at all for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to take hold of the matter. The grading rules would not apply to the west nor would it apply to Quebec. Nevertheless, they wanted it badly in Ontario.

Mr. MacBeth said it might be well to have the grading rules localized, but at the same time they had no local association which could take up the work. If the Canadian Lumbermen's Association would not father the movement and give them some standard to go by, he could not see how it could be taken up at all. He believed that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association could fix it so that they would do away with all the trouble which they were now having in the carload trade.

This concluded the discussion during the morning and after lunch the matter was again taken up, when Mr. MacBeth read the proposed grading rules.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards then proposed that the matter should be left

with the executive, to appoint a committee who would go into the matter and ascertain whether there was sufficient demand for a set of grading rules to warrant him in going into the question more fully.

Mr. MacBeth believed that this would be a good method to adopt.

The Secretary explained the course which had been followed by the hemlock manufacturers and wholesalers in Ontario, relating that he had been asked to visit them and had been requested to lay before the Canadian Lumbermen's Association the situation in which the hemlock men found themselves. The hemlock men found that they might make rules, but, having no organization, they could not enforce them. The question arose whether they could form an association at all which would be large enough and influential enough to enforce a set of grading rules. They had finally passed a resolution to refer the matter to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and subsequently they had gone ahead and drawn up a proposed set of rules, hoping that the Canada Lumbermen's Association would be able to act as a central body, so as to provide the necessary authority for the adoption of the rules.

Gordon C. Edwards suggested that a committee composed of three wholesalers and three manufacturers; two from the West, two from Ontario and two from Quebec, should be appointed to look into the matter. Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal, seconded this motion.

Mr. Walter C. Laidlaw, moved in amendment that the matter be laid on the table. Mr. W. B. MacLean, Toronto, seconded this motion. Mr. MacLean remarked that he and the Wm. Peter Estate, of Parry Sound, probably manufactured more hemlock lumber than any others on the Georgian Bay and they were both opposed to the movement.

Mr. Otis Staples, Wycliffe, B.C., spoke vigorously on the subject, saying that he did not think there was a single man in the room who, if he had once obtained uniform grading rules would not be strongly in favor of them afterwards and would wonder how he ever got along without them. The vote was taken on the question. The amendment to lay it on the table was defeated and the original motion was carried, the committee being appointed

The grading rules referred to were as follows.—

#### General Instructions

The aim of the uniform grading inspection is to harmonize the natural differences which exist in the characteristics of the different stocks, making lumber of the same grades at the different manufacturing points of practically equal value, whether the logs from which the lumber is cut are large or small, fine-knotted, black-knotted, red-knotted, sound or shaky.

1. No arbitrary rules for inspection of lumber can be maintained with satisfaction. The variations from any given rules are numerous, and suggested by practical common sense, so nothing more definite than the general features of different grades should be attempted by rules of inspection. The following, therefore, are submitted as the general characteristics of the different grades.

2. In the grading of finishing lumber in common practice, there is a recognized difference in classifying inch lumber and lumber thicker than inch.

3. A very large percentage of the 1¼-inch and thicker lumber used for finishing purposes goes into work requiring each face to be shown, as in doors, sash, etc. With inch lumber, except in shop, the uses are quite different, the almost invariable practice being that one face of the board is shown, and that face the better one.

4. The face of the lumber is the side showing the best quality or appearance.

5. Wane in lumber is a defect which cannot be described by rule with satisfaction, and, therefore, must be left to the judgment of the grader, but due consideration in rough stock should be given for the amount of wane that would be dressed off in milling.

6. Lumber must be accepted on grade in which it is shipped. Any subsequent changes in manufacture or mill-work will prohibit an inspection for the adjustment of claims, except with the consent of all parties interested.

7. All lumber must be well manufactured, and the length in Mill Run shall be 10 ft. and up (10 ft. lengths must not exceed 15 per cent.) including the odd feet unless otherwise specified.

8. What is known as Shorts shall be 6-9 ft. long, and will come under the same general rules in grading as 10 ft. and up. Owing to inspectors' differences of opinion it will be necessary to have an allowance of 7 per cent. to care for pieces called liners.

#### Standard Grades

The manufacturer is usually so situated that he is forced to put his lumber up in a general grade which is called Mill Run, which includes everything the log produces between a Mill Cull and a No. 3 Shop and Better. Mill Run and No. 3 Shop and Better are further subdivided as follows:

Uppers shall be 10 in. and over wide and free from all defects, and stand a little bright sap-wood, in the absence of bright sap a small pencil knot is permissible.

Selects shall be 8 in. and up wide. When 8-in. wide it may carry the same defects as a 10-in. Upper, and these defects increase according to width of piece.

Fine common shall be 8-in. and up wide. A piece 8 in. may have bright sap across back or slight sap stain, may also carry a few pin knots providing they do not go through the piece.

No. 1 shop shall be 6 in. and up wide, and 10-16 ft. long, and shall not cut less than 66-2/3 per cent. into No. 1 door stock, giving sufficient stiles to care for the rails and muntins in a standard 4-panel door. 50 per cent. of the remainder shall produce No. 1 sash cuttings.

No. 2 shop shall be 6 in. and up wide and 10-16 ft. long, and shall not cut less than 50 per cent. in No. 1 and 2 door stock, with enough stiles. No. 1 and 2 in quality to care for the rails and muntins, and must not produce less than 25 per cent. No. 1 door cuttings. At least 50 per cent. of the remainder shall make No. 1 and 2 sash cuttings.

No. 3 shop shall be 4 in. and up wide and 10-16 ft. long, and shall cut not less than 40 per cent. No. 2 and 3 door cuttings, with enough 2 and 3 stiles to care for the rails and muntins, and 50 per cent. of the balance to make No. 1 and 2 sash cuttings.

Good strips or No. 1 moulding shall be 4-7 in. wide and 10-16 ft. long, and shall be No. 1 shop and better in grade. Inspection from best face.

Good shorts shall be 4 in. and up wide and 6-9 ft. long, and shall be No. 1 shop and better in grade. Inspection from best face.



No. 2 moulding shall be 4 in. and up wide, 10-16 ft. long, and shall be No. 1 shop and better so far as knot defects are concerned, but may carry stain on both sides, and fine shake on one side. If stain is absent may have fine shake both sides. Inspection from best face.

No. 1 dressing shall be 4 in. wide, 10-16 ft. long, and may carry any number of knots providing they are sound and none are larger than 1 in. in diameter in 8 in. and wider and smaller in the narrow widths and square edged, will admit of small amount of bright sap. Inspection from best face.

No. 2 dressing shall be of the same general character as No. 1, except that it shall admit of fine tight shake on one side, bright sap no defect, may have some stain on back. Inspection from best face.

Common shall be sound and sound-knotted—will admit of black knots that are firmly set. Black knots shall not exceed  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter, and branch knots are also admissible if they are firmly set and not more than  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide at widest point, and must not show on both faces. Stain is a defect in this grade, but will be admitted to the extent of not more than 10 per cent. of the pieces and the stain on the worst face. Some tight shake admitted.

Box shall be sound, admit of all knots that are too large for the grade of common, providing they are sound and firmly set. May admit of fine shake. Broom or loose shake not admitted in this grade.

No. 1 mill cull shall not contain more than 25 per cent. of hard red rot or more than 10 per cent. soft rot. Will carry an occasional worm hole, wane to the extent of half the thickness of the piece and not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. if on one face only, the other edge must be square. Shall be 6-16 ft. long and 4 in. and up wide. Inspection from worst face.

No. 2 cull shall contain all lumber below the grade of No. 1, excluding all lumber carrying 50 per cent. or over of soft rot, which shall be called Scoot. Inspection from worst face.

Dead cull is the lowest recognized grade, and admits of all defects known in lumber, providing the piece is strong enough to hold together when being handled in the usual way of handling lumber.

No. 1 barn shall be 4 in. and up wide, will admit of sound red knots  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter, an occasional tight branch knot, must have one good edge, will admit of some shake and stain.

No. 3 barn shall be 4 in. and up wide, will admit of sound red knots  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter, and smaller black knots, also branch knots, either red or black, if they are tight, considerable fine shake. 10 per cent. of the pieces may show stain on worst face.

#### Red or Norway Pine Grades

This stock is usually put up log run, which means the full product of the log with mill and dead culls out, although some mills put it up mill run. When this is the case, the clear and clear face is taken out of the log run, also the mill and dead culls.

Clear and clear face shall show one perfect face, bright sap. 10 ft. and up long.

Mill run shall contain all between clear and clear face and mill culls and shall be sound and free from all large black knots, also all heart checks that impair the strength of the piece. 25 per cent. of the pieces may show slight stain.

The grade of mill and dead culls in this will be the same as in white pine.

#### Spruce Grades

No. 1 shall be 4 in. and up wide, 10 ft. and up long, and carry the full product of the log, with No. 2 and dead culls out. The knots must be hard and firmly set in the timber, and shall not exceed 1 in. in diameter in 4, 5, and 6-in. stock. The maximum knot admitted in widths 8 in. and up shall not exceed  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter. In the case of a branch knot it shall not be more than  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide nor longer than  $\frac{1}{3}$  the width of the piece, and shall not show through the piece at any one point.

No. 2 will admit of large black knots, knots not sound in character, knot holes, heart checks and shakes that run parallel with the edge of the piece, black sap, firm red wood, wane or bark equal to half the thickness, but not more than 25 per cent. of the length or in more than 25 per cent. of the pieces. Pin holes are admissible, and grub holes if not too numerous.

Dead cull will carry red rot, dote, heart checks and all other defects common to spruce. Soft rot and other defects which render the piece worthless in character are not admitted.

#### Lath Grades

No. 1 white or red pine, hemlock and spruce lath shall be clear and of a uniform width and thickness generally. They must be butted to a uniform length of either 32 or 48 in.; may carry a small percentage of pieces that are stained.

No. 2 white or red pine, hemlock and spruce lath shall be of a uniform width and thickness generally. They shall be sound and may carry any number of knots that do not affect its use for plastering only. Shall be full length of either 32 or 48 in. exactly. Stains not a defect in this grade, unless very pronounced.

No. 3 white or red pine, hemlock and spruce lath shall be of such a character that it may be used for plastering on, may carry some rot, knots or knot holes, worm holes and wane, but must be of a uniform length of 32 or 48 in. exactly.

Mill run shall contain the run of the cut, with worthless stock out.

#### Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted in Mr. Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal, being chosen for president and the former secretary and treasurer, Messrs. Frank Hawkins and R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, being re-appointed.

The board of directors was elected unanimously as follows:—Quebec—A. MacLaurin, A. H. Campbell, Wm. Power, M.P., E. H. Lemay, Manitoba—D. C. Cameron, Saskatchewan—Wm. Cowan, Ontario—J. B. Miller, Gordon C. Edwards, D. L. White, Walter C. Laidlaw, J. J. McFadden, J. S. Gillies, J. G. Cane, J. L. Campbell, J. C. Browne, and W. A. Firstbrook. British Columbia—Otis Staples, W. McNeil, A. D. McRae, and John Hendry. Vice Presidents—J. S. Gillies, J. C. Browne, John Hendry and D. C. Cameron.

Executive committee:—A. MacLaurin, J. C. Browne, J. S. Gillies, Walter C. Laidlaw, Gordon C. Edwards, Wm. Ross, R. G. Cameron (Treasurer), and Frank Hawkins (Secretary).

# Thirteenth Annual Forestry Meeting

Important Progress Reported in Protection and Care of Timber Resources of the Country—Government Co-operation Increasing—John Hendry Elected President



John Hendry, Vancouver,  
New President, C. F. A.

The Canadian Forestry Association opened its thirteenth annual convention at Ottawa on February 7th. The meetings were held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons and there were about three hundred in attendance. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. George Y. Chown, Kingston, Ont. There was also upon the platform Right Honorable R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, and Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, both of whom made interesting addresses of welcome.

Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden called attention particularly to the partnership of the nation, not only the people of to-day but those of the future, in the possession of the natural resources of the country, and their duty

to ensure that the resources were developed and conserved in the most effective manner possible. In some countries which had reached a greater stage of development than Canada, the whole area of the country had been surveyed, and it was known precisely what each portion of the country was specially suited for. In Canada everyone knew that lands had often been used for settlement which would have been infinitely more valuable if the forests upon them had been preserved. It had been stated that more

of Canada's timber had been destroyed by fire than had been cut for lumber. Such a state of affairs called gravely into question the efficiency of our national methods. The wasteful methods of the lumbermen however, should also be kept in mind with a view to developing a more economic manner of operation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier also welcomed and expressed his pleasure in being able to assure them of his hearty co-operation in the work which they were doing.

#### Address of the Chairman

The Chairman in his address reviewed the work of the year 1911. The work so far had fallen into three lines, conventions, lectures and literature, and these lines had been all followed in the year. The convention at Quebec January 18-20, 1911, which was convoked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and presided over by Senator Edwards, was one of the largest ever held in Canada. It followed immediately after the annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation and the members of that body assisted in the work. The lecture work and issuing of literature had been carried on vigorously.

During 1911 the Association lost by death a valued director and past president, Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, of Quebec. Other leading members who died during the year were Messrs. Robert Meighen, of Montreal; David S. Cowles, of New York; R. E. Young, Dominion Geographer, and James E. Leamy, of New Westminster.

Considerable advances had been made in forest conservation in Canada in the year. The work of setting aside the forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains had been completed, and the survey begun of the country through which the Hudson Bay Railway will run. Progress was noted in the various provinces. The work of the Canadian forestry schools grows in importance each year and a body of trained men was being built up.

Looking abroad satisfaction was expressed that the Weeks Bill passed the United States Congress, thus concluding a campaign of a quarter of a century to preserve the forests on the Appalachian Mountains.

The President made a vigorous plea for an aggressive policy. He held that the Association had aroused public opinion and must now bring that opinion to bear in securing a forward movement. The things for which the Association should work were (1) the taking of the forestry services, both

Dominion and Provincial, out of politics, making way for technically trained men; (2) a permanent forest policy, and especially a progressive policy with regard to the treatment of forest reserves; (3) some efficient manner of dealing with slash in order to guard against forest fires; (4) the employment of a trained forester by the Association.

#### Capital Necessary for Progressive Forestry

A paper entitled "A Progressive Forestry Policy Requires an Investment of Capital," which had been prepared by Mr. H. R. MacMillan, M.F., of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, was read by Mr. R. H. Campbell, in the absence of the writer.

The object of the paper was to show that forestry had really only begun when non-agricultural lands were set aside as forest reserves. After this beginning, in order to secure results, it is necessary to appropriate money and engage trained men to administer these reserves. That Canada has not done this already can only be explained by a lack of knowledge of the possibilities of timber production. For example, the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve in Manitoba contains 982,000 acres. If this were managed as are the average state forests of Germany (producing 58½ cubic feet of timber per acre per year) it would produce 57,000,000 cubic feet or 250,000,000 board feet of timber each year. This would mean that this one reserve would produce sufficient timber to supply in perpetuity the sawmills of Ottawa and Hull, and yet leave wood for thousands of settlers. Similarly, if properly handled, the forest reserve set apart last year on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains would produce yearly more timber than is manufactured in the two great timber provinces of British Columbia and Ontario. This reserve would supply one-half of Canada's timber trade, and be none the worse. It has been proven through centuries of forest management that the financial return per acre is in direct ratio to the amount spent in protection and management of the crop. This is exemplified by Prussia, which, in 1880, spent \$1.09 per acre in forest management and derived a net revenue of 92 cents; and which spent \$1.54 per acre in 1902 and reaped a net return of \$1.66 per acre. Canada should be encouraged in her investments in this field by the history of similar investments in Germany, France and British India. The expenditure per year per acre is: Prussia, \$1.90; France, 9 cents; British India, 6 cents. Canada does not yet spend one cent per acre on her forest reserves. When increased appropriations are asked there will naturally be a demand to know what they are for. The first need for expenditure is to make forests fireproof. The best way to fight fire is to prevent its getting started. Fires on reserves fall into three classes: 1, those started near railroads; 2, those started in clearing land, development work, logging operations, etc., and 3, those started in the interior of the reserve by lightning, prospectors and sportsmen. Fires along railways will be prevented by patrol and good locomotive equipment, fires in settlement and development districts by requiring rangers to live in those districts. To secure efficiency, however, the reserves must be made accessible by trails, and rangers must be able to summon assistance in case of large fires by the use of the telephone. This means the cutting and making of trails and the erecting of telephone lines. These will aid in stopping fires in the interior of the reserves, and this equipment must be supplemented by lookout towers at suitable places, connected with the outside by the telephone system. The cutting regulations when the timber is sold must be such that the forest will not be left a fire trap, but in a condition that will provide for the natural seeding of valuable trees in the cut over land. Slash must be disposed of so as to remove fire hazard and favor the young growth. In order to pursue this successfully the governments must make a scientific study of the forests so as to say what methods should be followed in logging in each district. They must make experiments in the utilization of sawmill waste and other waste, in the possible extension of the pulp industry, and in fact do everything to make the forests more productive and forest products more valuable. Throughout it all this fact must not be overlooked, that money intelligently put into forestry is not spent but is invested for future revenue.

An interesting discussion followed the paper, in which the following took part: Rev. Dr. Geo. Bryce, Winnipeg; Venerable Archdeacon R. J. Renison, Moose Factory; E. Stewart, former Superintendent of Forestry for Canada; Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S.; Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Harkom, Melbourne, Que.; A. Knechtel, Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves; and W. H. Berry, Superintendent of Government Scalers, St. Stephen, N.B.

#### Forest Fire Legislation

At the afternoon session Dr. B. E. Fernow read the report of the Committee on Forest Fire Legislation. The report stated that the committee had collected all the existing forest fire legislation in Canada and most of the United States. They had also received expressions of opinion from competent persons and upon these they based their report. They find that while the Dominion and all the Provincial Governments had passed legislation to protect forests from fire, these laws varied greatly in detail and in efficiency. They reviewed the laws of all the provinces, and taking all things into consideration stated that the law of Nova Scotia is probably the most efficient for the conditions there. New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario have laws which are good in many respects, but they were all primarily designed to protect unorganized territory and they need to be supplemented by provisions looking to the co-operation of county and township authorities in the organized districts with the officers of the province and the rangers of the lumbermen in the unorganized districts. The laws of the prairie provinces were designed in the first place to stop prairie fires and need to be very considerably supplemented. In British Columbia and the Dominion fire protection is largely a matter of executive administration.

The committee reports that legislation to be effective must be carried out by a thorough organization backed up by public opinion. Different sections require different laws and the reason the Nova Scotia system is efficient is because all parts of the province are organized territory. Preventive measures are needful, and public opinion must be so aroused that persons guilty of causing fires may be properly punished.

The three main causes of forest fires are railroads, settlers and persons, like sportsmen and prospectors, passing through the forest. Regarding railroads, safety there should be sought in improved equipment of locomotives, clearing of the right of way and patrol. In regard to settlers the first suggestion is an educative campaign. Quebec is congratulated in that the clergy under the direction of the bishops read letters of caution from their pulpits. Times should be fixed in which settlers must burn the slash from their clearing operations and in each case a permit to burn the same should be secured

from the fire warden of the district. Regarding those whose business takes them into the woods, it is suggested that persons like tourists and prospectors passing through the woods should not be allowed to start fires for any purpose without having a permit from the proper officer. Such permits should be for a short time only and renewable upon good conduct. To reduce the danger from lumbering operations the report recommends the burning of the slash, while the logging operations are going on, or the "downing" of tops and branches so that they may lie close to the ground and rapidly decay. Upon the important question of organization the committee report that it should be central and permanent, and should at the same time co-operate with municipalities and timber limit holders. The organization should have an experienced head with large discretionary powers, and a body of permanent paid rangers. During the danger season this body should be assisted by additional patrol men. The country should be divided into inspectorial districts and each officer and patrol man must be held responsible for his unit. The equipment of districts at proper points with lookout stations, trails and telephone lines is recommended.

After the reading of the paper, it was made the subject of an interesting discussion in which the following took part:—E. H. Hall, secretary of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks; E. B. Rochester, Hull, Que.; Ellwood Wilson, Forest Engineer of the Laurentide Paper Company, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; N. S. Dunlop, claims agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal; Prof. J. M. Macoun, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa; Hon. Sydney Fisher; Hon. W. A. Charlton, Toronto; Dr. B. E. Fernow; C. R. Pettis, State Forester of the State of New York; Gifford Pinchot, President of the American Conservation Association; W. M. Power, M.P., and Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Forestry Commission.

#### Address by Gifford Pinchot

The most important event of the Thursday morning session was an address by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, president of the United States Conservation Commission, whose subject was "The Groundwork of a Forest Service." The first principles upon which any forest service must be based was absolute freedom from political control of the men. The Canadian service was to be congratulated upon the announcement made by Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden that this was to be one of its features. The second essential of the forest service was that the men must all be trained men. The third essential was that the service must have sufficient money for its work. Another important feature of the situation was the fact that the control of natural resources ought to be entirely in the hands of the federal government.

Mr. Pinchot then dwelt at some length upon the necessity for fixing definitely the line of responsibility for every man in the service and for placing upon every man a load of responsibility which would make him feel the importance of his work. He emphasized also the necessity for having the office staff back up the men in the field. This, above all other things, was of paramount importance and by developing the service along these lines the United States service had been able to build up a staff which was noted for its efficiency and which consisted to a remarkable extent of men who felt that the success of the service depended greatly upon their own fidelity to the principles upon which it had been developed.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot congratulated the Association on the results which it had achieved. The centre of the fire question, he stated, was getting men to the scene of a fire as soon as possible after it had been discovered. Another thing, upon which he felt as strongly as upon anything else in connection with forestry, was the fact that it was wholly impossible to have an efficient service so long as men were appointed to the work for political reasons. Just so long as men were chosen without some sort of preliminary examination would they have, not only less efficient men, but men who felt that their tenure of office depended upon something else besides their own good work. Speaking of the disposal of debris Mr. Pinchot said that each situation had to be treated upon its own basis. There were places where burning the tops was thoroughly practical and the best thing to do. There were also places where it could not be done. As to the lopping of tops in spruce timber they had demonstrated in the United States that by this method the fire danger was eliminated in seven years. In the logging of coniferous timber it was absolutely essential to dispose of the tops in one way or another and in his opinion it would be recognized soon that this was also necessary in the case of hardwoods.

A brief discussion followed Mr. Pinchot's address, in which Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, took part.

#### Attitude of the Railroads Towards Forest Fires

An address was then delivered by Mr. A. E. Sterling, Forester of the Pennsylvania Railroad, upon "The Attitude of the Railroads towards Forest Fires." Practically all accomplishments in forestry in the United States, he said, have taken place in ten years and the most important within the last five years. Our forests are still far from safe, but governments and individuals are now active, and another ten years should remove the fire menace. There are various reasons why railroads have been too frequently the cause of forest fires. No spark arrester has yet been designed which will check all sparks and yet give the locomotive free draft. Logically all inflammable material should be removed from the right of way, but this is very difficult, especially in new railroads through forests.

The right of way is too narrow for a safe fire belt even if cleared to mineral soil. There is no reason for the belief that railways deliberately permit fires to start. They are the heaviest losers when forests burn. They lose freight, tourist travel, and are besiged with damage claims. Under the impetus of the conservation movement in the United States, the federal and state governments, the timber owners and railways are now co-operating to reduce this loss. The most effective methods are the removal of debris from the right of way, regular patrol, systematic reporting of fires by train crews, trackmen, etc., the use of oil-burning locomotives, the keeping of ash pans and spark arresters in good condition. The clearing of land adjacent to the right of way with a fire guard on each side 200 feet from the tracks has been very successful. During 1911 only one fire was reported as having been caused by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and this was found to have occurred beyond the range of sparks.

At the Thursday session an interesting paper was read by Mr. E. Stewart, F.E., on "The Aims and Objects of the Canadian Forestry Association," after which several members took part in an informal discussion.

#### Appointment of Officers

The appointment of officers resulted in the following being chosen for the present year:

Hon. Past President, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Hon. President, Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden; President, John Hendry, Vancouver; Vice-president, Hon. W. A. Charlton, M.P. The two vacancies on the Board of Directors, caused by the election of the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden as Hon. President, and by the death of Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, were filled by the appointment of Senator Bostock and W. C. J. Hall. Mr. A. S. Goodeve, M.P., was added to the Board of Directors as a representative of the province of British Columbia. Territorial vice-presidents were selected as follows: Ontario, Hon. W. H. Hearst; Quebec, Hon. Jules Allard; New Brunswick, Hon. J. K. Fleming; Nova Scotia, Hon. G. H. Murray; P. E. I., Hon. J. A. Mathieson; Manitoba, Hon. R. P. Roblin; Saskatchewan, Hon. A. E. Brown, Lieut. Governor; Alberta, Hon. A. L. Sifton; B. C., Hon. W. R. Ross; Yukon, Commissioner Black; MacKenzie, F. D. Wilson; Keewatin, D. C. Cameron, Lieut.-Governor; Ungava, Mgr. Bruchesi; J. S. Dennis, Calgary.

The following executive committee was appointed: The President, Vice-president, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Gordon C. Edwards, R. H. Campbell, Geo. Y. Chown and Dr. B. E. Fernow.

Mr. H. A. Reynolds secretary of the Massachusetts State Forestry Association, addressed the meeting briefly, conveying the greetings of the Massachusetts association and outlining some of the difficulties which the association had met with in fighting the natural enemies of the forests of the state.

#### Resolutions Adopted

A number of resolutions were passed by the Association, including the following:

The Association urged on the federal and provincial governments the necessity for providing a system of examinations to test the qualifications of appointees to the forestry service and of making appointments permanent during good behaviour, and that in the case of the federal government, appointments for this purpose should be placed in the hands of the Civil Service Commission.

That, in view of the fact that the expenditure on forest management in Canada is less than one cent. per acre of the forest lands, while the average in other countries ranges from two cents per acre to \$1.90 per acre, the federal government and the governments of the provinces should provide larger appropriations to assure efficiency of management and increasing profit from the forests of Canada.

That the Association should impress upon the government the necessity of maintaining, in connection with the Forestry Branch, an experimental laboratory for testing and investigating the physical and mechanical properties of Canadian woods, with a view to extending the possibilities of their use and for other purposes.

That the Association deprecated the practice of exporting in large quantities, Christmas trees of spruce and balsam and recommend legislation to prevent this practice.

The Association reaffirmed its attitude in favor of the inspection of the public domain and the inclusion in forest reserves of lands unsuited for agriculture, or where the forests are required for the protection of watersheds and urged on the federal and provincial governments the carrying out of such a policy at the earliest date.

A resolution was passed expressing deep regret at the death during the year of Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, a past president of the Association.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. Jas. Lawlor, the energetic secretary to whom the phenomenal increase in mem-

bership and success of the Association are largely attributable. It is stated that Mr. Lawlor had more than paid his own salary through the fees of the increased members of the Association.

#### Foresters' and Lumbermen's Banquet

On Wednesday evening, February 7th, the Canadian Forestry Association held its annual banquet in the House of Commons restaurant. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which has always held a banquet of its own in former years, as the two conventions did not then occur at the same time and place, joined with the Forestry association on this occasion and the result was a most enjoyable banquet. The attendance numbered two hundred and there were among those present many of the most prominent foresters and lumbermen of Canada and the United States. The chair was occupied by Mr. Geo. Y. Chown, Kingston, Ont., president of the Canadian Forestry Association and upon his right and left were seated Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden and Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier respectively. The toasts, their proposers and those who replied to them were as follows: The King; The Parliament of Canada, by Hon. Sydney Fisher, replies by Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden and Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Our Guests, by H. M. Price, reply by Mr. Gifford Pinchot; The Lumbermen, by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, replies by Alex. MacLaurin and W. McNeill; The Forest Service, by Dr. B. E. Fernow, replies by R. H. Campbell and Aubrey White; Allied Interests, by Sir Frederick Borden, replies by N. Curry and N. S. Dunlop, representing the manufacturing and railroad interests respectively.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot in his reply to the toast to "Our Guests" delivered a most interesting address, in which he dwelt most particularly upon the necessity for eliminating politics from the forest service and for thwarting the monopolies which sought to acquire and control the great natural resources of the country. He pointed out clearly the manner in which the forestry movement had supplied the line of action which had been adopted by the whole conservation movement in the preservation of all the natural resources of the country.

#### Good Demand Expected From Railways

The Railway Age Gazette, noting that the slowness and uncertainty of trade were reflected last year in the records of railway car and locomotive construction, also feels justified in predicting that the present year, 1912, will show a favorable record, both for equipment built and equipment ordered. Many manufacturers, who have done less than half the business this year that they did in 1910, have on hand unfilled orders over twice as large as those on their books at the close of 1910. It is noted also that of the freight cars, approximately two-thirds were of all steel construction, or had steel underframes, and of the passenger cars, 2,930, a slightly higher proportion, were of all steel construction, or had steel underframes. Returns from locomotive builders in the United States and Canada show that 3,530 were built during the year, of which 3,143 were for domestic service, and 387 for export. Two hundred and twenty-five were compound and 133 were electric locomotives, a large part of which have been used for industrial switching service and similar uses.

#### Canadian Wood Pulp in England

Manchester is one of the chief ports in the United Kingdom for the importation of wood pulp, and large quantities are continually arriving from the Baltic ports, Canada and Newfoundland. For the past few months prices have been much firmer in all lines of wood pulp. The strengthening of the market is due in a great measure to the reduced output of the Norwegian mills, which shows a decrease in the output of mechanical pulp of some 30,000 tons per month, and that of chemical pulp of about 20,000 tons per month. This reduction is due to a lockout in the mechanical mills and the voluntary reduction by the Wood Pulp Association.

#### Lancashire Demand for Maple Flooring Boards

There is a continued and largely increasing demand all through Lancashire for maple flooring boards which are appreciated all through the North of England as an ideal flooring. Almost any width from 1¼ inch up can be disposed of in the Manchester market, and two responsible firms whose names are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, are open for unlimited quantities.

H. Elderkin & Co., Port Greville, N.S., report that in their opinion there will not be as large a cut of logs in Nova Scotia this winter as last, as a result of the drop in English demand and the depression in the United States markets. The weather this year up to the end of January had been very favorable indeed for logging operations.



# Pulpwood Production Shows Decrease

Value of Output However Advanced Owing to Better Prices—Exports of Wood Pulp Greater — Much Raw Material Still Going Abroad

Compiled by H. R. MacMillan, M. F.

Statistics of the production and consumption of pulpwood in Canada have just been published, for the year 1910, by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The figures which follow refer only to wood manufactured in Canadian mills.

The fifty-one mills reporting used, in 1910, 598,487 cords of wood. There were exported in a raw state 943,141 cords, and for the first time pulpwood was imported into Canada to the extent of \$49,322.

Over 95 per cent. of Canadian mills cut the pulpwood used by them from their own limits, and consequently cross the wood themselves.

In Table 1 is shown the quantity, total value and average value per cord of pulpwood used and the number of tons of pulp produced in each province for the years 1909 and 1910, also the number of mills operating in 1910.

Pulpwood, 1909 and 1910, by Provinces; Total Quantity of Wood Used, Total Value. Average Value per Cord, Quantity of Pulp Produced and Number of Firms Reporting, 1910.

Province.	1909.				1910.				Number of firms reporting.
	Wood used.	Value.	Average value per cord.	Pulp Produced (1)	Wood used.	Value.	Average value per cord.	Pulp Produced (1)	
	Cords.	\$	\$ c.	Tons.	Cords.	\$	\$ c.	Tons.	
Canada .....	622,129	3,464,080	5 57	445,408	598,487	3,585,154	6 00	474,604	51
Quebec .....	319,935	1,866,700	5 83	238,286	342,755	1,879,831	5 48	282,938	25
Ontario .....	187,352	1,070,740	5 72	132,491	210,552	1,479,538	7 02	156,076	15
Nova Scotia .....	25,076	101,945	4 07	23,396	29,606	135,965	4 59	23,955	6
New Brunswick .....	88,450	414,689	4 69	49,991	15,134	87,620	5 79	9,285	4
British Columbia .....	1,316	10,006	7 44	644	140	2,200	5 06	350	1

Approximate.

Table 1.

Although 23,642 cords of wood, or 3.8 per cent., less was used in 1910 than the year previous, the average price per cord has increased the value of the pulpwood industry by \$121,074 over its value in 1909. The decrease in the quantity is due to the temporary closing of one or two large mills. This year the price of pulpwood recovered from the decline seen in 1909, when the price was only \$5.57 per cord, and is about the same as in the year previous. The price was \$6.07 in 1908 and in 1910 was \$6. In 1910, also, 29,196 tons of pulp were produced than during 1909, owing to an increase this year of some 145 lbs. in the amount of pulp produced per cord of wood.

Quebec is the premier pulpwood province of Canada because of its extensive spruce and balsam fir forests suitable for pulpwood, abundant and cheap water-power and plentiful supply of labor. The twenty-five mills in Quebec reported the consumption of 57 per cent. of the total for Canada, or 22,820 cords more than in 1909. Ontario likewise increased the amount consumed in its fifteen pulp mills by 23,200 cords, and used over one third of the total consumption. The two provinces just named furnished over 92 per cent. of the total quantity of pulp. Nova Scotia consumed nearly 20 per cent. more than last year, while New Brunswick used barely one-fifth as much as in 1909. Thus Nova Scotia surpasses New Brunswick as a pulpwood province. New Brunswick in 1909 contributed 14.2 per cent. of the total; this year it was only 2.2 per cent.; this resulted mainly from the closing of one large plant. The province of British Columbia is still experimenting in pulpwood manufacture, and the negligible amount used in this province is for test purposes only.

PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION, BY PROVINCES 1910	
PROVINCES	HUNDRED THOUSANDS OF CORDS
QUEBEC	22.82
ONTARIO	23.20
NOVA SCOTIA	2.00
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.42
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.14

Diagram 1.

Quebec is the one province in which the price of pulpwood was less in 1910 than in 1909, the price falling off 35 cents per cord. The increase in the price of pulpwood throughout Canada is largely due to Ontario, in which province pulpwood was worth \$7.02 per cord, or \$1.30 more than during the previous year. Pulpwood from Nova Scotia, at \$4.59 per cord, was cheaper than in any other province.

The quantity, value and per cent. distribution of the species used for pulpwood in 1910 is given in Table 2.

Pulpwood, 1909 and 1910, by Species: Total Quantity, Total Value and Per Cent. Distribution.

Kind of Wood.	1909.			1910.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Per Cent Distribution	Quantity.	Value.	Per Cent Distribution
	Cords.	\$		Cords.	\$	
Total (1) .....	622,129	3,464,080	100	598,487	3,585,154	100
Spruce .....	516,030	2,793,318	82.9	470,230	2,866,678	78.6
Balsam .....	100,095	637,065	16.1	120,475	698,608	20.1
Hemlock .....	700	3,156	0.1	3,810	16,922	0.6
Poplar .....	5,188	30,135	0.9	3,608	21,366	0.6

(1) The total contains a small quantity of wood not identified by species.

Table 2.

The decrease in the amount of pulpwood used in 1910 chiefly affected the use of spruce—45,800 cords less of this species being used in 1910 than in 1909. Although still over 75 per cent. of the total pulpwood consumption, the proportion is gradually becoming less. In 1908 spruce formed 87 per cent. of the total, in 1909, 83 per cent., and in 1910 78.6 per cent. The loss is all seen in New Brunswick, in which province 71,000 cords less of spruce was used this year than in 1909.

## PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION, BY SPECIES 1910

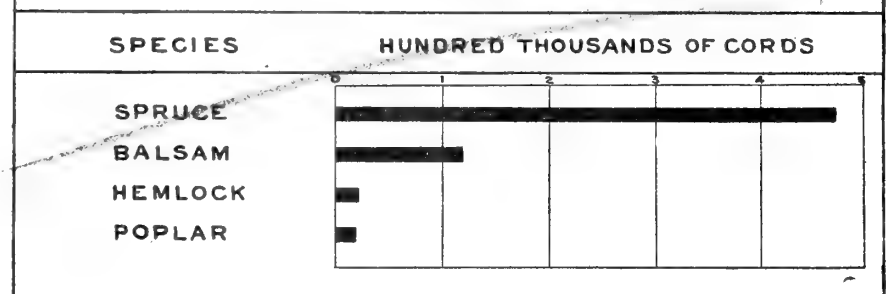


Diagram 2.

Balsam fir is a species of wood which is increasing in importance as a pulpwood. In 1910 twenty per cent., or 20,380 cords, more balsam fir was used than in 1909, and it is steadily gaining for itself a higher position among the important pulpwood species. In 1908 it formed 12 per cent. of the total, in 1909, 16 per cent., and in 1910, 20 per cent.

Another species which is gradually but surely becoming more important is hemlock, over five times as much being used in 1910 as during 1909. Hemlock was reported as a pulpwood for the first time in 1909, and this year it was used to a greater extent than poplar, thus becoming the third species in importance among pulpwoods.

The use of poplar fell off one quarter, as only 3,608 cords of this wood were used in 1910. Jack pine has not been reported as a pulpwood since 1908. Before that time it was used considerably by two large mills, but has proven unsatisfactory.

The average price of the different species used is the cost to the mill-owner, and so includes varying logging expenses and a wide difference in transportation charges. A considerable proportion of pulp-mill owners have their own timber limits, and to them the cost of pulp logs is merely the cost of carrying the limit and the transportation charges. Other operators buy in the open market and add transportation charges also.

Thus the prices quoted are the purchase price under different conditions and do not show the relative value of the different woods for pulp manufacture.

The effect of an excessive hauling distance is demonstrated in Ontario, where the price of spruce and balsam fir in 1910 was \$7.01 and \$7.22 respectively. The high price of balsam fir and the increased demand for this species proves its suitability for manufacture into pulpwood. Spruce was the most expensive species at \$6.05, or 64 cents more than in 1909. During 1910 the price of balsam fir fell to the amount of 55 cents, to \$5.71. Hemlock remained at about the same price for the two years and is still the cheapest species. In 1909 it was \$4.51, and in 1910 \$4.43. Poplar has increased 11 cents during the year, the price being \$5.92 during 1910. The cheapest pulpwood bought was a small quantity of poplar in Nova Scotia, which cost \$3 per cord. Balsam fir in Ontario at \$7.22 was the most expensive wood used in Canada for pulping.

During 1910, no slabs or sawmill waste was reported as being converted into wood-pulp. This is an economy practiced in other countries, and by neglecting it Canada is losing greatly. It has been conservatively estimated that if all useful logs left in the bush by lumbermen, large-sized branches, slabs and other mill waste from the lumber industry in Canada had been conserved and converted into pulpwood in 1910, the annual output of pulp-



wood would have been increased, and not a single acre need have been cut over for logs to make wood-pulp only. During 1909, in the United States, 6 per cent. of the total pulpwood consumption was from slabs and mill waste. If economy had been practiced to the same extent in Canada during the year 1910, as much pulp might have been produced without cutting one additional pulp log as is manufactured from 36,000 cords of wood. This is considerably more pulp than Nova Scotia produced during 1910. The sooner such practical economy and utilization of waste commences, the longer will Canada have an adequate supply of pulpwood.

The extent to which different woods are used in different processes in each province is shown in Table 3.

Pulpwood, 1910, by Provinces, Species and Processes: Quantity of Wood Used

#### TOTAL—ALL PROCESSES.

Provinces.	Total.	Spruce.	Balsam Fir.	Hemlock.	Poplar.	Un-specified.
	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.
Canada	598,487	470,230	120,475	3,816	3,608	358
Quebec	342,755	289,824	96,474	3,616	2,483	358
Ontario	210,552	189,196	20,256		1,100	
New Brunswick	15,134	15,134				
Nova Scotia	29,606	25,636	3,745	200	25	
British Columbia	440	440				

#### MECHANICAL PROCESS.

Canada	388,561	323,350	64,377	600	25	209
Quebec	243,362	188,905	53,848	400		209
Ontario	115,593	108,809	6,784			
Nova Scotia	29,606	25,636	3,745	200	25	

#### SULPHITE PROCESS.

Canada	192,857	134,959	56,098		1,800	
Ontario	93,559	80,387	13,472			
Quebec	86,424	41,998	42,626		1,800	
New Brunswick	12,134	12,134				
British Columbia	440	440				

#### SODA PROCESS.

Canada	17,069	11,921		3,216	1,783	149
Quebec	12,969	8,921		3,216	683	149
New Brunswick	3,000	3,000				
Ontario	1,100				1,100	

Table 3.

In Quebec, seven-tenths of the wood used was spruce, balsam fir made up 28 per cent., and the remainder consisted of small quantities of hemlock and poplar. Both Quebec and Nova Scotia cut the four species used for pulpwood in Canada. No hemlock was reported from Ontario, in which province 90 per cent. of the consumption was spruce and the remainder was balsam fir. Spruce made up four-fifths of the consumption in Nova Scotia, balsam being used for practically all the balance. New Brunswick used spruce only.

Nearly four-fifths, namely, 78 per cent., of the pulpwood manufactured in Canada in 1910 was manufactured by the mechanical process; the sulphite process produced one-fifth, and the remainder (2 per cent.) was manufactured by the soda process. Quebec made 63 per cent. of the total mechanical pulp in Canada—more than twice as much as did Ontario. Of sulphite pulp, Ontario produced the most, although Quebec was a close second. The latter province manufactured over three-quarters of the pulp made by the soda process.

Spruce, as in former years, was the chief wood used in each process. Over two-thirds (68.8 per cent.) was used for mechanical pulp; over one-quarter (28.7 per cent.) was made into sulphite pulp, and the remaining 2.5 per cent. was manufactured by the soda process.

Balsam fir has not yet been used in the soda process and is used to almost the same extent with the two other processes. The mechanical process consumed some 53 per cent. of this wood, while 47 per cent. was manufactured by the sulphite process. Eighty-four per cent. of the hemlock was manufactured by the soda process, which is adapted for most species of wood. One-sixth of the hemlock was used to make mechanical pulp.

The physical properties of poplar wood do not adapt it for grinding by the mechanical process, and practically no poplar was manufactured by this process during 1910. It was used in almost equal quantities by the other two classes of manufacturers.

Ontario manufactured a little by the soda process; only ground pulp was made in Nova Scotia; while New Brunswick produced small quantities of both sulphite and soda pulp.

#### Mechanical Process

Pulp manufactured by the mechanical process forms a greater percentage of the total during 1910 than at any time in the past. In the United States the percentage of ground pulp used is decreasing. The cause of the increase this year in Canada is probably due to the interruption of manufacture by the sulphite mills of New Brunswick. Unlimited supply of clean water is a necessity in the manufacture of wood by the mechanical process. A species of wood is also required which has a long loose fibre, which will not lose its shape and texture in the grinding. For these reasons Quebec with its spruce and balsam fir tracts and numberless waterfalls is the province best adapted for mechanical pulp manufacture.

Spruce furnished 83.2 per cent. of the wood used for mechanical pulp, and balsam fir contributed 16.6 per cent., with small quantities of hemlock and poplar making up the balance.

The average cord of wood reduced by the mechanical process in Canada during 1910 produced 1,908 pounds of pulp. This is 257 pounds more per cord than was produced last year, but such comparisons depend greatly on

the relative condition of air-dryness of pulp. Slightly over half this amount of pulp is produced per cord of wood by either the sulphite or soda process, but the quality of texture is much better. The paper used in the average newspaper of to-day is composed of about twenty-five per cent. of sulphite fibre and seventy-five per cent. of the ground-wood fibre made by the mechanical process.

#### Sulphite Process

Seventy per cent. of the wood used in the sulphite process was spruce. In British Columbia, experiments are being carried on with the sulphite process, and, in 1910, 440 cords of spruce were used in the manufacture of paper.

mostly from Ontario. Balsam fir furnished 29 per cent., about three-quarters of which was from Quebec, and the same province used 1,800 cords of poplar to make sulphite pulp.

The average production of pulp for every cord of wood used in the sulphite process during 1910 was 997 pounds.

#### Soda Process

Canada has the distinction of having the oldest soda mill in America, although the process is, at present, not in general use, and is found in only a few small mills. The production by this process, however, will shortly be increased by the completion of a large new mill, for the manufacture of 'Kraft' paper from soda pulp.

The soda process was the principal method used in the reduction of hemlock. Small quantities of spruce and poplar were also used in 1910. Balsam fir, however, is not suited to this process. Of the total, spruce formed 71 per cent.; hemlock 19 per cent., and poplar, 10 per cent.

Quebec manufactured over three-quarters of the pulp made by the soda process; 17 per cent. of the soda pulp was from New Brunswick, and 1,100 cords of poplar consumed by this method in Ontario made up seven per cent. of the total.

The average amount of soda pulp produced per cord was 987 pounds, or 10 pounds less than by the sulphite process.

In Table 4 the information given in the first three tables is collected and presented in tabular form, giving more details.

Pulpwood, 1910, by provinces, species and processes; number of mills, quantity of pulpwood used, quantity of pulp produced, quantity of each species of wood used, quantity produced by each process, total cost and average cost per cord.

	Total.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.
Number	51	25	15	6	4	1
Pulp produced—						
Aggregate	474,604 tons.	282,938	156,076	25,955	9,285	350
Mechanical	370,195	235,889	108,351	25,955		
Sulphite	95,987	40,681	47,271		7,685	350
Soda	8,422	6,368	454		1,600	
Wood used—						
Aggregate	598,487 cords.	342,755	210,552	29,606	15,134	440
Aggregate cost.	\$ 3,085,154	\$ 1,879,831	\$ 1,479,538	\$ 135,965	\$ 87,620	\$ 2,200
Average cost.	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.48	\$ 7.02	\$ 4.59	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.00
Spruce—						
Total	470,230 cords.	239,824	189,196	25,636	15,134	440
Total cost.	\$ 2,846,678	\$ 1,310,428	\$ 1,326,275	\$ 120,155	\$ 87,620	\$ 2,200
Average cost.	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.47	\$ 7.01	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.00
Mechanical	323,350 cords.	188,905	108,809	25,636		
Sulphite	154,959	80,387	41,998		12,134	440
Soda	11,921	8,921			3,000	
Balsam—						
Total	120,475 cords.	96,474	20,256	3,745		
Total cost.	\$ 698,608	\$ 537,485	\$ 146,388	\$ 14,735		
Average cost.	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.57	\$ 7.22	\$ 3.94		
Mechanical	64,377 cords.	53,848	6,784	3,745		
Sulphite	56,098	42,626	13,472			
Soda						
Hemlock—						
Total	3,816 cords.	3,616		200		
Total cost.	\$ 16,922	\$ 15,922		\$ 1,000		
Average cost.	\$ 4.43	\$ 4.40		\$ 5.00		
Mechanical	600 cords.	400		200		
Sulphite						
Soda	3,216	3,216				
Poplar—						
Total	3,608 cords.	2,483	1,100	25		
Total cost.	\$ 21,366	\$ 14,416	\$ 6,875	\$ 75		
Average cost.	\$ 5.92	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.25	\$ 3.00		
Mechanical	25 cords.			25		
Sulphite	1,800	1,800				
Soda	1,783	683	1,100			
Others—						
Total	358 cords.	358				
Total cost.	\$ 1,580	\$ 1,580				
Average cost.	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.42				
Mechanical	209 cords.	209				
Sulphite						
Soda	149	149				

Table 4.

The annual consumption of pulpwood per mill in Canada, during 1910, was 11,735 cords, as compared with a consumption of 12,442 cords per mill in 1909. The largest mills are those in Ontario, which used an average of 14,037 cords per mill. The average consumption per mill in Quebec was 13,710 cords; in Nova Scotia, 4,934 cords, and in New Brunswick, 3,783 cords.

#### Exports

Canada's foreign trade in pulpwood and wood-pulp is growing greater. Unfortunately, the tendency is still to export wood in the raw form of pulpwood rather than in the manufactured form of wood-pulp. This is a direct loss to the country, for the increased value due to manufacture is given away. The data in the following tables refer to the calendar years, and have been furnished by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

In 1910, for the first time, \$49,000 worth of pulp was imported into Canada, four fifths of which was from the United States.

Although pulpwood production was less in Canada during 1910 than during the year previous, exportations of wood-pulp were increased by 48,233 tons. Wood-pulp exportations amounted in 1910, to 69.3 per cent. of the total amount produced in Canada, whereas in 1909 it was only 63 per cent. Of the 328,977 tons of wood-pulp exported, 288,807 tons, or 87.8 per cent., was mechanical pulp, which is a little greater percentage than in 1909. Only 78 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in Canada was mechanically prepared. While the increase in export for 1910 consisted of mechanical pulp, 1,173 tons more of chemical pulp also were exported in 1910 than during 1909. The 40,170 tons of chemical pulp shipped made up 12.2 per cent. of the total export.

Export of wood-pulp, 1909, and 1910; quantity, value, per cent. distribution and chief countries importing.

Kind of Pulp and Countries to which Exported.	1909.			1910.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Per Cent.	Quantity.	Value.	Per Cent.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$	
Wood pulp exported aggregate.....	280,744	4,898,842	100	328,977	5,694,896	100
Total mechanical pulp.....	241,750	3,378,825	86.1	288,807	4,234,705	87.8
Total chemical pulp.....	38,994	1,620,617	13.9	40,170	1,460,191	12.2
Mechanical pulp:—						
To United States.....	154,173	2,482,221	63.8	214,469	3,450,831	74.3
To United Kingdom.....	78,510	805,519	32.5	62,103	657,183	21.5
To other countries.....	9,061	90,485	3.7	12,235	126,691	4.2
Chemical pulp:—						
To United States.....	37,336	1,459,340	95.7	39,947	1,451,068	99.5
To United Kingdom.....	1,049	42,007	2.7	178	7,398	0.4
To other countries.....	609	19,270	1.6	45	1,725	0.1

(1) Includes the following countries given in their order of importance:—France, Belgium, Mexico, Australia, Cuba and Japan.

Table 5.

The average value per ton of the pulp exported in 1909 was \$14.67 for the mechanical, and \$36.35 for the chemical pulp. This is an increase over the 1909 price of 70 cents for the mechanical, and a decrease of \$2.64 for the chemical pulp. The average price for all pulpwood exported was \$17.31, or 14 cents less per ton than the previous year's price. The prices per ton paid to Canadian exporters by the different importing countries were as follows for the mechanical pulp: United States, \$16.09 (exactly the same as in 1909); United Kingdom, \$15.78 (\$5.52 more than in 1909); other countries, \$10.35 (37 cents more than in 1909). For chemical pulp: United States, \$36.32; United Kingdom, \$41.60; other countries, \$38.30.

During 1910, over three-quarters of the wood-pulp exported went to the United States. This country took 74.3 per cent. of the mechanical pulp and over 99 per cent. of the chemical pulp exported from Canada in 1910. Except for an increase of 3,000 tons of mechanical pulp to small transatlantic countries, export to other countries decreased. The export of chemical pulp to the United Kingdom has fallen off from 7,519 tons in 1908, to 178 tons (not one-fortieth as much) in 1910. The mechanical pulp shipped to the British Isles also decreased by 16,407 tons during 1910. The United Kingdom received in 1909, 32.5 per cent. of the mechanical pulp exported from Canada, while in 1910, only 21.5 per cent. of the amount exported was used in those countries.

The export of pulpwood in a raw state is increasing yearly, and by just so much as this in the case does Canada lose the benefits to be derived from its manufacture and the increased value of raw products. All raw pulpwood is exported to the United States.

In Table 6 a detailed statement is given of the quantities of pulpwood manufactured in Canada and exported raw.

Canadian pulpwood exported unmanufactured vs. that manufactured in Canada, 1909 and 1910: quantity, value and per cent. distribution.

	1909.			1910.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Per Cent.	Quantity.	Value.	Per Cent.
	Cords.	\$		Cords.	\$	
Pulpwood produced in Canada.....	1,537,762	9,216,739	100	1,541,628	9,795,196	100
Manufactured in Canada.....	622,129	3,464,080	40.5	598,487	3,585,154	38.8
Exported in raw state.....	915,633	5,752,659	59.5	943,141	6,210,042	61.2

Table 6.

In 1910, only some 4,000 cords more wood were cut for pulp in Canada than in 1909. Of the 1910 amount of 1,541,628 cords, 23,642 cords less were manufactured in Canada than in 1909, and 27,508 cords more were exported. This gradual change is not so noticeable in the comparative percentages, but even here it may be seen that Canada is increasing the proportion of her natural resources exported in the raw state.

Over 60 per cent. of the pulpwood cut in Canada during 1910 was sent out of the country without further labor being expended on it. The United States manufactured it into pulp and paper. The amount paid for this wood was \$6,210,042, or an average of \$6.58 per cord. As the average paid by Canadian mills was \$6, this is an average of 58 cents per cord more paid for exported pulpwood at the point of shipment.

From United States Forest Products Bulletins it is seen that approximately two-fifths of the pulpwood imported by that country is manufactured into mechanical pulp, and three-fifths into sulphite pulp, and that a cord of wood produces about one ton of mechanical pulp, or half a ton of chemical pulp. This means that from the 943,141 cords of Canadian pulp-

wood sent to the United States, 377,256 tons of mechanical pulp were made, and 282,992 tons of sulphite pulp. The value of these 660,248 tons of pulp, for which, in the form of pulpwood, Canada received \$6,210,042, was, at the average price (\$20.49 per ton) paid in 1910 by United States importers of wood-pulp, \$13,528,481. Thus Canada did not get one-half the amount she should have received if all the pulpwood were converted into pulp on Canadian soil. As the United States does not export 2 per cent. of the amount it imports, there need be no fear that a market for Canadian wood-pulp would be lacking. The United States would pay \$20.49 per ton for the wood-pulp instead of \$6.58 per cord for pulpwood.

As the 1910 report of the United States pulpwood consumption has not been issued, comparisons cannot be made between the two countries for 1910. In 1909, however, the pulpwood shipped from Canada, consisting of spruce and poplar logs, furnished 22.8 per cent. of the entire pulpwood consumption of the United States. This means that 58 of the 253 pulp mills of the United States ran for the year, employed help and paid profits on raw products furnished by Canada. The three most important pulpwood states of the union benefitted from Canada's resources as follows: New York state drew nearly one-half, or 48 per cent., of its pulpwood from Canadian forests; 18 per cent. of Maine's consumption was Canadian logs, and 30 per cent. of the pulpwood used in New Hampshire came from Canada.

If the pulpwood exported in 1910 had been reduced to pulp in Canada, it would have supplied 80 mills of the average size of those in Canada. Thus 131 mills instead of 51 would have been operating in Canada, would have been employing labor and advancing Canadian industry.

The provincial laws affecting the export of pulpwood within the exporting provinces have changed considerably in 1910. In 1909, pulpwood from private lands in Ontario and from all lands in Quebec and New Brunswick could be shipped to points outside of Canada. In 1910, the province of Quebec issued more restrictive regulations, the effect of which was to permit exportation of unmanufactured wood cut only on private lands within the province, and in 1911, New Brunswick passed legislation to the same effect. These regulations, however, did not affect the 1910 export trade, as they came into force later. Authoritative information supplied by the Department of Customs leads to the statement that the total pulpwood export was cut from the various provinces in the following amounts and values: 779,000 cords, worth \$5,090,000, from the timber limits of Quebec; 90,000 cords, worth \$647,000, from New Brunswick, and 74,000 cords, worth \$473,000, from Ontario.

It is interesting to note to what extent provincial industry would have been increased if the pulpwood exported to the United States had been converted into wood-pulp on Canadian soil.

The 779,000 cords exported from Quebec would have supplied material for a year to fifty-six pulp mills of the average size operating in Quebec. In Ontario, five mills of the average size could have been kept running with the pulp logs exported from this province. The 90,000 cords shipped from the ports of New Brunswick would have produced the most startling results, if the amount had been manufactured into pulp within that province. The amount exported was sufficient to supply with wood twenty-four mills of the average size, with the result that five times the actual number of mills operating would have been at work if Canadians had been far-seeing enough to manufacture their own raw products.

### More U. S. Decisions About Pulp and Paper

To be entitled to free entry into the United States from Canada, wood pulp and paper must be the product of the woods of the Dominion, and not Canadian manufacture of foreign materials, according to a decision by the Secretary of the United States Treasury. The question was raised on a recent importation at Detroit, Mich., of paper from Canada. It developed that this paper was made in Canada from wood pulp imported into that country from Sweden. American importers of Swedish wood pulp and paper were among those who recently appealed under the "most favored nation" clause of the commercial treaties for the abolition of the tariff on those articles imported direct into the United States.

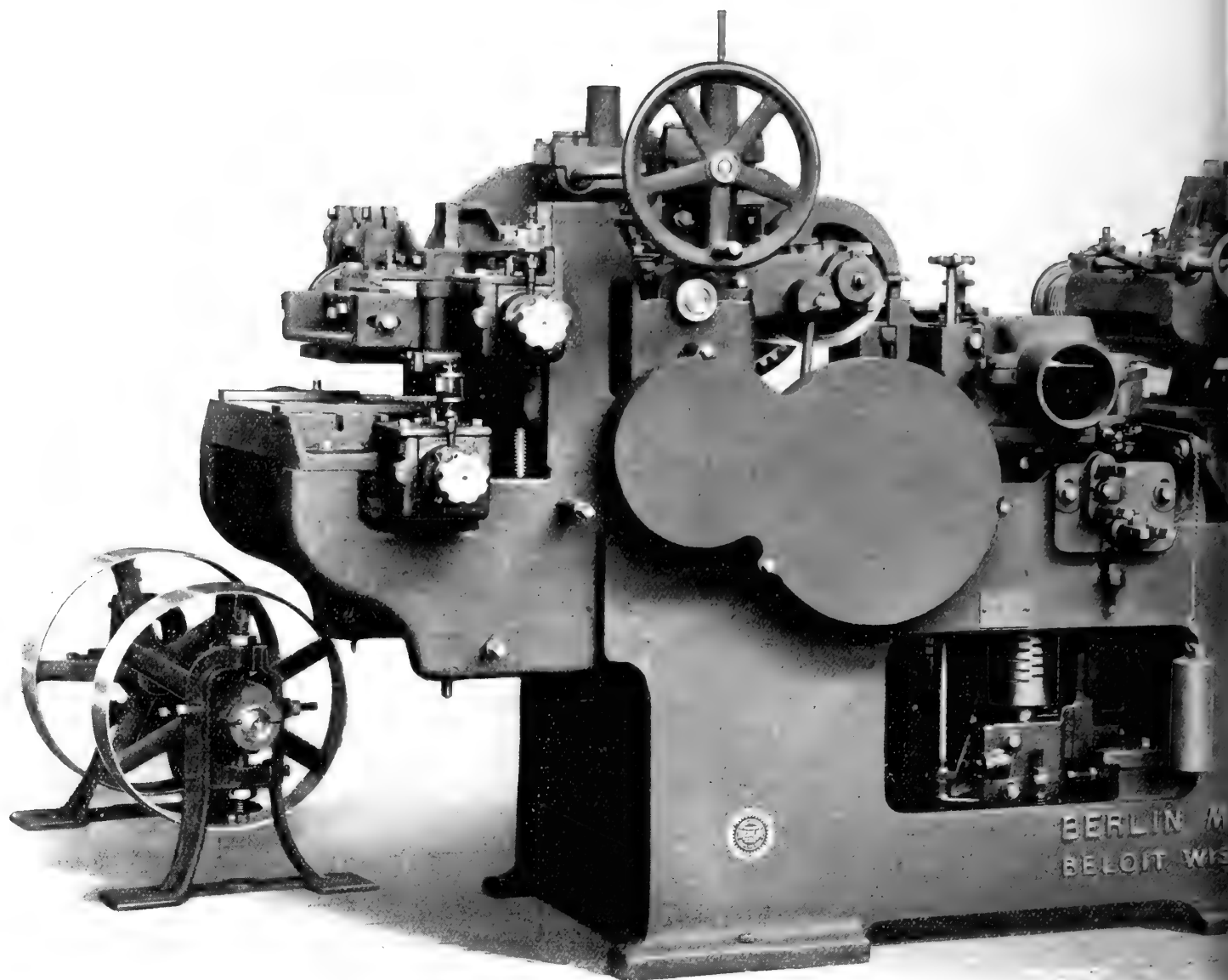
One of the results of the representations made by European countries to be placed on an equality with Canada, in the matter of tariff restrictions upon pulp entering the United States, has been announced in the order passed by the United States Treasury Department prohibiting the free importation of wood cut from Ontario Indian lands. The Indian lands are thus placed in the same class as Crown lands, upon which exportation restrictions are placed.

### Ottawa Valley Exports to United States

The accompanying table shows the value of exports of lumber, etc., from Ottawa Consular District during 1911 and 1910:

	1911	1910
	\$	\$
Lumber and Log Products		
Ash.....	11,475.18	15,176.77
Basswood .....	5,993.78	12,485.57
Hemlock .....	11,295.24	11,353.49
Lath .....	107,165.03	113,812.26
Pickets .....	58,063.95	64,022.48
Railway Ties .....	14,561.68	20,700.48
Red Pine.....	11,037.70	10,694.27
Shingles .....	70,214.59	46,977.41
Spruce.....	236,715.90	344,841.06
Spruce Plank .....	12,934.30	18,006.43
Telegraph and Telephone Poles.....	13,885.83	7,060.25
White Pine .....	1,755,610.08	1,845,493.94
Newsprint Paper .....	653,162.67	536,708.56
Wood Pulp Ground .....	542,836.52	377,251.19

# Berlin "NINETY" Matcher



## CYLINDERS

Berlin fast-feed cylinder heads cannot be ruined. The gibs used are of hardened steel. There are no wearing parts that form a part of the head itself. The size of the spindle next the head shows that it will not spring under the cut. The gib forms the lip for the under side of the knife, thus forming no place for chips to wedge in.

## SIDE HEADS

12-bitted ship-lap or 6-bitted round jointer heads may also be furnished if desired. These heads as well as others may all be sharpened on our Pedestal Side-head Grinder. We have the only 12-bitted side-heads ever manufactured. Side-head jointer is also furnished.

## BELT TIGHTENERS

There are two features about our automatic belt tightener construction that stand out prominent. In a recent test covering a period of nine months, night and day run in one of the largest plants in the world, a Berlin "90,"

a stock-model as above, ran night and day for over nine months and during that entire period not a single belt was taken up. Every tightener is automatic, works on the slack side of the belt, and the belts may be released by lifting up the tightener pulleys. These flexible tighteners as compared with the screw method by which terrific pressure and friction is applied to the belt, make a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in the horse-power required to drive the machine. Belts may be put on endless and run for months and years without being taken up. There is no unnecessary strain on the belts and the heads will handle the heaviest cuts. The life of the belts is tripled.

## CHAIN DRIVE

In place of the great number of gears which are found on any other matcher, the number of which run up to 30 to a machine, we designed an automobile chain drive consisting of a power automobile chain running over hardened steel sprockets. This applies to both front and rear rolls, reducing the number of gears on the entire machine to a minimum and affording a drive that is positive and will never give trouble. The chain drive used on

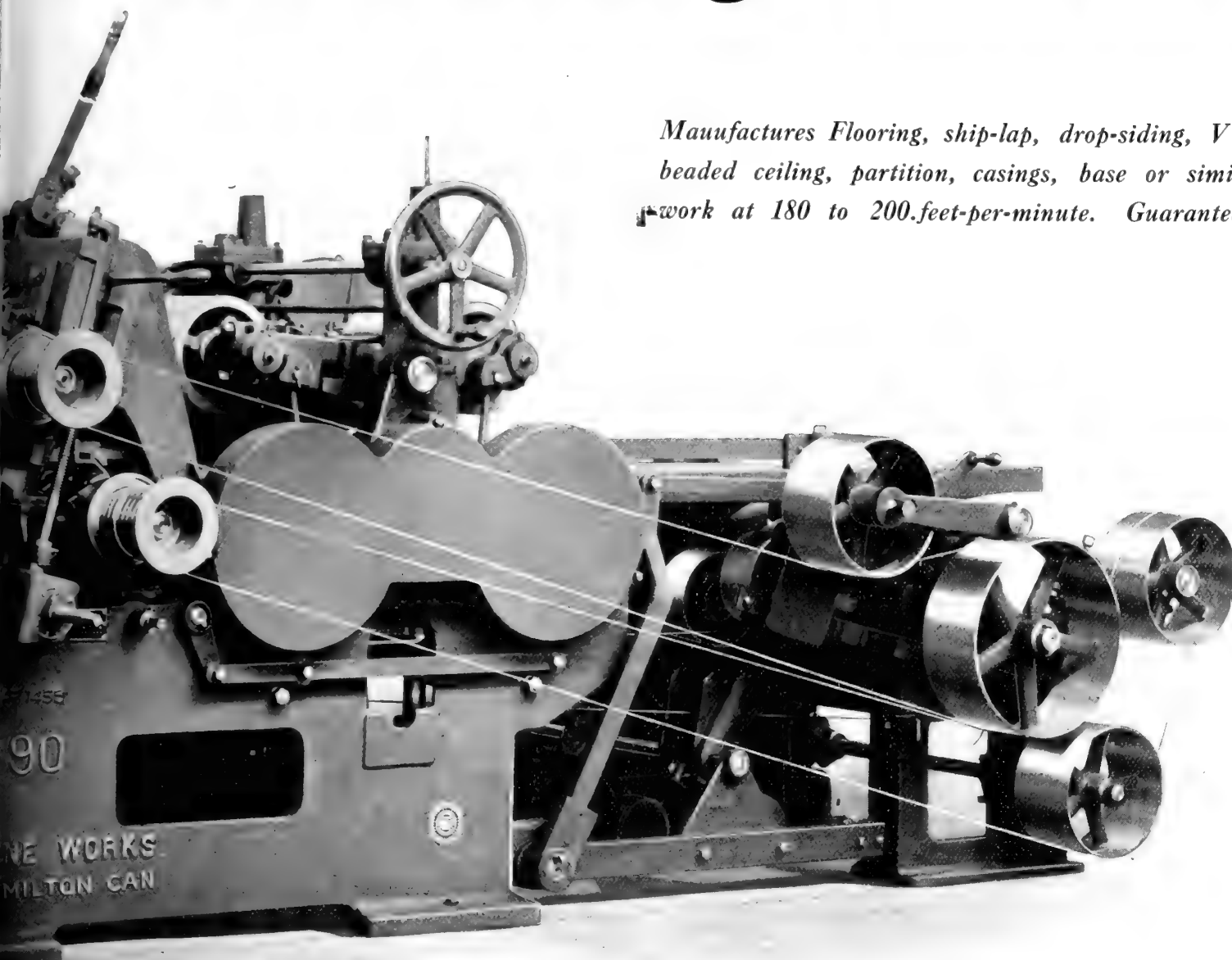
Branch Offices :

New York	Chicago	Boston
New Orleans	San Francisco	
Minneapolis, Minn.	Columbus, Ohio	

# Berlin Machine

Plants : Hamilton, Canada

# with Profiling Attachment



*Manufactures Flooring, ship-lap, drop-siding, V or beaded ceiling, partition, casings, base or similar work at 180 to 200 feet-per-minute. Guaranteed.*

Berlin fast-feed matchers, by actual test, is capable of transmitting seven times the work required of it. It is practically noiseless in operation and transmits no vibration to the working parts. Every part is protected from shavings but is instantly accessible. Belt with tightener connects the in-feeding and outfeeding rolls.

## PROFILING ATTACHMENT

The most simple device on the market of its kind. Consists of two heavy spindles at out-feeding end of machine, driven by one belt, with tightener. Both spindles are carried between double bearings, exactly like that of the cylinder heads. End play in spindles is automatically kept out all of the time and wear does not effect our device in any way. Cross-adjustment is also provided. The profiling heads are 6-bitted and may be furnished for all styles of work and the tightening operation self-centers them on the spindle. Changes for different runs may be made in a few moments time. Jointing devices for top and bottom heads are furnished and the knives may be jointed no matter what form they take.

## FRAME OF MACHINE

Cast-in-one solid piece, affording the sturdiest foundation a machine could run on. While some say there is no advantage, the real reason is that no other wood-working machine foundry has the facilities to cast matcher frames in one piece. Any practical man can see that with the one-piece frame and the weight properly proportioned, the vibration is considerably lessened and the machine will always be in line even if the floor sags a little.

## FEED-ROLL POWER

Spring tension on all feed rolls, thus automatically regulating the pressure on stock as well as feed power consumed and removes all jar so common on weighted roll machines by the entrance of heavy stock under the rolls and again when they drop off. Springs are adjustable to suit any weight of stock of varying thickness.

## SPEEDS OF FEED

Guaranteed to turn out perfect flooring and ship-lap at 200-feet-per-minute and handle formed patterns such as drop-siding, partition, base, casings, etc., at from 150 to 180-feet-per-minute.

# Works Limited

Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices :

Seattle

Spokane

Atlanta, Ga.

Norfolk, Va.

Montreal, Que.

Vancouver, B. C.



# Report of Timber Cut on Crown Lands

Department of Interior Returns for Year Ending March 31, 1911—Over 203,000,000 feet Manufactured and 210,000,000 feet Sold — Statistics of Quantities and Prices

The report of the Department of the Interior for the year ending March 31, 1911, has just been issued. It includes as usual a great deal of interesting information regarding lumbering operations upon Dominion Lands. The Deputy Minister of the Interior in his introduction to the report refers as follows to Forestry matters:

A number of additions have been made to the forest reserves, increasing the area reserved from 3,450,720 acres to 16,128,640 acres. The most notable addition is the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve, covering all the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in the province of Alberta above a general elevation of four thousand feet above sea level. The boundary of the reserve was determined after a careful examination on the ground by two forest survey parties. All agricultural land has been excluded and nearly all grazing land. The grazing lands included are narrow strips in the valleys of the rivers. This reserve forms the watershed for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the preservation of the timber of the slope is therefore of the utmost importance. Steps will be taken to organize an efficient protective force and to provide for the management of the timber on proper scientific principles.

Unfortunately, last year was a dry season in the west and forest fires did great damage. This was particularly the case in the province of Alberta where the forests on the Rocky Mountains suffered severely. As, however, the states of Montana and Idaho, immediately to the south, had much greater losses, including loss of life, although the expenditure on protection there has been much greater, Canada may feel that under the circumstances she has escaped very well. It emphasizes, however, the necessity for perfecting the protective service in every way possible.

## Revenue from Timber Agencies

Mr. B. L. York, chief of the timber and grazing branch, in his report writes as follows:

The revenue derived from timber, grazing lands and hay lands for the fiscal year amounted to \$459,216.04, being an increase of \$4,267.41 over the previous year.

The revenue derived from timber and grazing lands received at the Crown Timber Agencies, together with the ruling price of lumber, the number of mills being operated on berths held under license, and the number of portable sawmills in operation, may be summarized as follows.

Agency	Total Revenue	Average Price at mills	Mills Under license	Portable mills
Calgary ... ..	\$ 32,070.95	\$15.77	15	18
Edmonton ... ..	52,716.50	16.00	17	20
Prince Albert ... ..	46,526.25	20.57	4	18
Winnipeg ... ..	95,979.69	16.52	31	28
New Westminster ... ..	120,515.91	14.44	7	4
Revelstoke ... ..	23,191.87	17.92	11	..

The returns of operations received show the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured and sold under government license during the year in the timber agencies above referred to.

	Manufactured	Sold
Sawn lumber, ft. B. M. ... ..	203,239,660	210,120,568
Shingles ... ..	268,000	268,000
Shingle bolts, cords ... ..	6,908	6,908
Railway ties ... ..	112,672	260,604
Laths ... ..	17,261,143	22,070,213

The following material was manufactured and sold on permit berths and portable sawmill berths:

	Manufactured	Sold
Sawn lumber, ft. B.M. ... ..	25,288,555	33,809,742
Railway ties ... ..	1,500	7,820

The areas of timber lands held under license and permit in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and the railway belt in the province of British Columbia on March 31, 1911, were as follows:

	Under License Square Miles	Under Permit Square Miles
Manitoba ... ..	1,037.90	399.31
Alberta ... ..	2,196.58	67.26
Saskatchewan ... ..	2,193.83	371.82
The Northwest Territories ... ..	245.02	..
British Columbia ... ..	1,926.06	21.18
Total ... ..	7,599.39	859.57

Of the total receipts of \$459,216 as shown above the receipts from timber amounted to \$376,944.

Mr. E. F. Stephenson, Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies in his report writes as follows:

Of the area of timber land, held under license, not more than thirty per cent. is being operated upon. This, to a small extent, is due to the timber lying in districts which do not as yet afford facilities for placing the product upon the market. In large proportion the timber is being held as an investment, the increment in value upon which is steadily growing. The licensees of berths granted five years ago and over, who have no mill in connection with their holdings, and are not meeting the requirements of the timber regulations as to the manufacture, are taxed increased rental; in some cases the rental is doubled and in others four times the ordinary rental is charged. The imposing of this penalty is considered a hardship by the licensees whose berths are so situated that they cannot be success-

fully worked for lack of shipping facilities, but, in the main, the additional rental charge cannot be reasonably held a matter of complaint.

The berths sold during the year brought good prices, ranging from fifty cents to \$9.50 per thousand feet, according to the quality and position of the standing timber.

For the past ten years, millions of American capital have been invested in acquiring Dominion timber in the west. The lumbering business is now largely in the control of Americans, who have been forced out of Wisconsin, Michigan and parts of Minnesota, owing to these states being largely denuded of timber. They have shown themselves, in their operations, experienced lumbermen, careful of waste in their bush operations, and to make the most of the manufacture at the mill. This would apply also to our larger Canadian millmen who show equal enterprise and ability in conducting their business.

It is a matter, to my mind, for consideration, whether the time has not been reached for withdrawing the privilege accorded to owners of portable sawmills, in districts which are well supplied with lumber markets stocked by the legitimate lumbermen. The destruction of lumber, through the operations of these itinerant lumbermen, as the result of the method employed in their cutting, and the increased danger from fire in the timber on the tract cut upon, are altogether too great to be met by the small advantage gained by a comparative few, who are served by these mills. Apart from those districts which are remote from a line of railway and from a lumber market, I do not think it is in the public interest to continue to award berths to the owners of portable saw mills. This view, I believe, is shared by all the officers in the west who are familiar with the working of these mills.

## Consumption of Lumber on the Prairies

From statistics carefully gathered, I am able to give you the amounts of lumber marketed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, during the year:

From British Columbia mills ... ..	620,000,000
From Western Ontario (pine) ... ..	140,000,000
From United States ... ..	122,000,000
Manufactured within above provinces (spruce) ... ..	135,524,202

Total ... .. 1,017,524,202

In the quantity of lumber from British Columbia, 88,773,929 feet were cut within the railway belt, upon Dominion Lands, the remainder came from the Mountain and coast mills, operating under provincial license. Owing to the slackness in the lumber trade in the western states, the shipments from the American mills to western Canada, where the market was active, were much larger than for many years past, totalling 122,000,000 feet. In addition to lumber, there was also imported from the United States 9,000,000 lath and 2,000,000 shingles.

Mr. Stephenson's report gives the following statistics of timber products manufactured, sold and in stock by holders of timber berths on Dominion lands, cut under yearly license during the departmental year ended March 31, 1911 and 1910:—lumber manufactured 1911, 203,239,661 ft.; 1910, 214,981,743 ft.; lumber sold 1911, 210,120,568 ft.; 1910, 279,130,546 ft.; lumber on hand 1911, 40,584,365 ft.; 1910, 50,331,689 ft.

## Increased Operations in Northern Alberta

Mr. K. W. MacKenzie, Crown Timber Agent at Edmonton, Alberta, in his report writes as follows:

The new Rocky Mountains forest reserve now being located is situated largely in this agency and will be of inestimable value in protecting the headwaters of the numerous rivers rising in the foothills, and providing a future source of timber supply for the prairie country to the east.

The year's manufacture of lumber was as follows:

	Ft. B.M.
(a) By licensed berth holders ... ..	15,116,146
(b) By permit berth holders ... ..	5,879,222
(c) By portable sawmills under settlers' permits ... ..	9,236,244

Timber permits issued during the year covered the following: 1,609,516 lineal feet building logs; 5,638,832 feet B.M. sawn lumber; 1,538,574 fence rails; 217,717 roof poles; 371,795 fence posts; 1,321 cords of wood; 968,500 8-foot railway ties; 18,948 telephone poles.

It will be noticed that the revenue collected again shows a remarkable increase, from \$37,719.79 to \$52,716.50.

Mr. J. R. Sutherland, Crown Timber Agent at Calgary, Alberta, in his report writes as follows:—

The quantity of lumber manufactured from licensed berths during the twelve months amounted to 18,035,498 ft. B.M., quantity sold 15,382,126 ft. B.M., manufactured by portable mills under permits 4,134,344 ft. B.M. lumber, quantity sold 3,225,584; total quantity on hand, 10,183,758 ft. In addition to the 22,169,842 ft. B.M. manufactured as above stated, there has probably been about 150,000,000 ft. brought into this province from the province of British Columbia, but apparently nothing has been imported from the United States. I would estimate that the log crop amounted to 19,164,000 ft., in addition to, say, 9,120,000 ft., estimated as being the quantity left over from the cut of 1909 and 1910, which will make 28,284,000 ft., which the mill owners will require to manufacture into lumber during the season. I may add that \$15.77 per thousand ft. B.M. is the average price at which the lumber taken from licensed and permit berths sold during the past year.

Mr. George L. Dempster, Crown Timber Agent at Prince Albert, in his report writes as follows:—

The sales of lumber manufactured under license in this agency amount to 33,944,805 feet board measure, the average price being \$20.57½ per thousand

feet. This is an increase of \$2.10 1/6 per thousand feet over last year's selling price. During the past winter 592,737 pieces have been manufactured in excess of the quantity taken out during the preceding logging season. This increased cut, together with the fact that two new mills are being erected, one at Big River and one at The Pas Mission, will mean a large increase in the manufacture of spruce lumber in this district during the coming year. The mill at Big River is to have a capacity of 200,000 feet in ten hours and the mill at The Pas Mission will be as large, if not larger. The number of timber permits issued is 1,149 as against 1,033 for the preceding year. These permits cover the following quantities of lumber:—Lumber, feet B.M., 17,749,525 logs, lineal feet, 162,484; cordwood, 28,212 cords; fence posts, 249,117; fence rails, 91,488; poles, 179,768; shingles, 8,000; railway ties, 6,500.

Mr. Edward Walmsley, Acting Crown Timber Agent at New Westminster, in his report writes as follows:—

The revenue collected for the year amounts to \$120,515.91. The extent of the operations during this period on lands under license, shows a decrease in saw logs of 66,878,350 feet B.M. and is explained by the reduced area now under license within this agency. In this connection, however, I may say that lumbermen still continue to conserve their holdings of Dominion timber, which is considered a safe and profitable investment, well protected during the summer months by an efficient corps of fire rangers employed by the department and working under the direction of this office. The average selling price of lumber was \$14 per thousand feet B.M.

#### Heavy Imports from United States

Mr. C. W. Smith, Acting Crown Timber Agent at Revelstoke, B.C., in his report writes as follows:—

There is a steady demand in the prairie provinces as heretofore, but heavy shipments of common lumber are being rushed by American firms into Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the natural market for the British Columbia output; consequently, the British Columbia people are not going to participate generally in the increased business impending to the extent that at one time was anticipated. Compelled, too, for financial reasons, to dispose of their stocks, these American firms are flooding the market and unduly keeping down prices. Some, it is affirmed, are even selling below cost, the prices realized in some cases being no more than seven to nine dollars per thousand at the mill, allowing for freight and other charges. The average price at which lumber sold during the year was \$17.92.

Regarding the fire service, Mr. Smith reports as follows:—

The summer of 1910 may be considered as one of the worst on record for the number and extent of forest fires occurring in British Columbia. An unusually hot, dry season, the brush dried out like tinder and was readily set alight, spreading with great rapidity before it could be checked. The average number of fires were caused by sparks from railway locomotives and lightning. Some were due to carelessness on the part of settlers in clearing land, one large fire, in particular, started in April, 1910, south of Revelstoke by a squatter burning brush, doing considerable damage before being extinguished. Care should be taken by the foreman in charge of the gangs employed on the new provincial roads being constructed throughout the dis-

trict, to see that the brush and slash are cleared away. This, if lying around, dries out to the extent that matches and cigar stumps thrown from a rig will readily set it alight.

#### Hemlock Grading Rules

St. Jovite Sta., Que., Jan. 31, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:—I do not think it possible to draw up a set of rules for the grading and inspection of hemlock that would be satisfactory to the manufacturers and wholesalers of hemlock in western Ontario and also those in the Ottawa valley and Quebec. Each section calls for a different grading to satisfy the trade and the grading that might be satisfactory in western Ontario would not be satisfactory in the Ottawa valley or other parts of Quebec as each section demands a grading to suit its own trade.

Yours truly,

J. B. WHITE,  
Mgr. Wood Dept. and Saw Mills.  
Riordon Paper Co., Ltd.

#### Lumber Industry Investigations

Mr. Emil P. Secker has been appointed commercial agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor to make investigations with respect to trade conditions in the lumber industry in foreign countries. Mr. Secker will make certain preliminary investigations in the United States, covering a period of about six weeks, with a view to securing information which will aid in his investigations abroad. He has been authorized to visit Baltimore, Md., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Wausau, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., to confer with trade organizations and others interested in the trade in question. After these preliminary investigations are completed Mr. Secker will go abroad, and his reports will be published by the Bureau of Manufacturers.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec has under consideration the passing of an act making a railway company responsible for losses up to \$5,000 caused by sparks from its locomotives. At present there is an act in force under which it is necessary to prove carelessness on the part of the railway company. Under the new act all that will be necessary to prove is that a spark from the locomotive caused the fire, and damages will then be assessed. In the past the railroads have been responsible for a great loss of timber.

Fiscal years.	Logs.		Lumber.						Shingles.		Wood Blocks for Pulp.		Timber—Square.				Fiscal years.
			Deals, Pine.		Deals, Spruce and Other.		Planks and Boards.						Total.		White Pine.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
M. ft.	\$	St. Hd.	\$	St. Hd.	\$	M. ft.	\$	M.	\$	Cords.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$		
1868		170,489	146,396	3,939,761			671,025	6,640,689	127,371	257,133			650,928	4,160,547	455,837	2,467,629	1868
1869		96,347	187,117	5,293,583			677,859	6,690,956	118,547	235,083			631,311	4,481,509	431,814	2,655,257	1869
1870		112,115	160,057	4,921,417			846,882	8,256,599	112,128	218,242				4,525,595	374,561	2,805,081	1870
1871	17,128	84,465	141,411	4,862,892			829,550	8,355,874	118,815	238,411			568,806	5,628,630	356,364	3,349,161	1871
1872	13,199	64,347	174,483	5,113,978			898,209	8,724,395	109,589	241,430			628,765	6,309,912	433,826	4,155,974	1872
1873	13,177	86,701	152,889	6,141,960			901,734	11,357,099	118,924	303,064			567,375	6,216,128	380,554	3,973,518	1873
1874	9,549	50,272	331,716	7,894,889	Included with “Deals Pine” prior to 1885.		911,794	9,221,141	135,195	316,055			448,631	5,488,353	256,371	2,740,558	1874
1875	5,530	24,314	210,055	8,374,038			579,686	6,224,781	112,524	274,540			568,284	6,593,507	319,173	3,544,255	1875
1876	9,360	33,942	223,963	7,728,134			421,664	4,647,470	60,959	136,067			467,012	5,024,755	289,441	2,943,260	1876
1877	15,634	68,477	254,107	8,137,270			425,220	4,513,407	49,434	99,843			651,192	7,066,158	412,094	4,235,480	1877
1878	21,384	84,779	252,658	7,638,042			437,900	4,375,152	68,833	144,485			464,167	4,714,515	296,516	2,798,472	1878
1879	25,031	94,777	199,283	5,017,852			446,026	4,119,196	79,073	149,346			210,511	1,922,737	127,478	1,086,078	1879
1880	34,045	134,037	213,613	5,775,634			681,202	5,880,281	67,361	121,445			269,268	2,426,405	148,801	1,211,169	1880
1881	37,632	196,074	260,305	6,676,768			652,621	7,101,532	93,313	188,444			323,639	5,905,586	334,153	3,524,317	1881
1882	46,835	283,135	263,594	7,945,501			699,777	8,267,862	99,346	238,585			314,186	3,705,914	194,979	2,188,845	1882
1883	44,184	262,552	266,068	8,656,541			632,148	8,022,095	100,411	283,530			351,113	4,717,356	213,999	2,852,908	1883
1884	45,969	229,870	286,214	8,595,623		670,701	8,439,994	94,951	207,984			397,001	4,999,557	251,297	3,168,236	1884	
1885	47,829	225,858	83,941	3,293,732	127,663	3,091,545	665,900	8,053,878	79,176	189,732			281,064	3,414,286	173,223	2,019,310	1885
1886	66,293	313,965	84,105	3,651,449	160,872	4,001,379	585,203	6,637,878	69,154	142,347			288,958	3,272,620	167,639	1,750,529	1886
1887	66,734	346,638	82,916	3,446,629	167,056	4,043,475	580,827	7,007,437	71,933	151,128			170,988	2,192,385	104,560	1,331,033	1887
1888	72,204	390,959	60,042	2,344,771	161,970	3,947,644	641,392	7,787,516	151,838	311,193			190,464	2,384,037	123,296	1,466,532	1888
1889	93,853	577,095	57,144	2,270,133	165,361	4,295,708	721,900	8,342,470	193,467	404,680			227,861	3,128,431	149,671	2,014,506	1889
1890	103,529	682,529	94,062	3,775,021	199,365	5,374,131	697,218	7,931,955	178,801	340,872		80,005	287,041	4,353,870	175,260	2,698,926	1890
1891	105,464	730,216	81,780	2,891,798	186,442	4,817,322	775,793	8,626,912	208,918	438,929		183,998	221,709	3,084,290	139,285	1,959,197	1891
1892	149,982	1,115,923	64,945	2,429,870	159,732	4,089,301	713,291	8,050,353	290,848	599,865		219,458	198,785	2,590,956	118,628	1,573,818	1892
1893	198,613	1,517,157	70,104	3,114,822	181,608	4,647,453	854,446	9,640,683	371,377	755,813		386,092	178,363	2,451,374	97,656	1,368,971	1893
1894	340,546	2,861,252	65,654	2,751,069	219,724	5,567,631	668,591	7,947,001	388,586	754,743		393,260	179,893	2,590,542	109,312	1,568,835	1894
1895	283,732	2,233,415	60,518	2,311,915	208,068	5,271,898	667,723	7,407,584	360,935	687,391		468,009	126,957	1,824,259	70,263	1,037,696	1895
1896	205,227	1,731,321	84,194	3,087,791	223,432	5,579,746	818,529	8,513,419	465,731	899,641		627,865	177,731	2,727,417	91,280	1,518,042	1896
1897	261,863	2,121,428	67,751	3,266,087	262,946	7,094,485	1,074,181	10,817,912	683,554	1,201,366		711,152	165,433	2,289,068	88,467	1,283,693	1897
1898	210,641	1,800,317	72,223	3,814,947	292,743	7,918,366	514,609	5,611,537	565,759	994,306		912,041	151,555	2,579,986	66,661	1,536,067	1898
1899	189,209	1,569,411	91,571	4,129,638	295,355	7,848,437	649,048	6,876,223	564,000	976,153		842,086	175,286	2,475,675	97,693	1,356,654	1899
1900	88,407	760,410	71,754	3,276,516	307,637	8,287,960	842,454	9,611,278	609,209	1,131,606		902,772	142,680	2,013,746	73,108	1,184,962	1900
1901	187,781	1,065,551	70,572	2,837,828	338,593	8,174,304	735,695	9,380,505	623,089	1,145,450		1,397,019	125,119	1,929,945	49,394	891,359	1901
1902	75,767	565,840	66,191	3,164,552	242,636	7,451,148	934,082	12,568,991	781,160	1,525,386		1,315,038	96,318	1,767,579	47,686	923,795	1902
1903	51,805	434,128	87,318	3,652,467	251,806	8,315,454	954,241	14,005,788	798,277	1,610,143		1,558,560	125,581	2,551,664	58,632	1,310,567	1903
1904	55,289	419,633	56,210	2,975,614	222,842	7,920,444	824,434	12,707,912	834,039	1,711,238		1,788,049	88,437	2,132,274	55,013	1,530,056	1904
1905	69,372	479,776	40,463	2,076,922	207,605	6,898,769	922,811	13,849,275	799,222	1,620,667		2,600,814	69,616	1,513,873	38,680	995,870	1905
1906	72,866	557,262	39,011	2,353,927	188,775	6,554,612	1,123,510	17,958,025	941,477	1,908,486		2,614,286	86,261	1,723,574	42,164	967,293	1906
1907	46,479	460,555	25,275	1,624,518	176,406	6,875,912	881,087	15,330,633	636,372	1,340,854		452,846	901,861	4,655,371	64,205	1,474,975	1907
1908	71,823	699,138	25,220	1,666,872	177,087	6,670,673	1,090,559	21,087,569	1,090,600	2,647,985		794,986	59,823	1,520,005	33,018	998,298	1908
1909	111,043	928,351	26,725	1,694,277	138,869	5,321,790	1,003,185	19,167,778	1,093,812	2,681,755		63,255	64,205	1,179,088	21,872	689,529	1909
1910	113,032	999,681	25,385	1,653,437	158,789	6,461,280	1,255,275	23,252,705	938,612	2,331,443		936,791	39,567	934,723	18,020	562,258	1910
1911	124,516	1,193,251	24,232	1,564,518	158,535	6,939,010	1,127,723	21,509,769	735,557	1,685,761		6,092,718	41,668	1,043,466	19,055	598,774	1911

The export of Forest Products from Canada from 1868 to 1911 are shown above in a statistical table issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The figures for the year 1907 are for nine months only as the date of the fiscal year was then altered.

# Stocking Up for Spring

The Retailer's Tribulations

Written Specially for the  
Canada Lumberman by  
George Wilson Jones.

We arrived at D—in a blizzard, Dan Waterman, Joe Lemay, and myself. Dan is one of those elderly salesmen who has sold everything from baby-carriages to light-houses, and somehow, somehow, had at length found a berth with a sash and door house. Joe, contrariwise, was the product of the mill. He had started in when a youngster helping the cook in a lumber camp, and from there had worked his way up till after a number of years he found himself selling the actual lumber. My breaking into the sacred circle of salesmen was by another route. I had run a retail yard for a number of years, but becoming interested in some yellow pine land had finally abandoned my yard to take a more active interest in marketing the product of our mill, and was now leading a hope more or less forlorn of making my former competitors believe that yellow pine would do everything any other wood did, and then some. Whether my job was a cinch or not is a secret locked in the cash drawer of my heart. I may say in my own defence, without fear of convicting myself, that I am still far enough ahead of the town constable and sheriff to be able to leave a town in broad day light and with a brass band ahead of me if I so choose, only I didn't.

To get back to Dan and Joe,—Joe was the kid of the party, but only in years. His experience had developed those traits that make a real man, and so all of us who made the territory in the eastern provinces liked to meet up with Joe on our trips. Joe and I often had it out respecting an opinion on the lumber situation. His argument was this: I had been a retail lumber dealer and had not been close enough to actual manufacturing conditions long enough or thoroughly enough to be entitled to an opinion. In other words, what I peddled out as knowledge was only hearsay, and so not strictly admissible in polite lumber society. As for Joe's opinion of Dan's qualifications, why Dan was only an amateur, even though a gray headed one, and as for sash, doors, blinds and such stuff, they weren't lumber anyway. We would find each other on the same train, start a game of seven-up, but before two hands had been played, would neglect the game and scrap over the old question of our position in the lumber fraternity. This night the train was late and we piled out at the station, jumped into the bus, and headed for the hotel, too intent on a warm dinner to care whether we were lumbermen of 100 percent purity or merely mavericks. We found the clerk at the Dawes House glad to welcome us. We always made it a point to head for the Dawes because it was famous up and down the road for its good grub. The next morning when we poked our noses out of doors, we found a whale of a storm had visited the town during the night and the snow was piled high over the walks and street, but we were not sentimental enough to stay in doors just on this account. We headed for Evans & Smith's yard, plowing through the dry loose snow up to our knees, or more accurately, up to the tops of Dan Waterman's high overshoes. These were his one special vanity. They were of black buckskin embroidered around the seams. Each fall so soon as the snow came, Dan would get a new pair with specially heavy corrugations on the soles and heels, and he kept up a constant oration anent their superlative qualities until the balmy breath of spring made their use unnecessary and uncomfortable. When we got to Evans's office we found him in the door watching one of his yard men driving a plow down the walk.

"Come on in, boys!" he called, and we tumbled in with a general hallabaloo, stamping, snorting, and shaking our coats and caps. "Some blizzard, this, don't you think?" he asked, or rather said, for he didn't wait for an answer. "Throw your duds on the table and draw up to the stove." Which order we obeyed with the alacrity and precision of a squad of the Queen's Own Rifles. By the time we had gotten into our chairs, Evans had beaten us to it by producing his box of cigars, much to Dan's disgust for he always prided himself on doing the proper etiquette stunt in passing the smokes. His hand passed from his pocket where he was reaching for his cigars to the box before him, and soon he too was tasting the splendid blend of Evans's perfectos.

## Getting Down to Brass Tacks

The influence of the snow must have had something to do with our moods, for no one pulled an order blank or started anything leading up to its use. We discussed trade in general and after various phases had received a desultory treatment, Joe let his practicality shine by getting down to brass tacks.

"Now according to my way of thinking, you ought to be able from your inventory and experience to make up an order for spring trade that would save you a lot of trouble later on. You retailers wait too long. You don't think that a man like myself who knows

the game from stump to shingle can give you a tip that will mean good, hard dollars in your pocket before the season is over. You shop around and then raise a deuce of a howl because you run out just when you need the stuff, and the galoot you gave your order to can't fill it because the mills have their own trade to take care of and can't monkey with a little runt of a commission man with his office on his name card."

"That's the proper dope," Dan broke in. "I remember when I was selling clothing for Sheppard &—"

"What the dickens do we care for your coats and vests?" Joe interrupted, "what we're interested in is getting Mr. Evans to buy when the market is right. I don't give any phoney steers, because I'm coming back over this trail again and want to make a clean-up each time. I might string Evans here once, but the next time I'd get the hoopeddoo like Jenkins did who pumped him full of laughing gas and sold him that bum bunch of spruce all full of stain, shake, doze, and the devil knows what all. I've been in the manufacturing end and—"

"Cut it, Joe, cut it! We all know about you and your manufacturing. I suppose the real truth is you did carry water for some gang of Hindoos out on the coast, but what's that got to do with the retail business?" I interpolated this polite rebuke for I didn't want to hear Joe's life story this particular morning, especially as I had learned it by heart from former recitals, and besides I considered my opinion on spring buying really worth something, for hadn't I been graduated from the ancient and honorable school of the retailer myself?

"All right, old sport, go to it!" was Joe's good natured reply, for however much we three cronies blackguarded each other, we didn't have any vinegar in our veins. "But just the same," he went on, "when it comes to knowing what a retailer wants, all your experience running a bob-tailed yard in some whistle station of a town don't cut no ice at all. If your idea is right, Evans here can give me pointers, but he never buys a car until I drop in and put him wise."

Evans grinned at this, while Dan and I were more demonstrative in our mirth, and as it seemed a good place, Evans cut into the talk.

## Piles in the Yard—A Trade Barometer

"Why in blazes don't you fellows quit flocking together if you can't agree, or else settle your everlasting jawing out back of the lumber pile? If I took Lemay's advice, I'd be full of red wood or fir and have no room for Waterman's doors, and if I took your tip, Jonesy, I'd have no room for either, for you'd have me loaded to the gunwales with yellow pine. Both you and Joe are about all right, but you look at the whole proposition from your own standpoint. What I have to do is to study my trade right here in D—, and Waterman knows my trade don't demand the doors and sash he ships over to H—. Just because I think spruce shingles beat cedars, if my trade won't take a spruce shingle, I'd be bucking a tough proposition if I tried to sell nothing but . . . Then you've got to study your yard and see what piles don't go down. Some don't move at all, and these are the ones that lose you money if you don't make them move. Mr. Smith and I had quite an argument on how to treat these hoodoo piles one time, but I take the stand that a customer passes a pile that looks as though it had been on the yard a long time. He thinks if it isn't good enough for other customers, it's not good enough for him."

"Right you are!" Waterman broke in. "I was in a shoe store only last Monday and saw a lady go without buying because the clerk handed her a pair of shoes that had the buttons moved. She thought he was selling her something that some one else had turned down, and she lost confidence in the whole outfit right then and there, and that's how a customer looks on a pile that shows the weather."

"What did you buy, you old cheap skate?" Joe asked.

"Nothin'," Dan replied, "for I kind-a felt the same. Evans here is dead right and if you want your e-customer to have a come-back feeling, show him clean, bright stock. Why only a couple of weeks back I got a letter from the house to see a customer who couldn't get some doors to sell. I—"

"You don't expect any sensible man to buy your old doors, do you?" Joe and I interrupted in perfect unison.

With only a snort of contempt to show his disgust with such lack of good manners, Dan went on:

"Well, that half-baked geezer had them doors in his shed where the dust had blowed in all summer and the rain had turned the



dust to mud. You can imagine how near I came to doing anything for him, and the house wrote him a letter that would curl your hair for you."

"To get back to my story," Evans continued, "I also saw that our men always took a customer by one of these old piles. They didn't have to work hard to sell the bright stock, you see. Well, one day I tried my hand at it, and stopped before a pile that was showing some weather, but while I talked the customer kept looking to the next pile we had just got in, and began asking about that. I saw the point, and made him a price that sold the old stuff, and have kept up that custom, so we don't have any accumulation of stuff occupying good space and eating up interest besides getting less saleable each day."

"What in blazes has all this to do with spring buying," I asked, for I wanted to get back to the original proposition.

"A whole lot," Joe answered. "For you've got to have bright stock to catch trade."

"Yes," Evans added, "That's just it. Unless something unusual turns up, your trade don't change much, and if you buy too heavy, your stock looks bad, but my rule is to keep my stock normal all the year round, and not gamble on the market. I've watched those fellows who are so all-fired wise and buy heavy when they think the market has reached bottom, but it don't pay to buy anything you don't need just because its cheap. My rule is to buy right, buy of a house you can bank on, and keep your stock up."

"Amen!" ejaculated Dan. "You're orthodox. If we could pound them three rules into the noddles of our customers, we'd be on Easy street all the time. Some men are like a passle of women at a bargain counter, and jump over themselves to get something cheap, but they get stung every time, and what's the result? Why their customers get sore, and their trade drops off, that's all. I used to lose my nerve——"

"What! you loose your nerve?" Joe shouted. "Must have been a queer sensation. I always thought your nerve would stand without hitching."

Dan never batted an eye, but went right on: "when a customer would say he had a price way below mine, but I've got all over that. I just quit and talk about something else, advising him to buy, but I notice that usually after a while he comes back and gives me an order. Bluff, that's what it is, and you want to stand pat."

Just then we heard a commotion at the door, and Billy Seymour joined us. Billy is selling "Tight-roof" ready roofing, and is a mighty square chap. He never bamboozles his trade with any fake instantaneous test for roofing and doesn't claim his roofing is made from the gum of a tree in India owned exclusively by his firm. We all think a roofing salesman something of an interloper, but Billy passed muster soon as he got on the territory. He backed up to the stove and after lighting one of Evans's cigars, poked his hands down in his pants pockets and with his feet pretty far apart, looked us over.

"Say, boys," he began, "the house has one on me for fair. Its sure to get out, and I want to tell it first. You know S———of Collins?"

"Do we know old S———?" Waterman asked, and looked around with a wise twinkle in his eyes, while Joe and I smiled in sympathy. "I should say we did. So he stuck you, did he? I always knew you'd get hurt if you went out without a nurse or some one to keep you out of scrapes."

#### Suspicious Orders—One on the Salesman

"Well, seeing's you all know him, you'll appreciate this. When I started on this territory, I called on all the dealers, and got a nice order from S———. The next time around, I got another. It came so easy I ought to've got wise, but I didn't. This kept right on, till I'd sent in five or six orders. One day in the office, Peters our sales manager called me in to his office and told me I'd been doing pretty well. I began to swell up like a poisoned pup, but after enjoying this for a bit, he said: 'I see you've sent in some nice orders from Mr. S——— of Collins, well don't you know we never shipped any of them. He still owes us for the last lot he got before you took hold, and you can save time in crossing him off your list.' Now what d' you think of that? I'd patted myself on the back, shaken hands with myself, and treated you gents on the strength of those orders, and all the time the house was stringing me."

We had our laugh at Billy's expense, and promised him a dinner that night as a consolation prize, insisting that Evans come along too. He was on hand, and after dinner Joe told us another one on S———.

"I was in Phelps & Co's. office at Collins one day when S——— went by. 'Do you call on him?' Phelps asked me. 'Not so you'd notice,' I says. 'Well,' says Phelps, 'he nearly got into me for some eighty odd dollars a week ago yesterday. I'd be stuck for just

eighty-three dollars and forty cents if my bookkeeper hadn't been onto her job. I'd cautioned her against letting him have anything without the money, but I was out that morning and S——— came in and told her he was all out of  $\frac{3}{8}$  ceiling and had to have it for a rush order, and would send the check back with the driver. This got by her, and she sent the ceiling, but no check came back. This got her dander up and when I came back, she told me and said she'd get the money the next day. Soon as she could she started for his office the next morning, and S——— tried to put her off, for he was busy. She said she'd wait, and took a chair. He went into the yard and stayed about an hour, but she froze to the chair. At noon, he told her she'd better not wait, for he was awfully rushed, but he couldn't get rid of her. He went home to dinner, and she slipped out for a lunch and was back before he returned. He kept her about an hour longer, and seeing it was no go, came across with the kale."

"I'd like to hire that bookkeeper," Evans said rather slowly, as he shook hands all around and we turned in.

#### British Columbia's New Match Company

A meeting of the stockholders of the Dominion Match Company, Ltd., was held recently at Vancouver. The preliminary work of establishing this industry in British Columbia being well under way, the principal stockholders, who have been heretofore the directors of the company, resigned their latter capacity, and turned the control of the company over to a new board of directors, the majority of whom are Vancouver men. Mr. A. E. White, president of the Board of Trade, New Westminster, was elected president of the company; Charles J. Tucker, of Vancouver, vice-president; Ray Thompson, Vancouver, secretary and treasurer, and Mayor John A. Lee, of New Westminster, and John England, of Kamloops, directors. An encouraging report was presented of the progress made in establishing the new industry. A site has been secured at New Westminster, which, having three railroad connections, together with light, power and water, is considered the best in British Columbia. Work has already begun upon the factory buildings, the main building of which is to be 100 by 200 feet, two storeys high. The special machinery is being made in Vancouver, and it is expected that the factory will be completed and turning out large quantities of matches within six months.

#### British Columbia Timber Cut

A total of 1,100,000,000 feet of timber was cut on British Columbia provincial lands during 1911, according to the figures of Provincial Timber Inspector G. D. McKay, who is preparing his reports for the government. This record cut brought into the provincial treasury a sum of \$444,333 in stumpage, royalties and taxes, in addition to the immense revenues from timber licenses and rentals. The total of over a billion feet does not take into consideration the cut on the lands in the railway belt controlled by the Dominion Government in the province. Of this 1,100,000,000 feet of timber, over 45,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped into the United States. The remainder was largely used for consumption in the Dominion. The timber cut for last year is 146,000,000 feet greater than in the previous year, when it totalled 936,000,000, and produced a revenue of \$393,600. Estimating the value of the lumber at \$15 a thousand feet this would make the output worth \$16,000,000.

#### Customs Regulation to be Enforced Strictly

The first case to come up at Winnipeg, involving a dispute about the payment of duty on lumber imported from the United States under the new ruling, which makes lumber dutiable that has been planed on two sides and subsequently roughed on one side so as to obliterate the marks of the planer, was dealt with recently when the C. P. R. was convicted of permitting a car of such material to pass through without being presented to the customs. Considerable uncertainty prevailed about the enforcement of the ruling. Many dealers who had lumber under order, were of opinion that it would be permitted to enter without payment of duty and when they found that the duty was to be collected they made representations to Ottawa, but were not successful. The Department of Customs has advised its officers that the new interpretation of the tariff is to be enforced strictly whenever there is evidence of planing.

#### Want Duty on Shingles

Shingle manufacturers of British Columbia have petitioned the Dominion Government for a duty on shingles, claiming that free imports from the United States are seriously hurting the shingle business of Canada. It is stated that 40,000,000 came in from the United States last year, while none of the Canadian product could overcome the tariff barrier set against them. British Columbia is more affected than any of the other Canadian provinces, as it produces half the shingles made in Canada.



## Canadian Timber in United Kingdom

**Improvement Noted in Trade at Principal Ports—  
Public Sales Well Attended and Bidding Brisk.**

By J. Hammer Quall

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Sales of lumber at the chief timber ports of the United Kingdom through the first month of the year have been on a scale which has fulfilled anticipations formed towards the close of last year. There has been no extraordinary rush of orders or deliveries, but there has been free selling and much stock has changed hands. At London, the public sales for the year opened satisfactorily. The "company" at each sale was, numerically, as large as could reasonably have been expected, and was well representative of the trade. The bidding was brisk and though in some cases lots were knocked down at figures which were regarded as bargains for the buyers, nearly the whole of the lots were taken up at prices which were regarded as "full" or good. Yellow pine, especially found ready buyers who were prepared to pay good prices for wood which suited their requirements. First quality yellow, 3 x 7, brought £10 10s.; second quality brought £10 and third quality, £9 15s. per standard, which was from 5s. to 10s. per standard above the prices paid a week earlier. Other sizes in yellow deals sold as satisfactory, the results causing very favorable comment. In the first sales of the year some 3 x 11 Montreal spruce of fourth quality was taken up at £8 5s. which was regarded as a low price. Some 2 x 6 unsorted Quebec spruce sold at the same figure. Planed boards were competed for rather keenly and brought good prices. Floorings and matchings sold readily, and though bringing easy prices in the first sales, firmed-up in the later sales and were considered to have sold satisfactorily. In hardwood, oak of good medium quality, chiefly plain, has been in very fair demand. Prime and quartered have sold more freely. The prices of these grades are very firm. White-wood has been in good demand and the price of prime wide has advanced slightly for forward shipment.

At Liverpool, an improved tone prevails in the softwood market and more cheerful views of the prospects of the trade are being taken. A very fair inquiry has been experienced and has kept yards in a state of healthy activity. In spruce, stocks are still within a small compass and parcels coming to hand are easily disposed of. Prices continue very firm and more money is being asked for early shipments. The longer lengths in deals and scantlings are scarce and 2½ x 7 battens also are in short supply. White floorings continue quiet, as regards demand, but prices keep firm.

Pitchpine timber and lumber are having a steady and very fair sale, prime wood being in increasing demand. Prices are still high. Oak has had a steady though moderate sale. The demand for wagon building sorts has been quieter, but this is not at all surprising, in view of the large deliveries of this wood which have gone on lately at the chief ports.

At Manchester, timber is now moving more freely. Inquiries are coming to hand in larger numbers, and some good orders have been booked of late. Spruce continues very firm. The demand is good, and stocks are light. Floorings have sold steadily, in moderate quantities, unsorted bringing £9 12 6. Makers of the cheaper kinds of furniture are more actively employed and are taking more wood, hard and soft, of the sorts used by them. Pitch-pine is in more demand and is dearer. Planks of good quality, especially 9 x 3, are now scarce. Oak, particularly wagon builders' sorts, has sold rather freely. Prices have hardened. Most of the hardwoods are now dearer. The recent advances in freights are pointed to as being the cause of the hardening. The outlook for the timber trade, in the Manchester district has improved. The dispute in the cotton trade has come to an end and work has been resumed at factories which had been stopped for about a fortnight, and a better tone prevails throughout the industry.

On the Tyne, sales of timber have been on a satisfactory scale, the chief industries of the district being actively employed and maintaining a good demand for wood of different kinds. Yellow pine in boards of 1 inch and ¾ inch "down," have sold more freely, for joiners' uses. The shipyards continue to take spruce and redwood deals and battens in fairly large quantities. The coal mining industry, more than maintains its demand for pit-wood; props, spruce-deals and square-wood for staging and for other structural uses. At West Hartlepool, orders have come in freely and good business has been done with railway and colliery companies. Sawn wood, white, yellow, red-wood deals and battens, and pitch-pine has moved more freely and consignments are now being sold to arrive. Quotations for pitch-pine are now higher. The deliveries of wood for colliery uses, above and below ground, have been on a larger scale, and show no sign of falling off. Satisfactory orders have also come in from wagon builders, and have called for more redwood and oak. The sawmills are now well employed. At Hull, the deliveries of soft-

wood and pitch-pine have been on a larger scale, the demand for joiners' uses having improved, and that from the larger industries of the district being well maintained. Oak of all grades is dearer, in keeping with the general rise in the price of this wood, which has taken place. At Sunderland orders for soft-wood have come in more freely. A move has been made in the building trade and wood for builders' purposes is in more demand. At Glasgow the outlook of the trade has brightened considerably since the middle of January. Stocks of softwood are unusually small and quantities have been brought in from other ports to meet urgent demands. Pine deals and sidings and waney pine are all scarce, stocks being inadequate for the present consumption. Oak, birch and elm are in small supply, while the demand for these woods for wagon building, railway and shipbuilding purposes has improved and is fairly active.

### Mountain Lumbermen's Convention

At the annual convention of the Mountain Lumbermen's association held in Nelson, B.C., recently, it was unanimously agreed that the dumping of American low grade lumber into the prairie market had injured the Canadian lumber interests greatly during the past year. A strong resolution declaring in favor of further protection for the lumber, mining and fruit growing industries was passed and the government was urged to foster the development of these branches of industry by means of a revision of the tariff.

It was decided that a resolution on the question of forest fire protection should be prepared and presented to the provincial government and the association asked that the telephone system of the province should be government owned, declaring that privately owned lines had demonstrated the absolute inadequacy of such a service and the inability of the companies to extend telephone lines in accordance with the requirements of the province.

With reference to the reported abolition of the dumping clause in the Canadian customs tariff of 1907 the association went on record to the effect that in its opinion the provisions of the dumping clause should be extended for the protection of the industries of the Dominion and that the provisions should be made applicable to all articles imported from foreign countries and invoiced at prices less than the cost of production. Another resolution urged that the railways endeavor to give relief to the farmers of the prairie provinces in their present need for more cars to remove the immense amount of grain which is awaiting shipment.

A resolution was passed stating that great damage is being done to this country by the policy of certain Canadian railroads, heavily subsidized by the Canadian people, in purchasing many of their supplies, such as lumber, in the United States. It was stated that the association felt that the railroads owed it to the people of Canada to support home industry by buying their supplies whenever possible, in the Dominion.

A resolution was passed in appreciation of the efforts of the boards of trade of the interior, especially the Nelson Board of Trade and the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia, for their efforts in behalf of the lumber industry in the past and the executive of the association has decided to work in close union with the boards of the province, believing that a great deal can be done to educate public sentiment in the necessities of the lumber industry in this way.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Otto Lachmund, Arrowhead; vice-president, F. W. Adolph, Baynes; secretary-treasurer and manager, W. A. Anstie, Calgary. Executive: W. B. Sawyer, Chase, B.C.; E. S. Howe, Jaffray, B.C.; A. E. Watts, Wattsburg, B.C.; W. M. Decow, Paulson, B.C.

### A Practical Coupon System

The Southern Coupon Company, Birmingham, Ala., U. S. A., manufacture a line of coupon books which are of much interest to lumber camp owners, saw mill operators, etc. This coupon book enables the employer to dispense entirely with the laborious system of book-keeping which is such a bugbear to the lumber manufacturing or camp business. The principle of the book is extremely simple. Each work contains a certain number of coupons, which however are not money. They do not in any sense take the place of money. They are simply so many receipts taken by the dealer from the customer for merchandise delivered to him. They are not transferable, hence cannot be circulated as money. They have not the objectionable features common to metal checks which in many cases are now prohibited by law. These coupons enable one to put his business entirely upon a cash basis. They keep the customer in a satisfied frame of mind as there is no possibility of his account being debited with some one else's purchase. They constitute a perfect check on all transfers and form an important inducement to the people of the community to bring all their trade to the company's store.

# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

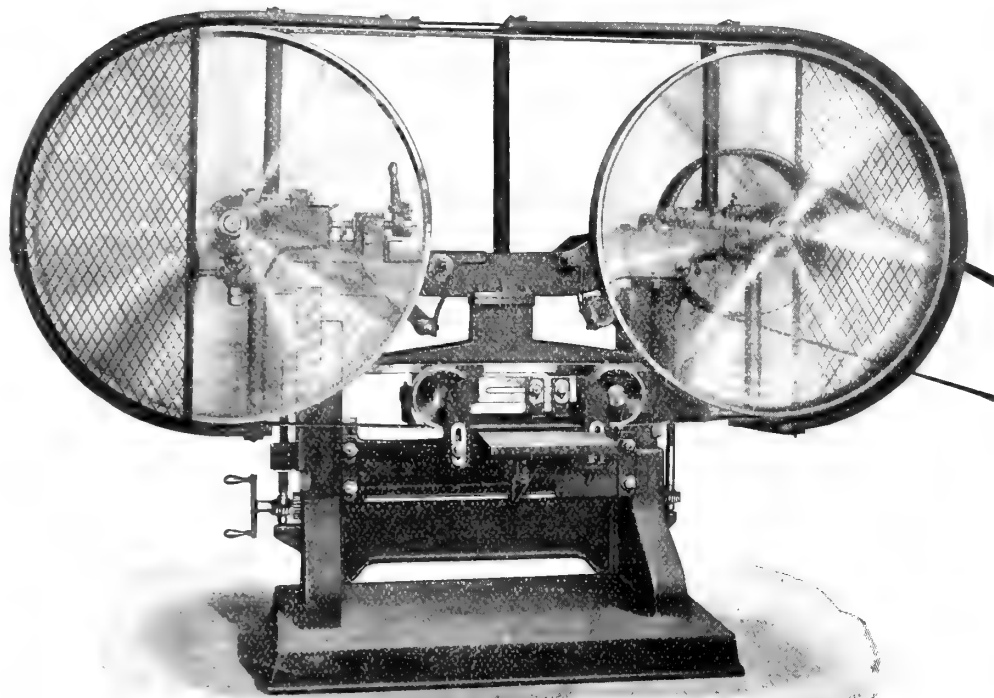
## Horizontal Band Resawing Attachment

Wm. B. Mershon & Company of Saginaw, Mich., are producing a new horizontal band resawing attachment intended for use in connection with planers and matchers. There being a limited demand for a tool which will plane and resaw at the same operation, this company have undertaken to supply the demand without making it incumbent upon the purchaser to buy a special planer for the purpose, as the resawing attachment may be used in connection with any standard make of planer.

The bed of the machine is adjustable so as to conform to the height of any planer and matcher and the wheels are likewise adjustable; both simultaneously, for straight sawing, and independently for level sawing, as for the making of bevel siding, etc. The construction of the machine will be readily understood from the accompanying cut.

The saw is guided by patented ball bearing crowding wheels, the advantages claimed for these being that they support and stiffen the saw and cannot clog with sawdust. The machine is also supplied with the latest spring balance straining device—steel locomotive rim wheels—hammered crucible steel arbors with self adjusting and self oiling journal boxes. The resaw is supplied with suitable guards to provide protection to the operator and to give a finished appearance to the machine itself.

The attachment is designed to stand a feed of 200 lineal feet or less per minute according to the character and width of the timber sawn. The machine weighs 5,000 lbs. Additional particulars may be secured from manufacturers.

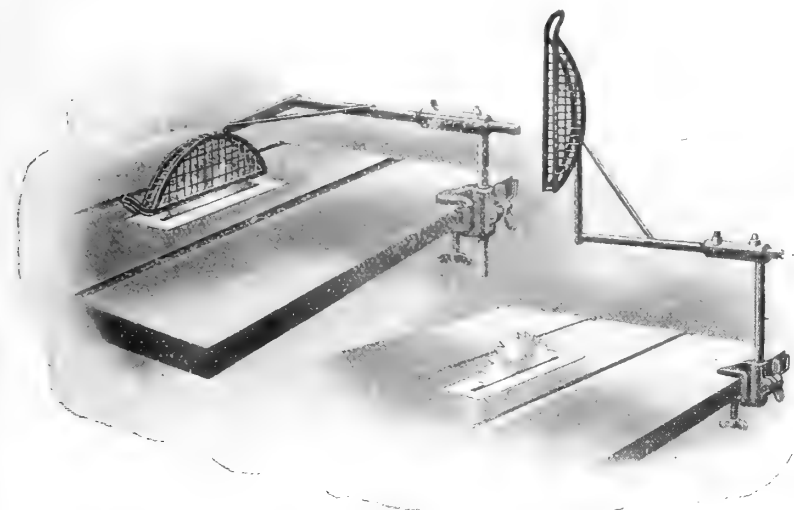


New Mershon Horizontal Band Resawing Attachment

General Manager, C. H. Kettenring. R. Carey May will act as assistant secretary and C. C. Hoffman as assistant treasurer. The new board of directors is composed of the following: Peter Kettenring, W. A. Kettenring, R. P. Kettenring, C. H. Kettenring, W. R. Strickland, George A. Ensign, C. C. Hoffman and R. Carey May.

## Huthier Bros.' New Catalogue of Woodworking Machinery

Huthier Bros.' Saw Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., have issued a new edition of their Woodworkers' Catalogue, No. 32., which will be of much value to users of woodworking machinery. The catalogue is profusely illustrated and contains a great deal of valuable information. One of the most interesting devices referred to in the catalogue is the Huthier No. 1 saw guard, table attached, which is shown in the accompanying illustration. These guards are made to attach to the right hand side of the saw table. They can be used for rip or cut-off work, are easily and quickly attached to the machine by a pivoted thumb screw and just as readily removed. The hood can be attached close to the lumber, insuring maximum protection to the worker without hiding the saw or the work. One turn of the clamping handle releases the vertical shaft, when the hood can be raised or lowered as desired or the entire guard swung aside for changing saws or for other purposes. The Huthier No. 2 saw guard is similar to the No. 1, with the exception that it is made with a heavier and longer horizontal shaft and



Huthier No. 1 Saw Guard, Table Attached

a heavier table bracket or clamp. This style therefore is adopted to wider saw tables than the No. 1 style. Readers who are interested in this machine or in this class of woodworking saws may obtain a copy of the catalogue by writing to the company and stating that they have read about it in the Canada Lumberman.

## Defiance Company Elect Officers

At a meeting of the directors of the Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, recently the following officers were elected: President, Peter Kettenring; Secretary, W. R. Strickland; Treasurer and

## Harmony Begets Success

On January 27th the Atkins Pioneers held their third annual banquet. The Atkins Pioneers are composed of artisans who have been associated with E. C. Atkins & Co. This banquet was the sixth anniversary of the organization. When it is considered that from an entire pay roll of one hundred and seventy-six in the year 1886 this organization now has a membership of one hundred and twenty-two, it will be realized that there is a harmony in the Atkins fold and that harmony begets success. The oldest member is now enjoying a pension, having retired from active service in 1909. His record shows continuous employment for the past forty-five years. There are three members with a record of over forty years.

The Garlock Packing Co., Hamilton, Ont., have issued a very complete and attractive catalogue of their packings and pipe coverings. The catalogue is handsomely bound in green paper with an attractive embossed design and title. The illustrations are numerous and excellent and the information contained in the book will be of much value to all who make use of this class of materials. Garlock's Packings are highly appreciated by the trade, and this attractive catalogue is certain to bring additional business to the company.

The Robb Engineering Co. Ltd., have recently sold a 40-h.p. saw mill outfit to Hugh & Ronald McDonald, Big Marsh, N.S., and a 35-h.p. saw mill outfit to J. W. & Frank McKenzie, Upper North River, N.S.

## An Excellent Financial Statement

The financial statement of the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1911, shows a net cash surplus of \$471,987.92. The losses during 1911 amounted to \$129,990.03. Dividends to policy holders totalled \$146,016.94. The net cash surplus showed a gain of \$58,857.29. The payments to policy holders from 1895 to 1911 inclusive amount to \$893,087.89 and the total dividends paid during the same period amount to \$799,166.03.

Following on the recommendation of the Conservation Commission the Dominion Government will set aside \$110,000 to be expended this year on the new Rocky Mountain forest reserve.

# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—5 x 5 White Maple, second growth, dry, 5 to 10 years old, for bowling pins. Address, M. J. Bernhard, 712 to 720 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 1-4

## Saw Logs Wanted

Red and White Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Write in particulars of what you have. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 2-7

## Lumber Wanted

We are open to buy a few cars of firsts and seconds Rock Elm plank, 3 1/4 in. thick, 10, 12, and 15 ft. long. Quote prices. Box 436, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4

## White Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

## Lumber Wanted

Large quantities of Soft Elm Lumber, 1-in. and grades No. 1 common and better. Especially attractive prices. J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 2-7

## Wanted

WANTED—Birch, maple and poplar logs, No. 1 butt cuts. Delivered Montreal from March to May, 1912. State sizes and lowest cash price to E. J. H., B34 Board of Trade, Montreal. 4-5

## Pulpwood

Wanted—to contract for 15,000 cords, or appreciable parts thereof, yearly for a term of years, of rossed spruce pulpwood for American shipment. Address Box 416, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

## Pickets Wanted

We want at once and during 1912, 4/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 5/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 6/4 x 44 in. and 48 in. White Pine, Spruce, Basswood or Poplar Squares. Will buy a car or your entire output. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 4-9

## Lumber Wanted

Will contract with a few hardwood mills for their entire cuts, 1912, including culls. Highest prices paid, and quick shipment. Also open for dry stock of all kinds. Also Spruce and Hemlock. Apply to Box 411, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-5

## Spruce Wanted

We can use short Spruce 4/4-in. and 5/4-in. in 2/5-ft. and 6/11 ft. Describe what you have to offer, and give lowest price delivered here.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont. 3-8

Two-inch Soft Elm wanted, immediately, several cars, dry. State quality and prices. Great Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 1-4

We want to purchase a quantity of dry Maple, Elm, Basswood and Birch, and also contract for the present winter and coming spring cuts of Hardwood lumber. Address, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 4-7

WANTED—Hemlock or pine lumber in exchange for a five passenger fully equipped McLaughlin-Buick Automobile, thoroughly re-built and re-finished this winter and in good road condition. Price \$800. 4-5 Box 303, Oshawa, Ont.

We are in the market for the following White Ash:—  
100,000 ft. 1 1/2-in. (Dry size) plank.  
50,000 ft. 2 x 2 x 32 in. dry size.  
25,000 ft. 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 32 in. dry size.  
50,000 ft. 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 36 in. dry size.  
Reply, Box 438, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-6

## Hardwood Wanted

3,000,000 feet Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Oak, and Soft Maple, for delivery, shipping dry during 1912. Sawed to our sizes. State what you have to offer and lowest prices for spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply Manufacturer, Box 401, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

## For Sale

Two carloads White Oak Timber in round six to ten inches diameter small end. Eighteen to thirty feet long. ROBERT LIGHT, Napanee, Ont. 3-5

## Hardwood For Sale

We are prepared to cut under contract:—  
250 M. to 500 M. feet Hard Maple.  
100 M. to 200 M. feet Basswood.  
Also some Black Ash, Birch, Soft Elm. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont. 22—tf

## For Sale

The following Special Stock:—  
1,000,000 ft. Scant 2-in. Spruce Random.  
300,000 ft. 1-in. Spruce Mill Culls.  
50,000 ft. 6/4 and 8/4 White Pine Mill Culls.  
100,000 ft. 1-in. 6 to 9 ft. White Pine Shorts.  
100,000 ft. 1-in. Fourth Quality or Box White Pine.  
All dry and can be shipped promptly by rail.

THE A. SHERMAN LUMBER CO., Potsdam, N. Y. also 50 Church St., t.f. New York City.

## For Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices

400,000 M. ft. 1 x 4 and up by 6/16 ft. No. 2 Hemlock.  
75,000 M. ft. 1 x 8 and 10 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
25,000 M. ft. 2 x 4 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
25,000 M. ft. 2 x 6 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
35,000 M. ft. 2 x 8 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
25,000 M. ft. 2 x 10 x 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock.  
Must have room and will sell away below cost.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont. 2-4

## For Sale

1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in. and 2-in. mill cull White Pine in strips and sidings. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-t.f.

## Shingles

500,000 M. pieces Rathbun's XX-18-in. Cedar Shingles. To introduce this shingle to the trade, we are offering them for one-half their value. \$1.00 per M. pieces F.O.B. cars Deseronto. The Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont. 1-4

FOR SALE—18 M feet 7/8 x 2 1/2" and 3" wide Hardwood Flooring L. E. G. and Pressed Kiln Dried at \$20.00 per M. L.O.B. car.  
12 M. ft. 3" Dry Hard Maple No. 1 C & B 80%.  
1 ft. C 2nd at 35 per M. in L.O.B. car.  
For quick shipment address Box 442, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

## White Pine Logs For Sale

On Magantawan River, about thirty miles from Georgian Bay, in Township of McKenzie, Parry Sound District, approximately 7 1/2 million feet. Early delivery to mill for sawing.

Will sell in one or more lots.  
Stock of superior quality.  
Eighty per cent. sixteen feet length.  
Ninety-five per cent. White Pine.  
Located for convenient inspection near Deer Lake Station on C. N. O. Railway, 23 miles north of town of Parry Sound.  
Further particulars upon request.

## HOLT TIMBER COMPANY.

926 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.  
Ontario Office, Whitestone, P.Q.

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

## Machinery For Sale

A Waterous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saw, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 2-TF

## Relaying Rails For Sale

12 miles 56 and 60 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
10 miles 80 lb. per yard with angle bars.  
4 miles 65 lb. per yard with fish plates.  
Also 12, 16, 20, 25 and 50 pound.  
New, light rails, all sections, in stock.

JNO. J. GARTSHORE, 58 Front St. W., Toronto. 5-6

## For Sale

One Gang Circular Sawing Machine (Kendall patent) good as new; run only 18 months. This machine carries nine 32-inch saws, takes from 4 to 10-inch cants, can be set to cut one to three inch stock.  
Reason for selling, cut out. For price, write Jas R. Gillies, Arnprior, Ont. 24-5

## Saw Mill Property For Sale

Saw Mill Property at Ford River, Michigan, consisting of three band saw mill, shingle mill, tie and post mill, lath mill, docks, and trams, blacksmith shop and machine shop all stocked with tools, large store and office building, large boarding house, large barns, sixty-three houses, lands, etc., all of which will be sold at a bargain. Apply to The I. Stephenson Company, Wells, Delta Company, Mich. 3-6

Going out of Lumber Business:  
1—24-in. Timber Planer.  
1—15-in. Heavy McGregor & Gourlay Match-er.  
2—12-in. Cowan Stickers, New.  
1—40-in. Cowan Band Saw, with Re-saw attachment.  
1—Self-Feed Rip Saw.  
1—26-in. Cowan Double Surfer.  
1—Pipe Bender.  
1—Rope Drive Equipment Complete.  
Dry Kiln Trucks.  
6—Lumber Waggon; single.  
1—Lumber Lorry; team.  
22—Lumber Trucks.

Carpenter Benches, Knives, Etc.  
Send your inquiries for the above or other requirements; we may have it. Apply, The Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Limited. 6

## For Sale

Good boiler, 72 inches by 14 feet, 72 4-in. tubes, 75 h.p. engine and 100 light dynamo. All in good condition and ready for immediate delivery. Will accept lumber in exchange. Apply to Box 400, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-4

FOR SALE—Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Wiarton, equipped with 70 H.P. boiler, 60 H.P. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water.

Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

## Rails For Sale

Thirteen miles 56 and 60 pounds per yard and fishplates.  
Ten miles 80 pound per yard and angle bars.  
Also 16, 20, 30, 40, 50's.  
New rail, all sections in stock.  
For particulars apply to J. J. Gartshore, Toronto. 4-6

Sawmill for sale, together with outfit, consisting of a 65 H.P. Ames Locomotive Type Boiler; a 50 H.P. Vim Engine, 12 x 15, in first-class condition; also a No. 1 Lane Sawmill; a Lane Pony three-saw Edger; Connell Lath Machine and Bolter, together with Butting Saws; also Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, and Tools. Will sell for cash or take payments in lumber. If interested address Box 433, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-9

## Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohlman.  
Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame.  
Dovetailer, Boulds.  
Engines and boilers, various sizes.  
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.  
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.  
Jointer, 16-in. White.  
Moulder, 6-in. Houston.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Planers, 24-in. single belted.  
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.  
Saw Gummer, Rogers.  
Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel.  
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.  
Variety Lathe, Pringle & Brodie.  
O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

## WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED—Second-hand Steam feed, 7 in. by 36 feet long, complete with fittings. Must be in good repair. Reply, Box 432, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

## Alligator Wanted

Wanted an alligator boat, in good condition. Reply, giving condition size, age, equipment, price and situation. Box 405, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

## Machinery Wanted

Saw frame and Log Carriage, 60 to 70 ft. 12-in. Belt, preferably Rubber. 60 to 75 H.P. Engine, 80 H.P. Boiler. Must be in good condition and cheap for cash. One dust collector with a quantity of pipings 15-in. diameter. Box 435, Canada Lumberman. 4

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Band Saw Filer wants position for coming season. Single or double cut. Twenty years experience. Address Box 413 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

Architect and Surveyor, A.R.I., B.A. (25), requires post in spring. Thoroughly efficient. 22 Southborne Grove, Bournemouth, England. 3-4

Saw Filer wants position in saw mill or woodworking plant. Capable of keeping band and circular saw in perfect condition. Apply Box 403, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4



A.1. Band Filer, double or single. Gilt edge reference. Reply Box 441, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4

Wanted a position as gang-filer; eighteen years experience. Address Geo. L. Nichols, c/o Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

As Band Saw Filer, double or single cuts, or in a factory where there are band saws. First-class references. Reply Box 422, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-5

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper with lumber firm in Ontario. Twelve years' experience, mostly as office manager; age 34 years. Acquainted thoroughly with all departments of lumber office. Best of references furnished on application. Apply Box 399, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

Position wanted with lumber company, planing mill or kindred institution by man who understands the business from tree to finished product. Years of experience as accountant, manager, etc. Could handle branch office or similar work and do it right. Toronto preferred, but any location considered. Box 439, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5F

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—Suitable parties to install and operate small sawmill on limit, New Ontario. Communicate with Box 437, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

Millmen wanted, millwrights, edgermen, trimmerman, engineer, round saw filer. Lath mill men and lumber pilers. Mill will start as soon as ice clears in spring. Apply giving experience, etc., To Dymont Mickle Lumber Company, Whitney, Ont. 4-5

Wanted, a thoroughly competent Band Saw Mill man, to supervise the installation of new and old machinery in new mill and to continue on as superintendent of plant; permanent position for right man. Write direct. J. & W. Duncan, Limited, 1833 Ontario Street East, Montreal. 3-4

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### Timber Limit For Sale

1,200 acres Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar. Some Pine; 9 million feet for \$5,000 cash. Five miles from railroad; two from river. Box 431, Canada Lumberman. 3-4

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

### For Sale on Georgian Bay, Ontario

400 square miles of timber limits containing over 300,000,000 feet of pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar, basswood, birch, etc., and a vast quantity of the timber, also a sawmill with a capacity of 100,000 feet per 10 hrs. Price and terms very reasonable. Write for full particulars to E. Stewart, Forest Engineer, Room 11, 84 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

### Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory For Sale

Modern in every way, machinery, building, heating, dry-kilns, etc. Would consider proposition to run same from practical man who could take full charge and would invest some money as evidence of good faith and ability. Factory could be converted for use of other industry if wanted.

For complete description of plant apply Box 430, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-TF

### For Sale

Mill and Plant situated on Bay Lake of Montreal River and within the town limit Town of Latchford on T. & N. O. Ry. Plant consists of one Boiler, 60 in. diam. by 14 ft. long, full flush front and rated at 70 h.p. Right Hand Engine, 12 in. x 16 in., estimated 64 h.p.

Three Moreau Machine Pulpwood Barkers and Pullup and all saws, shafting, belts, etc., including extras.

Siding of T. & N. O. Railway runs into mill yard; good storing point for logs. With very little extra cost, a circular saw and carriage could be installed as the power is sufficient. This plant has been in use about 10 months only and is in good condition. An excellent bargain for the right parties. Write or communicate with C. & H. D. Gamble, 28 Scott street, Toronto, Solicitors for Owners. 2-7

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

### For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.  
11 M. ft. 1 1/4 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.  
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.  
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

## Canadian Timber Limits

### E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609.

### Planing Mill, Saw Mill and Heading Mill For Sale

This is one of the best equipped Planing Mills west of Toronto, doing a prosperous business. Heading and Saw Mill in good condition; considerable timber to be had; will sell all or will sell Planing Mill separate. This is a going concern; no better proposition anywhere; a money maker. Will stand the strictest inspection. Can give satisfactory reason for selling. Reply to Box 417, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

### Valuable Timber Property For Sale

The Oromocto Lumber Co., Ltd., ask for tenders for their property. (Tenders to close on or before 3rd day of April, 1912), and to be mailed to Mark Curry, Amherst, N.S., marked "Tenders for Property of the Oromocto Lumber Co., Ltd."

This property consists of about 74 square miles of New Brunswick Government land and about 5,783 acres of granted land, and about 30 acres of leasehold land, situated on the branches of the Oromocto River and estimated to contain sixty to seventy millions of logs, spruce, fir, pine and hardwood, and one hundred millions of pulp wood; property contains mill, five houses, barns, camp outfits, seven horses, rigging, etc.

The lumber cut off this property is available for shipment to either the United States or the English market as mill is on the line of the C. P. Railway, rate of freight to Boston points 14c.; St. John 3c.

This property is well situated to be operated cheap, and logs or sawn lumber produced at a low figure and is without doubt one of the best properties of its size in Eastern Canada.

Full particulars with regard to the property, etc., may be obtained from Mark Curry, Amherst, N.S.; Frank H. Lowe, Brooklyn, Queen's County, N.S.; William E. Golding, St. John, N.B., or the Oromocto Lumber Company, Ltd., Central Blissville, N. B. 3-6

### Belts and Their Laces

By H. Watson

Some of the commonest things around the shop have points that are worth studying if we would but give heed. There is no question that is so much discussed and yet has so many different sides to it as that of the proper way to lace a belt.

Personally, I do not like lacing at all; that is, rawhide lace leather. Still, there are some places where nothing else will hold, and we have to use it or do without. Then, the "boss" may have just this idea about it: one must use lacing or buy his own fastenings. But it was for me to find out that I did not know all there was to know about the commonest form of lacing in existence. I refer to the common "shoemaker" lace—a single row of holes on the end and a row behind it and just lace in and out, and stop the end any way you could.

That sort of lacing always gave way on me too badly, and I took

time to make the more complicated but stronger "double-hinge" lace. In making the single-hinge lace I had always started it like the double-hinge, entering from one side always on the hinge part. In the single-hinge this method always made the joint set a little crooked, even with great care in doing the work.

Having to patch up a lot of old belting, and all of it being punched for single-hinge lacing, I tried the experiment of lacing from one side on the first stitch and returning from the opposite to make a flat stitch, instead of a hinge for the first one. This held the ends of the joints square and prevented it from pushing one-sided, as it had always done for me. When the joint was completed I returned the lacing through the holes in and out across the one side, and crossed over and did the same on the other side, to protect the ends from wearing, and had a pretty decent-looking job. After a week of hard wear none of the joints showed any sign of letting go.

This form of lace is the easiest to make, and the quickest, and when made this way is as straight as any other and so simple that any of the hands around the mill can make it, once the belt is cut to the right length and punched for them; and in an emergency they can punch the holes, too.

I have not made any discovery for lots of others have been doing this same thing all the time, only I did not take the trouble to see how it was done in a proper way, and so I have let many an easy job get away from me because I was too prejudiced to take note of the proper way. Perhaps someone else is doing the same thing; that is why I mention it, as a hint to save them some of the lost time in making the double-hinge lacing. At the same time, if I had a driving belt or a heavy belt of any kind to lace, I would still use the double-hinge lace, and holes punched large enough so the fiber of the belt is not torn in drawing the lace through it.—Wood Craft.

The timber was then taken out and re-weighed, and various pieces were crosscut, all showing a remarkable penetration of oil, nearly to the center, which, it is claimed, is impossible in the old method except at great cost. One feature claimed for this process is the cleanliness of the wood, it being quite dry and clean to handle. It is likewise claimed that the cost of creosoting is much reduced by this method, waste of the preserving liquid being entirely avoided.

### Creosoting Wood Under Air Pressure

A new process of creosoting wood, claimed to be a great improvement over old methods, is

now being tested. At a recent demonstration, various shapes and kinds of wood were weighed and measured and then sealed up in a cylinder, where they were subjected to an air pressure of 50 pounds per square inch. The cylinder was filled with creosote, the air pressure still being maintained, and then the pressure was raised to 80 pounds per square inch, after which the pressure was released and the cylinder opened.

JOHN MCKERGOW. W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

### The Montreal Lumber Co. Limited

## Wholesale Lumber

Ottawa Office: 46 Elgin St. Montreal Office: 759 Notre Dame St., W

We Buy

## SPRUCE

13 Foot and 16 Foot  
Lath White Cedar Shingles,

WANTED

4/4, 5/4 and 8/4 No. 1 CULLS

## CHRISTY-MOIR CO.

149 Broadway, New York City



**LOG STAMPS**  
OUR SPECIALTY  
**SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD.**  
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS  
TORONTO, ONT.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

### For Immediate Shipment

1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with fastenings.

25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons capacity.

Full particulars on application.

**SESSENWEIN BROS.**  
Montreal

### WE SPECIALIZE IN Saw Mill Repair Work

Our machine shop is equipped with best and most up-to-date machinery for Saw Mill work of all kinds and we can turn out your work promptly and with satisfaction.

Let us send you estimates on your spring work.

**Maass Bros.**  
Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

Most of the lumber at Ontario producing points is reported as having passed out of first hands although there is still a large percentage of it in the yards awaiting shipment. Stock still retained by manufacturers is held at high prices which are considered by the wholesale trade to be practically prohibitive. Many cases are reported in which the jobber is selling similar stock at from one to three dollars less than the manufacturer is asking for it. Shop and better and mill and dead culls are in good demand and stocks of these particular lines are somewhat low. There is thought to be danger at present, that the prices of mill and dead culls may be stimulated to a point at which users will look about for substitutes as they did in 1906. If this were to happen it would be certain to have a depressing effect upon the markets.

Georgian Bay operators report that mill culls have been practically all bought up. They also report that the demand for number 4 boards at Duluth has been active and that stocks have been all sold at prices which are \$1.50 to \$2.50 better than those of a year ago. Several large firms have disposed of their cut up to July 1st, a trade custom which prevails at the head of the Lake. North Carolina pine is reported to have advanced about \$3 a thousand during the last three months, a change which will be of considerable importance to the Ontario trade during the coming season.

## Eastern Canada

Montreal, unlike most other places in Canada has been enjoying a comparatively mild season and as a result building operations have continued to a slight extent. This has resulted in a fairly brisk local demand for lumber. January has seen a better trade than during the same month for several years back. Dealers are also expecting that the demand will keep up. Stocks are being held firmly and there is a tendency in certain lines for prices to stiffen. Among the hardwoods, chestnut, oak and birch are all in good demand. Wholesalers report a better trade than usual at this time of year.

Eastern spruce at Boston shows a slight tendency toward lower prices. Some of the mills are still holding out for former prices but others have made sales on a reduced basis. Some have accepted \$24 for frames but few manufacturers will sell at less than \$24.50. The yards have carried smaller stocks during the year to date than usual. An improvement is confidently expected with the opening of the spring trade. The demand for random has been rather more quiet of late than usual. Offerings of dry spruce boards are light and the market is rather firm. The demand for shingles at Boston is light, very few of the buyers having been inclined to increase their stocks. Manufacturers moreover are not particularly anxious to sell, as they look for an improved demand at better prices in the near future. Cedar extras are selling at from \$3.60 to \$3.65 and clears are bringing from \$3.25 to \$3.33. Lath are a little easier and the demand is quiet. Prices asked for 1½-inch range from \$3.90 to \$4, and for 1½-in. the price is \$3.50. Hemlock boards have been quiet at Buffalo recently. Offerings of dry boards are not large and prices therefore are about steady. Eastern clipped boards are selling at about \$20 and northern boards at about \$19.50.

At New York there are indications of an increased cargo trade in eastern spruce in the near future. Yards are ordering fair sized stocks in car shipments at present. The situation at the mills is strong and prices in all cases are steady. Hemlock prices at New York are firm but the demand is quiet, largely on account of the severe weather.

## Great Britain

A more hopeful feeling prevails in the London spot market than has been reported of late. Owners of stock are now securing some of the benefits which they counted upon from their last season's purchases as prices for spot goods are strong; a feature which is in marked contrast with selling at forward rates. Values are extremely firm and stocks are generally moderate. All of the Russian and Swedish ports are closed for the winter and stocks are therefore likely to dwindle considerably. Deliveries at the London docks during the week ending January 11th amounted to 5617 standards as compared with 4189 during the corresponding period of 1911. At Foy, Morgan & Company's recent auction sale, 3 x 6 Quebec spruce 9 to 12 sold at £7 15s. and £8 for fourths and 3 x 6, 7 to 13; fifths sold at £7 15s. A parcel of 3 x 6, 12 x 13 ft. Quebec spruce seconds brought £9.

A few arrivals of spruce deals are reported at Liverpool from St. John and Halifax which have been sold on a basis of £8 9s. c.i.f. for St. John and at proportionate rates for Halifax shipments. Stocks are light and the consumption is steady. The demand at present is

confined principally to actual requirements. There is a scarcity of 2½ x 7 battens and they are bringing good prices. Wagon lengths are practically out of the market. 3 x 9 and 11-inch deals are not over plentiful and are strongly held by owners. There is not a very lively demand for imported boards. Stocks at present consist largely of 4 and 5-inch widths.

The market for birch at Liverpool is very firm and high prices are quoted for early shipments. Transactions up to date however have been few. Offerings of birch planks are light and are usually disposed of at good prices. The spot market is firm with a tendency towards higher prices as stocks to arrive are light and the consumption is fairly heavy.

At Manchester, the unfortunate trade disturbances had a very serious effect and the timber trade seems to have fallen into a morbid state. One frequently hears of holders disposing of their stock at cost. It is believed however that many of these will regret before long that they have disposed of their deals at present figures. Spruce is firm ex. stock and £9 2s. 6d. for 7 x 3-inch is obtained. A considerable parcel of 7 x 4-inch was offered at rather a low figure and was readily disposed of.

The timber trade at Glasgow is becoming fairly active once more, and good movements have occurred both from yards and from consignments recently landed at the quays. There seems to be a likelihood of a shortage of stocks before long. This, together with the probably increase in values resulting from high freight rates is resulting in a tendency on the part of merchants to increase their stocks. Hardwood stocks have been decreasing and will probably be pretty well exhausted before any new arrivals appear.

## United States

Unfavorable weather during the last month or more has been rather general throughout the United States but in spite of it the lumber trade has been fairly well up to the average. The number of enquiries and actual orders which have been received during the early part of February have been quite encouraging and would seem to indicate an active trade when the spring season opens. At Chicago, the receipts of lumber during the week ending January 27th amounted to 26,903,000 feet against 32,629,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1911.

Chicago—A renewal of activity is noticeable in the northern pine trade as the enquiries for spring supplies commence to come in. The general opinion prevails that the demand will be a little too strong for the available stocks. The high grades of northern pine are selling better than the coarse grades. There is a fair demand for shop lumber and better and also for pattern stock. Satisfaction is general in connection with the hardwood trade and conditions are considered very promising. There has been a continuing active demand for stocks from various industries since the beginning of last autumn. The demand for red oak continues the most important feature of the market. Dry stocks are scarce. Prices are steady. There is a fair supply of quartered white oak and prices are considered satisfactory. The demand for birch is increasing and prices are firm. A scarcity is noticed of rock and soft elm and the demand is active. There is a better enquiry for maple. The trade in hemlock has fallen off a little during the cold weather. It is generally believed that the spring trade will be active and that prices will be a little better than they are at present. Enquiries for southern pine are increasing and in frequent cases are resulting in orders. The strength in the demand for car material continues and the same applies to timber. Prices at present are firm and it is not considered improbable that before long they will advance slightly. The trade in shingles is rather quiet. Prices are quite unsatisfactory, clears selling at \$2.97 and stars at \$2.54, Chicago basis. White cedar shingles are steady in price but the demand is dull. Stocks of lath are light and prices are strong. The cooperage trade continues fairly firm but not much confidence is expressed in regard to the immediate future.

Buffalo—Building operations are light and accordingly there is not much demand for northern pine at present. The lower grades are however doing fairly well, and better prices are being secured. It is thought that the improvement will continue. Box manufacturers are looking for higher prices. An improvement is noticed in the hardwood trade at several of the yards. The lower grades in most hardwoods are firm with an improved demand, this applying to oak, maple, birch and chestnut. More frequent sales are reported of such woods as walnut, basswood and hickory. The quietness prevailing in the building trade has affected the demand for hemlock, but the market has a fairly good tone and the lull is considered as only temporary. Building operations this spring are expected to be extensive and dealers look for prices to continue firm, as stocks



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SARNIA, ONTARIO

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.  
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Gen'l. Mgr.  
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

are rather light. Prices of North Carolina pine are firm, as a result largely of the curtailed output caused by the severe weather at producing points. Several of the important grades are selling at better prices than they were a short time ago. The local demand is fair. Similar conditions apply to southern pine. The market for shingles and lath is quiet. When the weather moderates, a better demand is expected. Stocks are only moderate and prices are steady.

North Tonawanda—Northern pine dealers are looking for considerable improvement in trade conditions in the spring. An increase in the quality of business is looked for and better prices are expected as soon as the weather improves.

Bay City and Saginaw—The trade in northern pine is fair, considering the severity of the weather. Stocks of the lower grades of white pine are low and prices are firm. The movement of the upper grades of white pine is slow but not unusually so for this time of the year. Contracts are now being made with Georgian Bay operators for next season's delivery, but no reports have yet been made as to prices. It is not believed that there will be any reduction however in the prices for the higher grades. The continuing good demand indicates also that the lower grades will remain active and strong. This is accounted for largely by the improvement which has taken place in the box trade.

## Market Correspondence

### St. John Valley Trade Report

Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 6.—There is little if any change in prices asked for saw mill products in the local markets during the past month, and little demand at this season. The increased demand for lath and shingles in the United States markets has served to stimulate that industry here, and a number of small mills, especially on the upper St. John, are now engaged in their manufacture.

The Van Buren Lumber Company mill at Van Buren, Me., is now running eight shingle machines night and day, securing its stock from privately owned lands in New Brunswick.

The Fraser Lumber Company's mill at Plaster Rock, N.B., will re-open this month, sawing spruce, hauling their stock by rail to the mill from their lands lying along the National Transcontinental Railway, and they plan to get enough lumber in this way to keep their mill running until their drives are brought in.

It is expected that the transfer of the saw mills and extensive lumber lands of the Gibson Company, to the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, will be completed this month. This company have also purchased the Partington pulp mill at St. John.

Logging is progressing favorably, there being sufficient snow on the lower St. John to make good hauling, and not too much on the headwaters to interfere seriously with the work of moving logs. Though cutting is practically finished and several crews have browed their season's cut and moved out.

### Ottawa Valley Logging Operations Impeded

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley are unanimously grateful for the recent moderation of the winter weather. Never was a January so severe as this year's, within the memory of those who have kept account of such things for many years. From the first of January until after February had started, the mercury seldom stood as high as zero, while for most of the time the temperature was almost unendurable.

As a result of this protracted spell of unprecedentedly severe weather, the logging operations of the Ottawa Valley were very seriously restricted. The cold was unendurable, both for horses and men. For many days it was all the shantymen could do to keep themselves warm enough in their shacks, while work in the open was out of the question.

"Our operations have been very much restricted on account of this severe spell," reports Mr. C. Jackson Booth, manager of the Booth mills, the largest in Ontario. "It was as cold as fifty below zero in some places, and the severity was so continuous that it was hard on both men and horses. We had about four hundred of our teams ready for the logging operations, but they could do little for many days."

The question now being much discussed is, can the shantymen catch up, even with favorable weather for the balance of the winter? Upon this question there is some divergence of opinion. The early part of the winter, it will be recalled, was not satisfactory to lumbermen. Until well on in December the weather was too mild and open to allow the usual progress with the season's work to be made. For many weeks there were no roads fit for sleighing. For-

tunately a good snowfall obviated that difficulty, and a fairly cold spell would have suited everyone. But from one extreme to the other dropped the mercury, an unprecedented cold succeeding the mild forepart of winter.

"We are rushing things, now that the weather will permit," is the report of the more important lumber firms. Some think that the shantymen will be able to overtake the work they should have had done by now. Others are doubtful, but in any case the remainder of the winter must provide a good deal of favorable weather to allow the neglected logging to be fully done. One satisfactory feature is that the roads are in ideal condition.

In the local lumber situation there are no changes to report. These are off days with both buyers and sellers. The stocktaking of last year's business and the winding up of all the unfinished odds and ends combine to make this season a quiet one. Lumber merchants are chiefly concerned to see whether the thousands of shantymen in the Ottawa Valley have as good a winter showing to their credit as normally, for restricted logging of course means a restricted production in the coming season. The consensus of opinion is that the total cut of the year 1912 will exceed last year's, although the weather may still intervene to make that impossible.

Prices remain unchanged. The hopeful trend in the market noted at the beginning of the year is still in evidence. There is a general expectation of better trade with the United States than during the past unsettled season.

Some of the local companies are planning additions for next season's operations. The Gilmour and Hughson mills of Hull are being improved and somewhat increased in capacity.

### Encouraging Prospects at Montreal

Montreal, Feb. 10.—Although of course the volume of business passing is not very large, it is sufficient to encourage the belief that when building commences in earnest the demand will be on an extensive scale. Owing to the comparatively mild season construction has not wholly ceased and on this account local buying is more brisk than is usually the case in the winter. As one lumberman put it, "We have had a better January than for some years, and we look forward to a really good season."

Stocks are firmly held, and in certain lines it is difficult to pick up goods, while prices exhibit a tendency to move upwards. Common descriptions are in fairly good request and in hardwoods chestnut and oak are better. Birch is also being well bought. Wholesalers report there is no reason to complain, and that they are doing a fair trade, with inquiries more numerous than at this time last year.

The Lumber section of the Montreal Board of Trade has had under consideration certain charges made by the railway companies for switching and other services. The members of the section desire to secure the same privileges with respect to the shipment of car loads of lumber to Montreal as are now extended to grain shipments, namely, the right to bill cars to Outremont for orders to be forwarded to any other Montreal terminal without extra charge for the Montreal route. At present, grain merchants can ship their cars to the Outremont yard, just outside Montreal, to await orders for the grain to be delivered to any other city terminal, but in the case of lumber extra charges are made, and lumbermen feel that they are entitled to the same conditions as those under which the grain business is carried on.

Mr. Judson F. Clark, of Clark & Lyford, forest engineers, Vancouver, B.C., has been on a visit to Ottawa and Montreal. He has now returned to Vancouver.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Lumber Company all the officers were re-elected.

### Activity Among New Brunswick Mills

A manufacturer in Carleton County, N.B., writing to the Canada Lumberman under date of January 30th, reports as follows: "This has been a quiet winter in the lumber business in this section. There was very little freezing during the month of December, consequently the brooks and low grounds were not favorable for 'yarding' very many logs. But the month of January has been cold enough to overcome the greater part of those difficulties, with the result that logging operations are now quite general, and while the amount of logs cut will not equal in volume the output of last year, yet a considerable quantity will be landed for manufacturing purposes. The prices being paid for logs at the different mills are about the same as last season, and the millmen are hopeful that market prices will be maintained, and a profitable season be insured them. This should be the case with the winter mills, as the expense of operating is necessarily greater in cold weather.

"Railway ties are in good demand at remunerative prices, and

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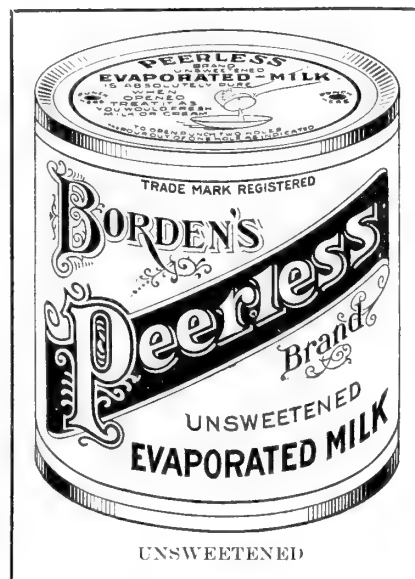


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considerable activity is being displayed in certain sections, relative to the production of this important lumbering adjunct.

"J. A. Hayden's new steam mill has been running all winter, Mr. Hayden had a supply of about a million feet of logs on the banks of the Meduxnakeag River, that he is now manufacturing.

Messrs. Murchie & McElroy are getting in a good stock of logs, and will soon start sawing.

"Billings & Fleming of Debec, N.B., are getting in a pretty fair lot of logs, and have purchased considerable quantities yet to be landed. They are also laying in quite a lot of smaller material, to supply their stave and heading machinery, in anticipation of a greater demand for that class of goods in the near future.

"The Smith Lumber Co., Ltd., on the Meduxnakeag are as usual busily engaged in their lumbering operations.

"We believe the time is fast approaching when the hardwoods of New Brunswick will receive more attention, and will command a price in the outside market that will be remunerative to both manufacturer and dealer. There are considerable tracts of land covered with good quality hardwoods, and when these are properly advertised, and suitably equipped machinery placed to manufacture them to the best advantage, they will prove a source of revenue to the people of this province, that should be very gratifying from an industrial and financial standpoint."

### Activity Prevails in Restigouche Camps

During the past season the Restigouche Boom Co. of New Brunswick, received from the stream driving operations 110,000,000 feet of logs, which were distributed to the several lumber and shingle concerns at and near Campbellton and Dalhousie.

In addition to the logs floated down to the booms, a large quantity (amount not yet estimated) was brought in from the logging stations by the International Railroad, and the result is that more sawing was done in 1911 than in any preceding year.

There were increased shipments of laths, shingles, and pulp wood during 1911; but there was generally a dull market everywhere for boards and deals, of which larger stocks than usual are held over for future shipment. The total value of exports from this district to the United States in 1911 was \$994,660, an increase of \$28,632 over 1910.

It is estimated that the lumbering industries of Campbellton are employing fully 2,000 men at their logging camps this winter. Using that estimate as a basis of calculation, the whole number of men employed at the scenes of the logging operations throughout the district is not less than 15,000. At their winter camps they are as well provided with the best food supplies obtainable as any laborers anywhere. Mess pork, corned beef, frozen fresh fish, western dressed beef, fresh pork and mutton; potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots; tinned vegetables—tomatoes, peas, beans, and corn; condensed milk, soups, pickles, coffee, tea, sugar, Barbados molasses, etc., are principal items of their camp supply. They live well and comfortably, and their health and welfare are safeguarded as completely as possible. Few casualties or deaths occur among them while so employed.

### Splendid Logs Coming from North Shore Camps

Thessalon, Feb. 9th. The weather on the North Shore has been the very finest. The month of January was the coldest on record. Forty-eight below zero was registered, but it is the weather the lumberman wants for the woods. The logs are being hauled very fast and should the weather hold out as in the past month, the camps

will break up early in March. There will be some fine stocks of logs taken out this winter. Notable among these will be the Thessalon Lumber Company's logs and the Eddy Brothers' and Company's logs. The Waldie Brothers have the finest stock of logs that ever came off the limits.

The writer was recently in Moore and McDonald's camps. The way the logs are being hauled there is astonishing. Twelve foot bunks, corner binds and hauling teams with 130 logs on a load are common every day occurrences. The logs are loaded with loading machines and no time is lost on the return of the teams to the woods where the loads are put on. The roads are all ice and you could go to the bank on skates. The horses go along with these great loads behind them as though they were not hauling anything.

At the present time a large number of engineers are surveying the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway. Should this road be built, it will run through the finest timber in Algoma. Reports are current that some of the large lumber operators are interested in the project. If this is the case it ought to be a success. Algoma.

### Expects an Even Better Hardwood Year

Montreal, January 27th, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

We found the season of 1911 a good one for hardwood, which constituted the greater part of our production, and prices we obtained for birch were better than 1910 prices. The prices we got for our other lots of hardwood, which were small, ruled about the same as in 1910.

We were unfortunate in losing our Calumet mill by fire in July, 1911. Our output at this mill was largely spruce, and this was entirely destroyed. The market for spruce, however, did not promise well. The prices we obtained for clapboards averaged pretty much the same during both years.

We expect an even better year for hardwood during 1912, and expect better prices for our shingles and clapboards.

Yours truly,

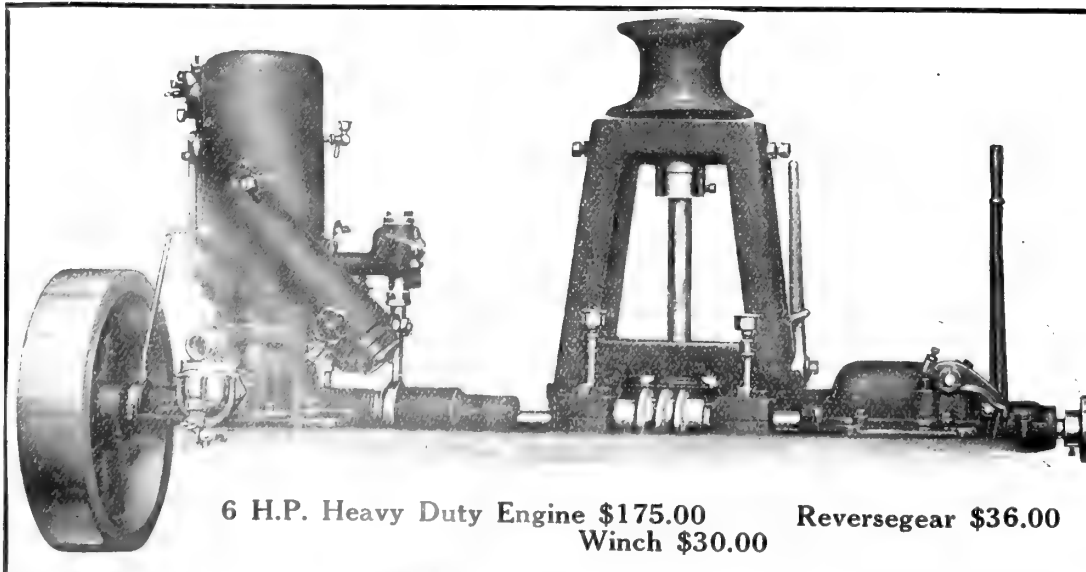
THE RIORDON PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.  
T. J. Stevenson, Manager of Sales.

### Steady Markets at Boston

Shephard & Morse, Boston, Mass., report under date of Feb. 6th as follows:—"We do not think there has been very much change in the price of lumber, unless it is on New Brunswick cedar shingles. Extras seem to be selling for \$3.60, and clears \$3.35. Second clears have not changed much. Red cedar shingles have been selling as low as \$3.40, and \$3.80 for the very best 16 in. We think Vermont spruce boards are worth \$22.50 to \$23, 1 x 2 Vermont furring \$19 to \$20, 1½-in. spruce laths \$4, and 1½-in. at \$3.50.

### B. C.'s Off Shore Lumber Trade

The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company has issued a return of lumber shipped to off-shore points during 1911 and this shows that a total of 30,805,113 feet, valued at \$457,732, were shipped from Hastings mill during 1911 as compared with 34,677,385 feet, valued at \$472,200 shipped during 1910. The number of vessels loaded in 1911 was 21, as compared with 23 in 1910, and a noticeable feature is the few sailing ships. In 1910 out of the 23 vessels loaded 19 were sailing craft while in 1911 only seven were windjammers. Australia still continues to be British Columbia's best customer for lumber, as in preceding years, and last year she took 18,329,724 feet, nearly twice as much as in 1910. The United Kingdom and continent took 6,447,942 feet, which is an increase of over two million feet. The Fiji Islands ordered 2,521,670 feet, Japan and China 1,890,000 feet, South Africa 1,358,249 feet, Mexico 163,022 feet, and New Zealand 94,120 feet.



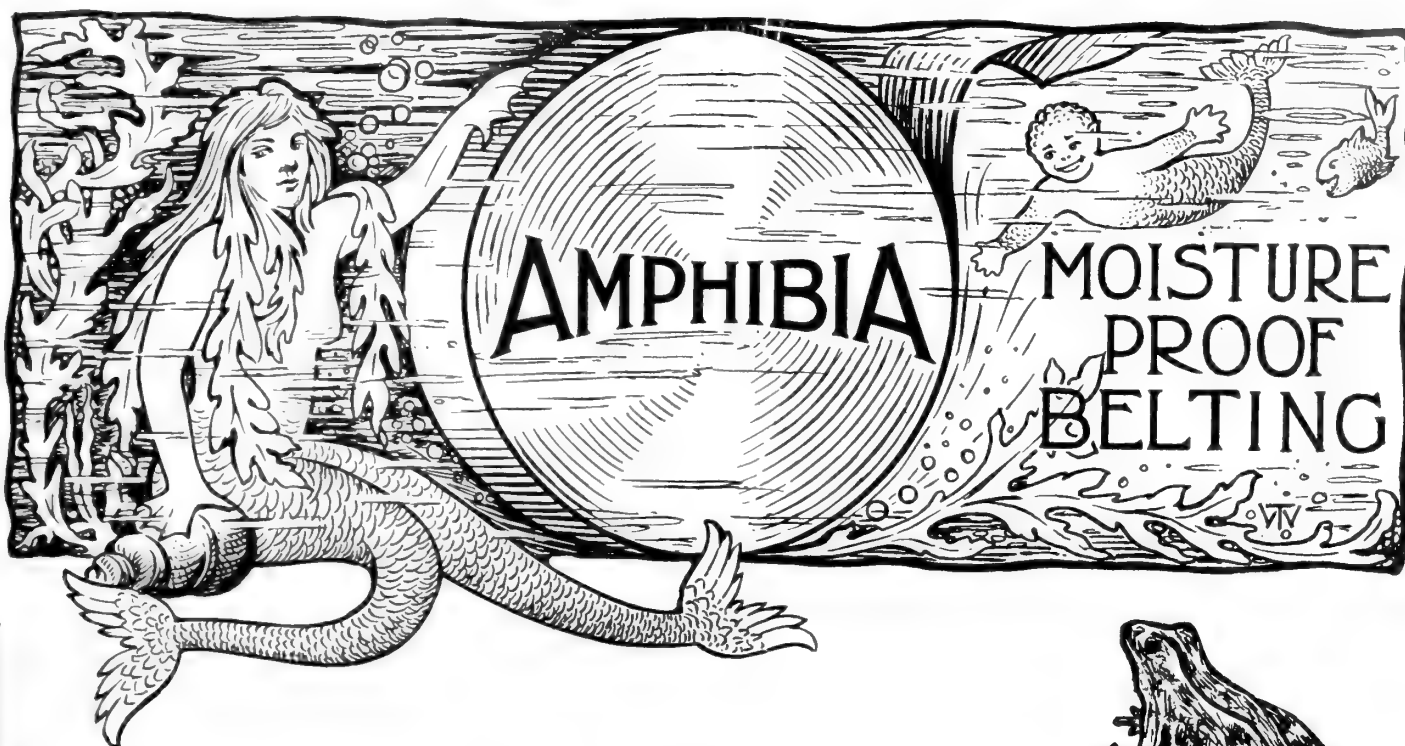
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will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

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LYFORD**  
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## EDGINGS

## Ontario

R. Truax & Son, Walkerville, Ont., are preparing plans for the erection of a planing mill during the spring.

A new paper and pulp mill is being projected at Thorold, Ont., which is to employ 150 men. Mr. James Battle is trustee for the company.

The sawmill belonging to Campbell and Pinkerton, Pinkerton, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. A new and larger mill will be erected in the spring requiring complete new equipment.

The St. Mary's Wood Specialty Company, Limited, N. M. Currie, manager, St. Mary's, Ont., are in the market for a right hand sawmill, log jack, 60 to 75 h.p. engine, and an 80 h.p. boiler.

Canada Timber and Lands Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000 to carry on business as lumbermen, to operate timber limits, saw mills, &c., with head office at Toronto, Ont. The incorporators are L. A. Hamilton, A. R. Davis and E. Stewart, all of Toronto.

The Arnprior Box Company Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 to manufacture and deal in wood pulp, fibre board, paper boxes and other wood pulp and paper products, the head office is to be at Arnprior and the provisional directors are G. F. Macnab, W. A. Whyte and Neil Campbell, all of Arnprior.

R. Lockhart & Company, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on business as lumberers, timber merchants, saw and planing millers, timber growers, &c., with head office at Fort Frances, Ont. The Provisional directors are A. G. Seaman and W. F. Langworthy of Port Arthur and R. Lockhart of Fort Frances.

The Knight Manufacturing and Lumber Company Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 to carry on business as a general lumber company, dealers in stone, brick and other building supplies, &c., with head office at Meaford, Ont. The provisional directors are F. A. Knight, G. T. Knight, and Hugh C. Knight, all of Meaford.

The town of Parry Sound, Ont., will vote on February 18th upon a by-law to loan \$25,000 without interest to the Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Company, to grant them a bonus by way of gift of \$25,000, to convey to them a free site and to grant other concessions, in return for the erection and operation of a charcoal iron furnace plant in the town.

Representatives of the lumber trade waited upon Hon. W. J. Hanna and Dr. McCullough, Chief Health Officer for Ontario recently, with a request that in order to protect the lumbermen of the province from an epidemic of typhoid, which has been claiming many victims in the isolated sections, the Provincial Board of Health furnish the medical men who look after the lumber camps in Northern Ontario with typhoid vaccine. The delegation was promised that their recommendations should have full consideration.

The Dominion Government estimates for expenditures for the coming year include an outlay of \$200,000 for storage dams on the upper Ottawa River. These improvements are eagerly desired by lumber manufacturers and paper and pulp makers, both as a regulator of power supply, and as an assistance to the driving of logs. The conservation works on the upper Ottawa have been retarded owing to one of the contractors giving up the building of the Temiskaming Dam after he had undertaken it. The contractor reported that he had met with conditions beyond his control, and a settlement for the portion of the work completed is under negotiation with the government.

More amicable relations seem to be developing between the town of Fort Frances, Ont., and Mr. E. W. Backus, in connection with the proposal for the erection of a paper mill by the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company. An agreement has been reached that the company be permitted to expropriate certain land, if it cannot be purchased. Mr. Backus states that, if the town does not enter any objection to a bill for expropriating the land, the company will begin at once upon the erection of a 50-ton paper mill and will complete the erection of the pulp mill. He also asks that the town settle upon a flat rate of taxation for the company and that the embargo on putting in the grinders be raised.

Under the name of The Ontario Salvage Company a number of Ontario lumber merchants have made application for a charter permitting them to raise and offer for sale sunken and stray logs. The special sphere of operation of the company, the capitalization, or the directorate of which has not yet been disclosed, will be the Georgian Bay district, mainly in the line of the boom traffic from the upper end of the bay to Point au Baril. In case logs other than those owned by members of the company are raised, they will be returned to the company claiming them within thirty days of raising, provided that the ownership can be fully proved. The company in addition promises to keep the boat channels open and to remove stray logs from the usual steamer channels.

## Eastern Canada

Jos. A. Likely, Limited, St. John, N.B., have been incorporated to carry on business as lumber dealers.

The Smith Lumber Company, Woodstock, N.B., are reported to have dissolved partnership, Mr. A. W. Hay retiring.

The office of the Dalhousie Lumber Company, Dalhousie, N.B., was recently damaged by fire. The flames were confined to the upper storey.

It is reported that the Bathurst Lumber Company, Bathurst, N.B., have acquired the property of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company and will commence the construction of a pulp and paper mill.

The Board of Health of the Province of New Brunswick, at a meeting held recently at Fredericton, decided to ask the government to send an official



to enquire into the causes of the sudden and mysterious deaths of lumber jacks in some of the Miramichi camps.

Messrs. H. Elderkin & Company, Port Greville, N.S., report that they expect to build a woodworking factory this spring for the manufacture of hardwood spindles, broom handles, chair bottoms, etc.

The Dressing Lumber Company, Cedar Hall, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, to conduct a saw and shingle mill and general lumber business. The incorporators are: I. W. Ayer, Bangor, Maine; J. H. Adams, Metapedia; A. Leofred, Quebec; F. Lavallee, St. Jean Portjoli and others.

A Halifax despatch reports that the general store and lumber business of The Alfred Dickie Lumber Company, Limited, Lower Stewiacke, N.S., is advertised for sale, and also that the general store and lumber business of The Musquodoboit Lumber Company, Limited, Musquodoboit Harbor, N.S., is advertised for sale.

The planing mill of Shearer, Brown & Wills, Montreal, has been destroyed by fire. It was a four-storey structure, about 100 feet long and fifty feet wide, and contained a large quantity of lumber and machinery. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the sash and door factory, saving the dry kilns, molding sheds, stables, sawmill, power house and office building of the company.

A Montreal despatch states that, with a view to obviating the difficulty which the big publishing houses of the United States will experience in obtaining their supply of paper, when their present contracts with the Canadian manufacturers expire, it is reported that a \$30,000,000 merger of Canadian pulp and paper companies is in process of formation, backed by British and Canadian capitalists.

The South Shore Power & Paper Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 to carry on a lumber, timber and pulpwood business in all its branches and also to develop water powers, maintain and construct canals, reservoirs, docks, etc., the head office of the company to be in the city of Montreal. The incorporators include R. Chenevert, H. L. Mitchell and P. Gregory, all of Montreal.

### Western Canada

The Riverside Lumber Company, Calgary, Alberta, intend to erect a shed and stores, at Calgary, at a cost of about \$1,500.

The Colwell Lumber Company's office and yards at Zealandia, Sask., were recently destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 and the insurance amounted to \$11,000.

The Okanagan Falls Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with capital of \$25,000 to carry on business as general timber and lumber dealers, sawmill proprietors, etc., with head office at Okanagan Falls, B.C.

The Graham Island Coal and Timber Syndicate Limited, has secured an extra provincial license to carry on business in the province of British Columbia with head office for the province at 815 Bower Building, Vancouver.

The Brooks-McKenzie Lumber Company, Limited, have been incorporated with capital of \$25,000 to carry on business as sawmill proprietors, timber merchants and lumbermen in all its branches, with head office at Penticton, B.C.

A. A. Guy, 920 Eleventh Avenue West, Calgary, Alta, has applied for a permit to erect a sash and door factory to cost \$7,000. The building is to be two storeys, 54 x 80 feet, frame construction. About \$5,000 will be spent upon woodworking machinery.

Western Vancouver Lumber Company Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of £400,000 sterling to carry on business as lumber operators, timber merchants, loggers, saw mill proprietors, &c., with head office at Victoria, B.C. The incorporators are C. T. Dupont, G. H. Robertson, and A. E. Robertson, all of Victoria.

The Ritchie-Shelton Lumber Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 to operate mills for the manufacture of lumber, shingles and timber products, to deal in timber lands and to carry on a general lumber, timber and logging business in all its branches. The head office is at Vancouver, and A. M. Whiteside is solicitor.

The Hardwood Syndicate, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia with headquarters at Vancouver, with the following among its numerous privileges: "To acquire wholly or partly and from time to time the property and benefit of a hardwood concession in the Philippine Islands, and for the purpose aforesaid to fit out and finance an expedition or expeditions."

The City Council of Nelson, B.C., has passed an agreement with the Western Box and Shingle Mills, Ltd., which will open a large factory in a few weeks. The factory is fitted with the most modern machinery and will manufacture a thousand boxes and fifty thousand shingles per day at the commencement, with probability that the output will be largely increased. Over two and a half million feet of cedar logs will be used this summer, and special attention will be given to fruit boxes for the shipment of the Kootenay fruit crop.

### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce and stating the number of the enquiry.

44. **Walnut wood.**—A Birmingham merchant is desirous of importing Canadian walnut wood.

54. **Process for utilizing sawdust.**—A Welsh firm interested in a process for utilizing sawdust are desirous of getting into touch with Canadian lumber manufacturers.

91. **Lumber.**—A large firm of commission merchants in Havana is anxious to correspond with Canadian exporters of lumber.

110. **Wood.**—A London firm having a demand for best three-ply pine or similar three-ply wood, asks for names of Canadian manufacturers.

133. **Planks.**—A Bristol firm would be glad to purchase parcels of hardwood planks from Halifax to Bristol.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE  
RED PINE  
SPRUCE**

**Enquiries solicited from the  
wholesale trade.**

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

**Ottawa**

**49 Metcalfe Street**

**Montreal**

**Canadian Express Bldg.**



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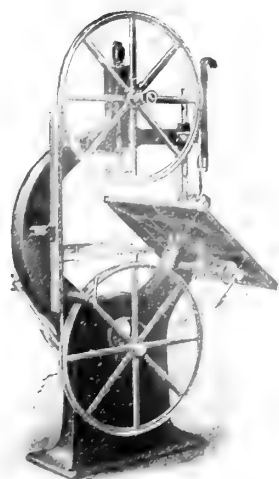
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# Silver's New Woodworking Machines

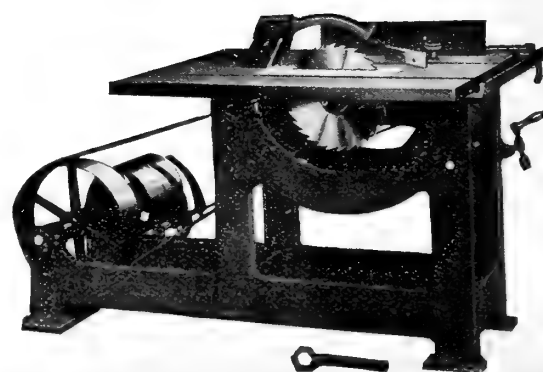
Saw Tables, Jointers, Swing Saws, Band Saws—tools of good, honest construction, newest improvements and conveniences; patterns fresh from the designers.

**JOINTERS**—8, 12, 16, 20, and 24-inch.  
**BAND SAWS**—20, (foot or belt power) 26, 32, and 36-inch.  
**SWING SAWS**—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot lengths  
**SAW TABLES**—Two Styles

Silver's machines are high pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in sizes and in prices too.

Post up on these tools. Ask for our 1911 catalogue and special prices at once.

**THE SILVER MFG. CO.**  
375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO.





## Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

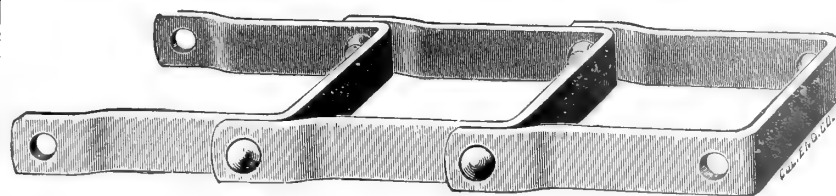
Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes

Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions

Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL

General Supply Company of Canada—Manitoba Agents



## JEFFREY DRAG CHAINS

FOR CONVEYERS

Designed for handling Saw Dust, Refuse, Shavings, etc. Made in malleable and steel.



Jeffrey Chains are made of very best material, perfectly welded and accurately pitched: thoroughly tested before shipment.

**Jeffrey Cable Wheels** are the only adjustable and flexible tooth wheels made. They relieve frictional wear on both the teeth and cable blocks, preventing blocks from binding on the teeth, insuring a smoothly running conveyor.

*Write for Catalogue 57-E. Conveying Machinery for Saw Mills, Pulp Mills and Woodworking Industries*

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PAT. No. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

**The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

BOX 848

Phone 1748

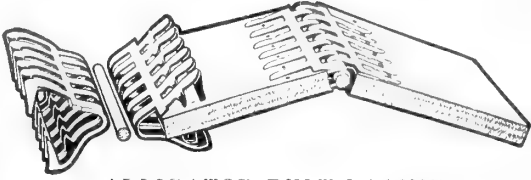
EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458

# "LIMESTONE" Wood Split Pulleys

The Strongest Wood Pulley Made. NAILED and GLUED



ALLIGATOR BELT LACING

Rush Orders Promptly Filled

We carry the largest stock of Wood Pulleys in the country.

Also Lunkenheimer Valves, Lubricating Oils  
and Greases, Packings, Hose, Paints, Etc.

Belting in stock 1-in. to 20-in. LARGE BELTS A SPECIALTY

**Crescent Oil Company, Hamilton, Ont.**

It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with  
our special

## Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old  
axles, or furnish new axles and  
wheels separately.

Price, quality and service con-  
sidered, we can save you time and  
money.

Further particulars on request.

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Plants at  
Midland, Ont.  
Fort William, Ont.

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Three Rivers, P.Q.

The

**Canada Iron Corporation**  
Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.



"John  
Bull"

*Larrigans*

**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made  
from and know they will stand all kinds  
of wet and rough usage when properly car-  
ed for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans  
and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—  
a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask  
for "John Bull."

**R. M. Beal Leather Co.**

LINDSAY, Ontario

Limited

# Boss Line Lumbering Tools

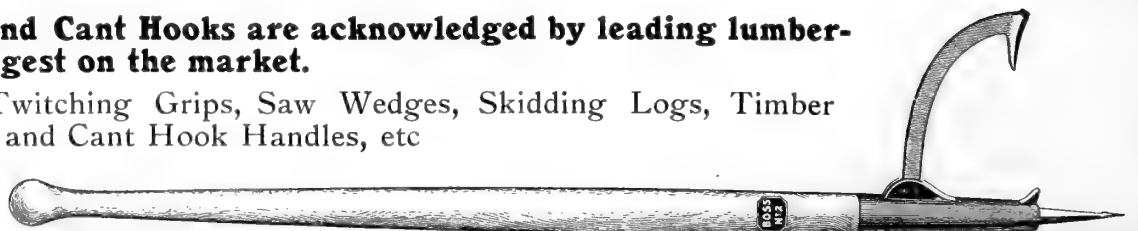
Manufactured by

**The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.**

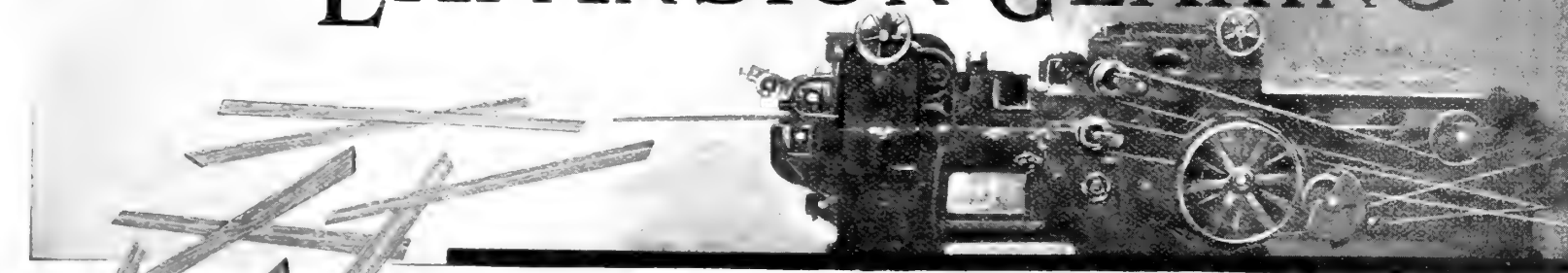
**Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumber-  
men to be the lightest and strongest on the market.**

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber  
Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted  
on application



# THE ELIMINATION OF EXPANSION GEARING



## Plain Facts, No. 3

Speaking of a system of feed on a Planer and Matcher, our attention was recently called to a statement of a contemporary concerning his machine as follows, "In no case does a gear on our machine receive and transmit the power through the teeth *except in the case of expansion gears.*"

Please note the *exception* in the above quotation.

If you are familiar with the No. 77 Planer and Matcher, you know that there are *no* expansion gears in *its* construction.

Do you know the purpose of expansion gears? Of course you do. They are an *excuse* for not being able to drive the rolls direct; and, like all excuses, they are weak. True, they have to be used on some classes of tools, as for instance, a timber sizer; but they are out of place on a 200-ft.-per-minute-Planer and Matcher.

There is a very good reason why our system of feed on the No. 77 is not copied just now,—it's patented.

We have photographs of the feed on the No. 77 with the covers left off, exposing all the gearing. We will send you a set of these pictures if you are interested in this important fact concerning the feed of a High Speed Planer and Matcher.

*Write us direct or our sales-office nearest you.*



## AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO

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# CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

### Car Lots

#### White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	40 00	42 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	17 00	
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	
1-in. dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	
Norway, c and cf 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Noiway, c and cf 1½-in.	35 00	36 00
Norway, c and cf 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls	14 00	15 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	

Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18		
18x18, and 20x20	34 50	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 00	
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
anh 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances:		
33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and		
2-in. Fir rough	47 10	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 50	
1½-in. No. 2 4 ft. lath	4 00	
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X-pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XXX-pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XXX-pine or cedar shingles	3 30	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	2 40	
XXX 6 butts to 2-in.	3 30	
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 52	
XXXXXX	3 75	
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50	
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

### Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	55 00	
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00	
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00	
Ash, brown, common and better	35 00	
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00	
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00	
Birch, No. 1, com. & better, 4/4	29 00	
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00	
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00	
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00	
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00	
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00	
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00	
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00	
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50	
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00	
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	28 00	
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00	
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00	
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00	
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00	
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4		
& 8/4	35 00	
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	51 00	
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00	
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00	
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00	
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00	
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts & 2nds	43 00	
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00	
Red oak, plain, 1sts & 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	00 00	
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4		
and 16/4	65 00	
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00	
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½		
and 2-in.	60 00	
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4		
and 16/4	70 00	
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00	
White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts		

and 2nds	87 00	
White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00	
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00	
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00	

## OTTAWA, ONT.

### Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$54 00	58 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	55 00
2-in.	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	33 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	48 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better, 12 ft. to		
16 ft.	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.	17 00	19 50
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r. & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	15 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 50	19 50
mill culls out, 1½-in.	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10", & up, 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1½"x7"-8-9" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1-in. rull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	12 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8-in. x 4-ft.	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 00	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

### White Pine—In the Raft

Square white pine, measured off, 30		
to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa wayney, 18-in. av-		
erage, according to lineal	80	85

### Oak—Michigan and Ohio

By the dram, according to average		
and quality	60	65

### Elm

By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 40 to 45 feet	73	77
By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 30 to 35 feet	55	60

### Ash

13 inches and up, according to aver-

age and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4

### Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

### Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	18 00	19 00
Oddments	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	16 00

### Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
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## SARNIA, ONT.

### Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00	
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	62 00	
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	65 00	
2 in. and up wide	68 00	

### Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	48 00	
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	60 00	
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	62 00	
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	48 00	
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	50 00	
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	42 00	
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00	

### No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00	
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00	
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00	
2 in., 8-in. and up wide	59 00	
2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide	75 00	
4 in., 8-in. and up wide	80 00	

### No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	31 00	
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00	
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00	
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	45 00	
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and		
up wide	60 00	65 00

### No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	23 00	
1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00	
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00	
2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up		
wide	43 00	48 00

### Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	22 00	
1-in. x 5-in.	25 00	
1-in. x 6 and 8-in.	26 00	
1-in. x 10-in.	28 00	
1-in. x 12-in.	33 00	
1-in. x 13-in. and up	33 00	
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00	

### No. 1 Barn

1 inch	33 00	42 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3-in.	40 00	
4 inch	42 00	

### No. 2 Barn

1 inch	30 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	31 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.		32 00

### No. 3 Barn

1 inch	23 00	26 00
1½, 1½, and 2-in.	25 00	30 00

### Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	26 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½ 2-in.	16 00	19 00

### Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in. ....	15 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2-in. ....	16 00
No. 2 .....	13 00

# DISSTON SAWS

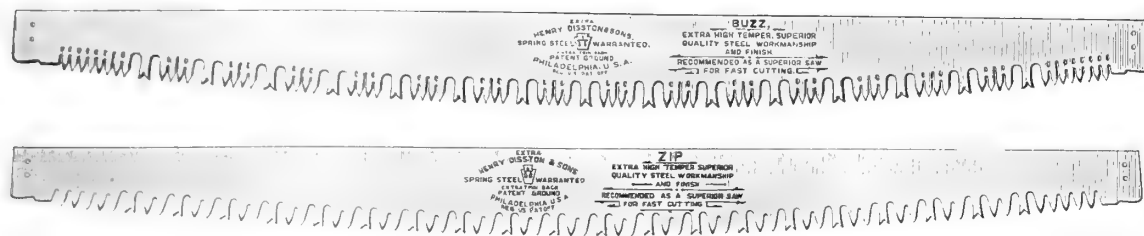
ARE THE **STANDARD** BY WHICH

THE MERITS OF ALL OTHERS ARE

## JUDGED

A SAW TO BE SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT must be made of a steel of such peculiar quality and texture that will "take" the hardening and tempering to the greatest degree, giving the highest temper, retaining the necessary toughness and elasticity which admits of the springing of the points of the teeth in the setting and at the same time being so hard that it will maintain the set and cutting edge the longest time. The blade must be ground an even thickness on the entire tooth edge, properly tapered to a thin back for clearance and the teeth of such shape as to enter into and cut—not tear—the wood.

### These are the Principles on which Disston Saws are Built



Having over Fifty-six years' experience making steel in our own works, producing a material especially adapted for saws; employing the most skilled Workmen; using exclusively Disston processes of hardening, tempering and grinding, and with Seventy-one years' experience in the manufacturing of saws, during which time no efforts or expense were spared to achieve and maintain THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY AND DESIGN, we are warranted in claiming.

**Disston Saws are Unequalled for Material, Workmanship and Efficiency**

**Disston Saws Run Easiest,  
Cut Fastest and Last Longest.**

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INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tools, Steel and File Works

**PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

CANADIAN WORKS:  
Fraser Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO

## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

No. 2 Cuts 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	37 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	51 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	35 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	33 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	27 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	24 00
Box 1 x 10	24 00
Box 1 x 12	26 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	31 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

White Ash			
1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	
1 1/4 to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	
2 1/2 to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	
Strips	22 00	24 00	
Common and culls	14 00	22 00	
Black and Brown			
1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	
Common good culls	14 00	20 00	
1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00	42 00	
1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up	30 00	32 00	
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00	
Elm			
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in and up	32 00	35 00	
Common and culls	15 00	17 00	
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	26 00	28 00	
Common and culls	10 00	17 00	
Maple			
1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00	
Common and culls	14 00	22 00	
1st and 2nd, soft	26 00	28 00	
Common and culls	14 00	22 00	

## BOSTON, MASS.

White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00	100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	70 00	72 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	45 00	45 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00	37 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	38 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	37 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	43 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	35 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	31 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	29 00	29 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under	24 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3x4 random lengths, 10 feet and up	20 00	21 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.		19 00
Vermont spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, 6 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
3/4-in. spruce laths		4 10
1 1/2-in. spruce laths		3 50

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$3 40	\$3 50
Clears		3 10
Second clears		2 50
Clear whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 75	4 00
Red Cedar Eureka, 18-in. butts to 2-in.		4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 3/4		4 75



The most economical all around loading machine is the old reliable

## McGIFFERT LOG LOADER

Made with either stationary or swing boom. It is also equipped with four-wheel, swivel trucks for use on light rail. These trucks always remain in horizontal position when raised and come back squarely to the track when lowered. Send for catalogue.

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318 Fisher Bldg  
C-113

BRANCHES  
NEW ORLEANS, LA  
421 Garondelet St.

SAVANNAH, GA.  
501 Germania Bk. Bldg

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Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

## DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS

have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

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Joseph Dixon Crucible Company  
Jersey City, U. S. A.

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Our Famous Lubricating Grease is a product that by common consent is admitted to save 50 per cent. in cost of Lubrication; fully 75 per cent. in cost of application. Continuous Lubrication, Economy, and Safety from Overheated Journals are the results of its use.

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## "MULE-HIDE" TOUGH, TIME-TRIED and TRUE

## SOLD WITH A TEN-YEAR IRON CLAD GUARANTEE

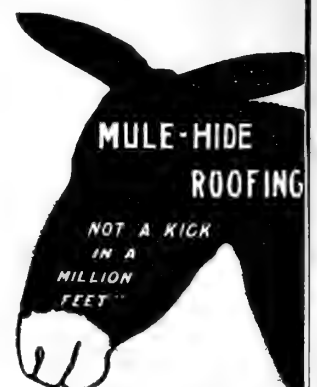
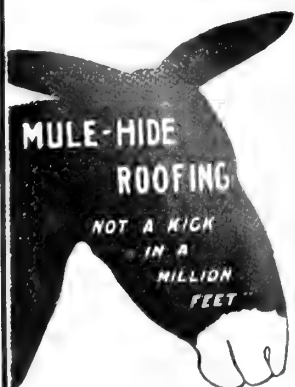
When we are prepared to back up every foot of Roofing sold you with such a guarantee, it surely is up to you, Mr. Lumber Dealer, to investigate. Dealers handling our Roofing find it most profitable, because it means a satisfied customer.

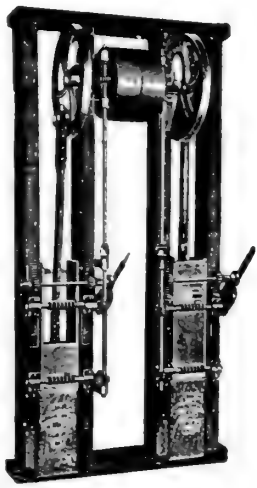
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The DOMINION ROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited, Toronto, Can.





## Excelsior Cutting Machinery

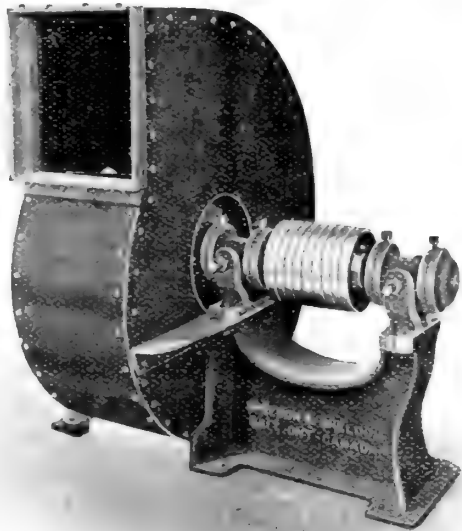
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**The Elmira Machinery  
and Transmission Co.**

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

## Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



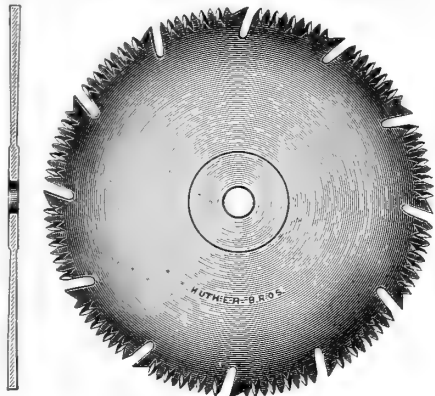
The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario**

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Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw

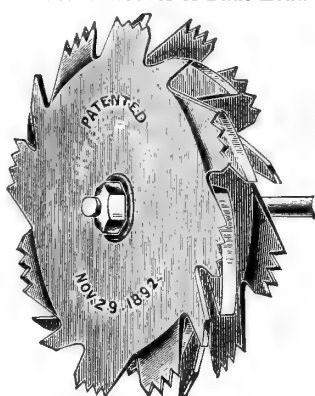
Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.  
**HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc.,**



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

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La Compagnie de Pulpe de Chicoutimi  
Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada,  
August 23rd, 1911.

Gentlemen:—

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After a careful examination of the maps and reports which were the result of your work on the two hundred odd square miles in question, we take pleasure in complimenting you on their accuracy, neatness and generally satisfactory character.

With best wishes for your success in the future,

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**GEORGE C. W. LOW,**

Manager Woodlands Department

Messrs. Appleton & Sewall,  
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We are **PRACTICAL FORESTERS**, make forest surveys, timber estimates, and abstracts, showing character and quantity of available timber, indicating the most approved methods of cutting each year, so that there shall be no unprofitable depletion, and appraise for present and future worth. Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will be of interest to you. Mailed upon request.

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**INCORPORATED**

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**Not altogether what we  
say but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,  
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**72** Aloxite Saw Gummers ready to go to the largest saw mill in the world—every wheel fast and clean cutting—every wheel made right—right shape and bevel—every wheel ready to grind without heating, drawing the temper or case hardening the saw teeth.

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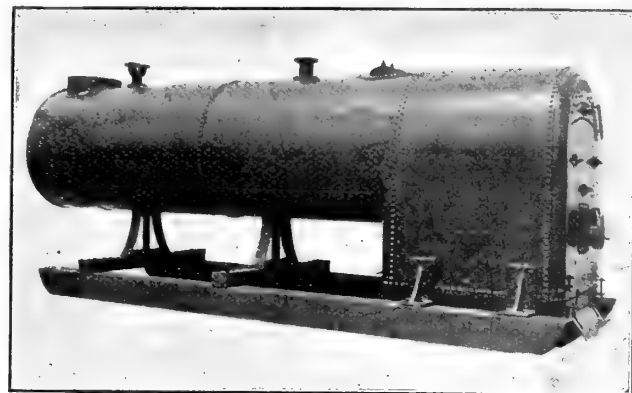
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Preparations for Horses are all  
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Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

### International Stock Food

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

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Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

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Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

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For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

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Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

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Cures while horses work or rest.

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Yellow Pine Timbers  
Short Leaf Finish  
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash  
Cypress  
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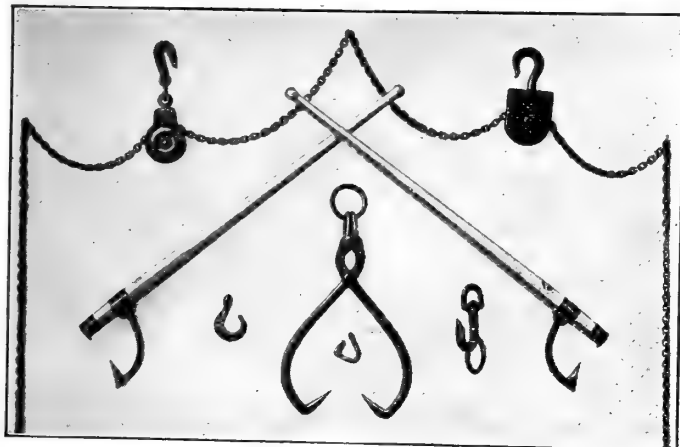
The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



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**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Branch at Winnipeg



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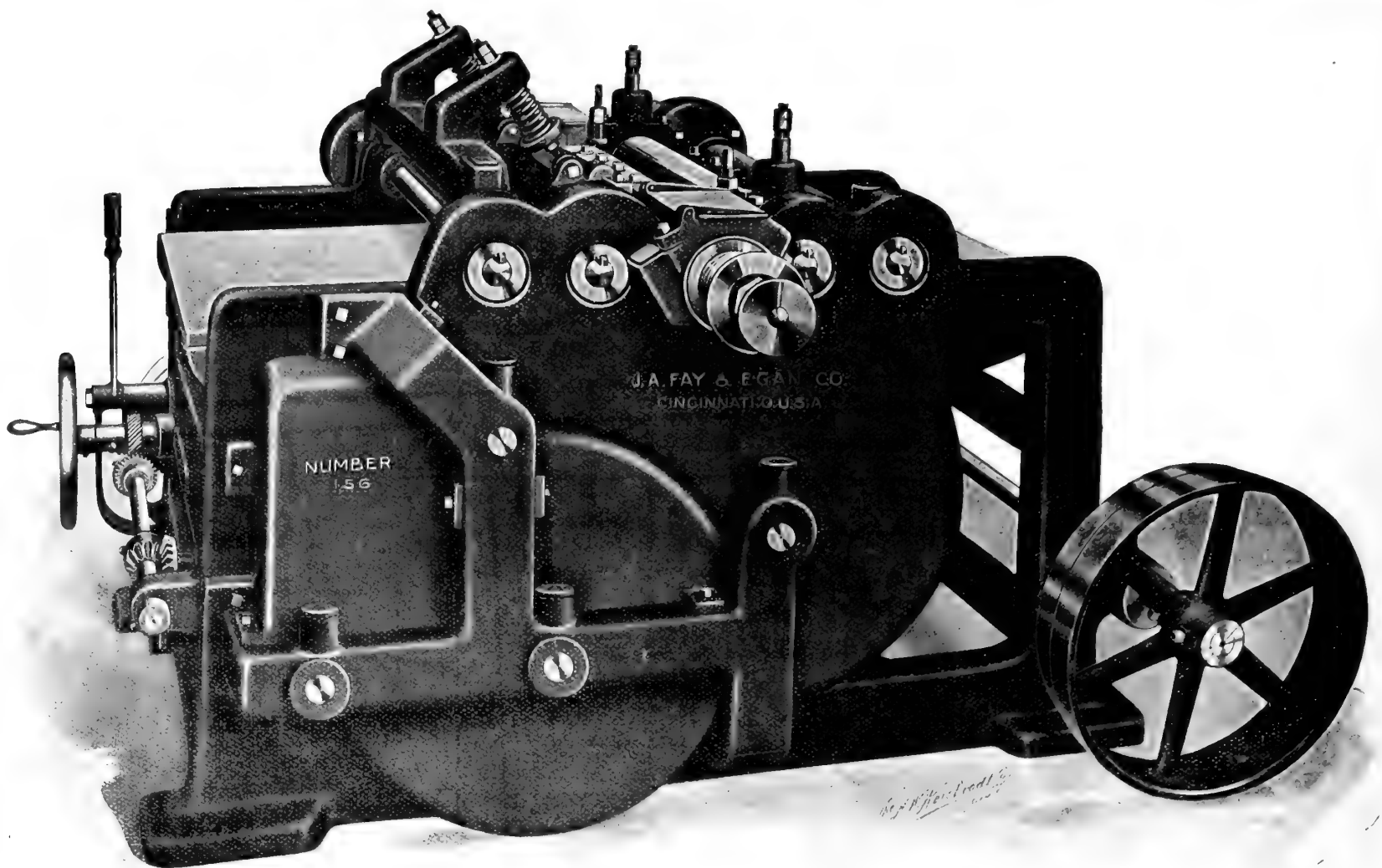
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## The Thomas Pink Co.

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Limited

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



## FAY & EGAN

# No. 156 Single Cylinder Smoothing Planer

Patented 10-10-05—10-23-06—12-4-06—3-28-11

The machine that stands for all that is best in the way of Single Cylinder Smoothing Planers—the machine you will eventually buy if you are interested in producing the highest class of work—at the lowest costs.

Just glance at the above engraving—have you ever seen a finer looking Surfacers?—it's built like a machine tool throughout. Notice particularly—there are no heavy weights, slow acting and cumbersome—in their place you find the Fay & Egan patented Spring Pressures—quick and positive in action, and furnishing an even pressure at all times, graduated according to the thickness of stock being worked.

A special Catalog of Single Cylinder Planers tells you a whole lot about the No. 156. Write for it and a sample of work done on the No. 156—The catalog and sample are free for the asking.

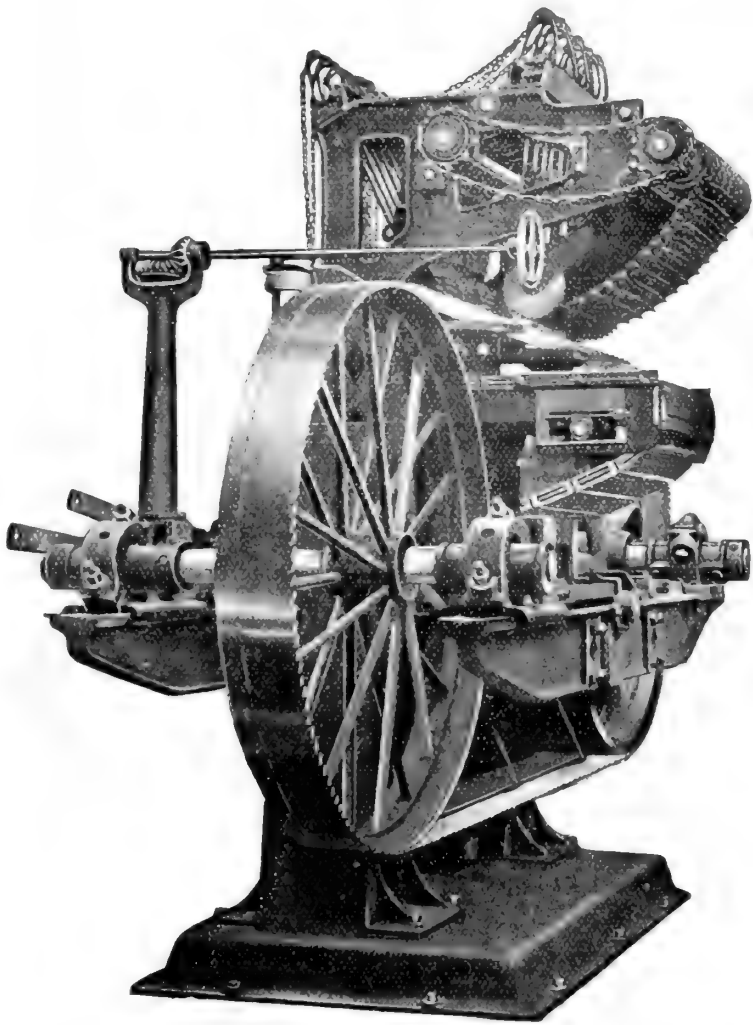
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# A Diamond Horizontal Resaw

Will

*Increase your Output  
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Better your Grade of Lumber*

LET US CONVINCE YOU THAT  
IT IS A REAL MONEY SAVER.

**IMPROVEMENTS HAVE MADE DIAMOND MACHINERY  
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We manufacture everything for the  
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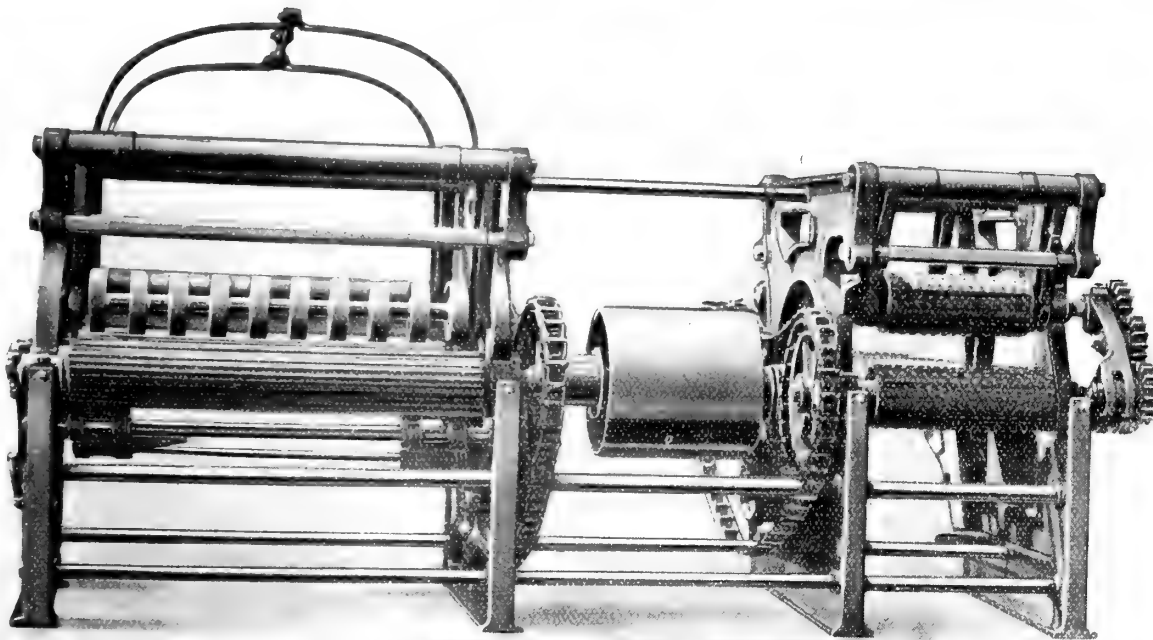
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# Combined Gang Circular and Edger



For cutting up stock  
from  $\frac{3}{4}$  4" to 8". Will  
easily increase the daily  
output from 20,000 to  
30,000 feet with only  
2 extra men, and will  
cut perfect lumber.

Made separate from  
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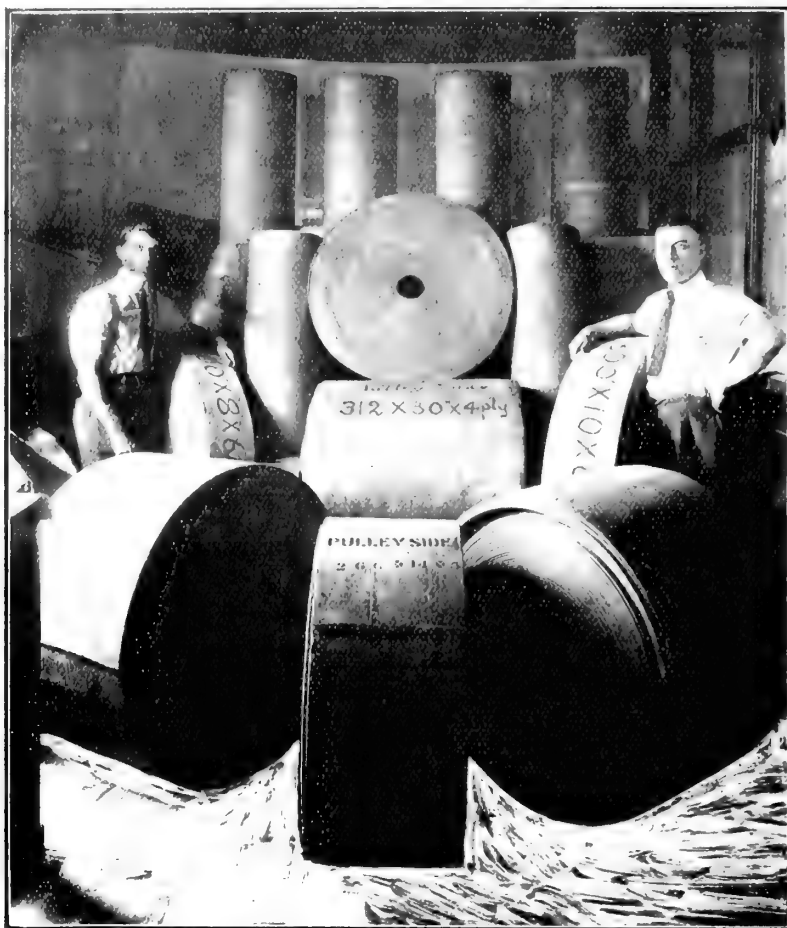
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**P. PAYETTE & COMPANY**

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A recent test made by the well-known Testing Engineers, Messrs. Kirkaldy & Sons, London, England, gave the following breaking strain:

6" x 4 ply broke at 13,000 lbs.

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Vi-Balata Belting is absolutely waterproof and is not in the least affected by extremes of temperature. Best possible results guaranteed.

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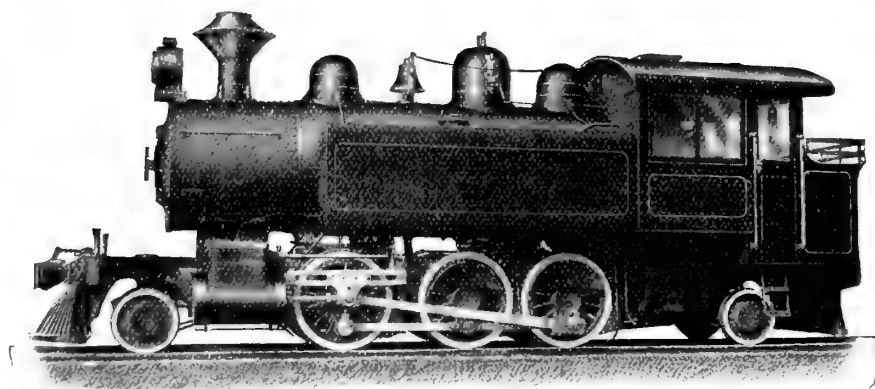
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Persistent specialization, careful testing of all materials and painstaking care in manufacturing have produced our standard locomotives for logging operations and switching around industrial plants.

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Our standard locomotives embody these features, combined with wide experience. To do yourself justice you should investigate them before purchasing.

Spare parts that are sure to fit are always on hand for prompt shipment.

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The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.



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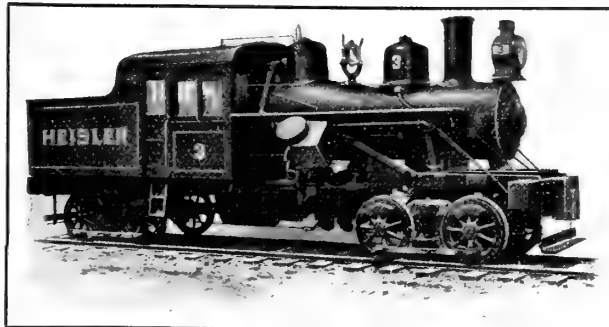
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We make shoepacks in any size or style from customer's order. Send for our price list

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Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

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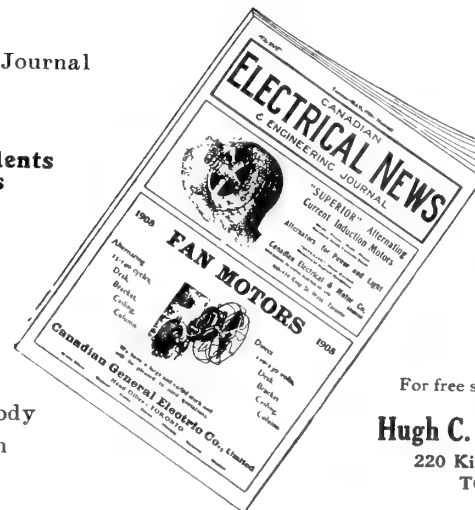
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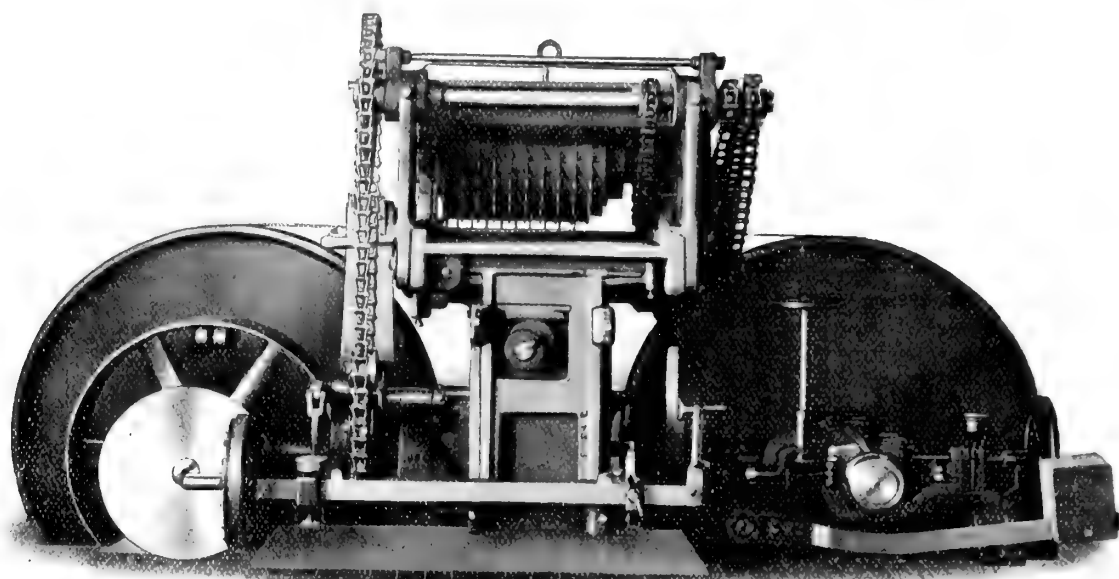
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Built in Two Sizes



These resaws are compactly built and are supported on the floor line so they do not need a special foundation.

Both upper and lower feed rolls are driven which gives a powerful and uniform feed.

We also manufacture **Hopper Feed, Box Board Resaws** and many other **Hopper Feed Machines** for box factories.

We solicit your inquiries.

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## Buy Guaranteed Chisel Tooth Saws

You need have no doubt about the quality when you buy

### SMITH'S CHISEL TOOTH SAWS



No. 2 1/2 Tooth

**NO. 2 1/2 TOOTH**—Designed for heavy feeds. Suitable for mills where independent steam feeds are employed, and also for edger saws.

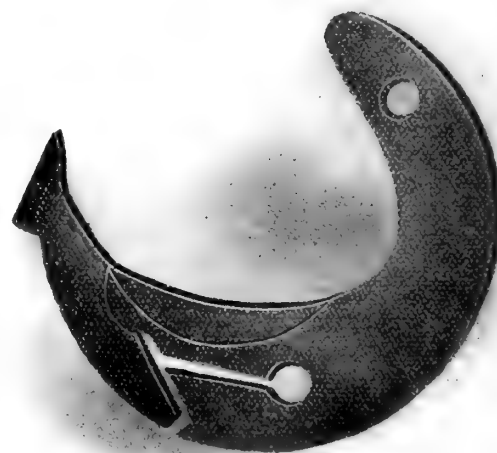
**NO. 3**—Principally for hardwoods. The best saw where both soft and hard woods are to be cut.

**NO. 4**—Specially recommended for British Columbia, and for cutting soft, pitchy lumber where more throat room is required.

Smith's inserted and solid Tooth Saws are specified by the Largest Canadian Manufacturers of Mill Machinery.

They are backed by a guarantee as to their durability and will stand up better than any saw made. The shanks are made from a special steel, and we use only the GENUINE "HOE" BITS which are uniform and perfectly true.

Made in several sizes but the following are specially recommended.



No. 3 Tooth

**R. H. Smith Company Limited** St. Catharines, Ontario

# Interchangeable Cutter Heads!

**Y**OU wouldn't cross-cut lumber with a rip saw, nor smooth off a fine piece of work with coarse sandpaper. Neither should you expect to do all kinds of work with a single variety of Cutter Head. It don't pay, either in satisfaction or results.

The Shimer System of Interchangeable Cutter Heads, with each tool made for a specific purpose, presents the ideal equipment for any machine wood-working establishment. Flooring Heads can be removed from the spindles and Double Ceiling, or Ship Lap, or Jointer Heads, etc., can be substituted in a few moments. No waiting to transform a "jack-of-all-trades" tool into an inferior Cutter Head. The experienced woodworker—the man who is after results, and gets them—gets his Heads made as he wants them and has them on hand ready for service, consequently he finishes a job while the other man is getting ready. The cost of the equipment is saved many times over in the course of a few months.

Shimer Cutter Heads stand the closest inspection. They are sold on the plan of letting the purchaser convince himself by actual tests in his own mill that they are all we claim for them.

This eliminates any risk on your part, so send us order to-day for any tools you can use.



The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Heads with Expansion, Figs. 627 and 628  
**FOR THE HIGH SPEED MATCHER**

These Heads have a chucking device which self-centers them on the spindle and grips firmly thereto when the device is drawn up, overcoming the objectionable set screw as a means of fastening the Head to the spindle. It is reliable and practically perfect in results.

The Bits carry a larger areal surface and the Bit chambers are of greater depth to compensate for the new acute angle given to the Bits for greater relief to the parts coming into contact with the lumber.

They are simple and strong throughout, have no delicate parts to break down or get out of order, and are safe and efficient tools for matching flooring, etc., at high speeds.

Price, net, for Flooring \$72.46 the set complete.

## MATCHER HEADS

Figs. 22 and 23 with concave bit seats, without Bits . . . . . \$24.31  
Figs. 202 and 203, with Expansion, \$2.60 extra, each Head having 4 bit seats.  
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8 . . . . . 10.40  
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8 . . . . . 11.44  
Bits for 2 inch Plank, the set of 8 . . . . . 13.04

## SHIP LAP HEADS

Figs. 38 and 39, 4 bit seats to each Head, price net . . . . . \$22.85  
Additional bit seats and bolts, only 65 cents extra each.  
Bits for jointing, 4 . . . . . 5.20  
Bits for Rabbeting, 4 . . . . . 6.76

## JOINTER HEADS

Figs. 54 and 55, 4 bit seats each . . . . . \$20.80  
Additional bit seats with bolts, only 65 cents each.  
Jointer Bits, 1½ in. wide, each . . . . . 1.30  
Jointer Bits, 2 in. wide, each . . . . . 1.56

## DOUBLE CEILING HEADS

These tools double the capacity of a matcher in working ceiling.  
Price, 2 Heads with 4 bit seats, each . . \$24.30  
Price, Bits extra, 8 . . . . . 16.64

## DOOR HEADS

Fig. 82, solid flange . . . . . \$10.75  
Fig. 84, with Expansion . . . . . 13.35  
Bits to work 1 in. to 1½ Doors (4) . . 7.25

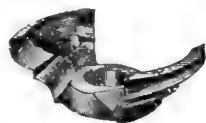
## DOOR COPE HEADS

Fig. 83, upper and lower copes to fit any tenoner (set 2 Heads) . . . . . \$12.90  
Bits extra, 4 . . . . . 5.72

## SASH HEADS

Fig. 86, solid flange . . . . . \$9.75  
Fig. 206, with Expansion . . . . . 12.35  
Bits extra to work 1 to 1½ in. Sash (2 Moulded Bits, \$4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits, \$2.86) . . . . . 7.16

## Don't Burn Your Moulding



Blackened edges so often found in hardwood Mouldings indicate the use of inferior tools, which friction and burn because of their failure to have proper clearance. The Shimer Reversible and Non-Reversible Cutters are made of the finest tool steel by experienced workmen. In design and construction they are superior to anything on the market. They cut well and retain their shape until worn out. Send us drawings or wood samples for estimates on special cutters. Many useful designs, with prices, are given in our catalogue.

## Interchangeable Matcher and Ship Lap Heads

A Cutter Head that is either a matcher or Ship-Lap Head, according to the kind of bits placed upon it. Each kind of bit has its seat on the head which thus does double duty. Works as well for Flooring as for Ship-Lap. A convenience and saving to the man who wishes one pair of heads to serve the purpose of two.

Price, set of two Heads complete with Matcher Bits, \$32.24; Ship-Lap Bits, extra, \$11.96.

## The Shimer Cutter Head for O. G. Batten and Siding

These heads are especially designed to work O. G. Batten or O. G. Siding, having three circular cutters in line of the cut, seated and firmly bolted to one side of the head flange.

We make them to suit any matcher or moulder. They turn out O. G. Battens as regularly as our matcher heads work tongue and groove flooring. Give measurements same as for flooring heads; or, if flooring heads are already in use on your machine, give their record numbers, and send a cross section of the batten—wood sample or drawing.

Price for each Cutter Head, without bits, \$9.75. O. G. Batten Bits to mould ¾ in. deep or less, net each \$2.08.

## The Shimer Cutter Head Jointing Machine

guarantees a more uniform action of the Cutters. With the use of files it joints the edge of the Bits to bring them within a common cutting radius, so that each knife edge does an equal share of the cutting. Its careful use will improve the quality of work done and enable the operator to increase machine feeds if desired. The machine is also made with tracking attachment for setting the Bits before jointing and it can be used as a filing stand for holding the Heads while being sharpened with a file. The stub-is ground to exact size of matcher spindles and all parts are carefully tooled, making the machine a very useful adjunct to the planing mill.

Price, \$39.00. With Tracking Attachment, \$45.50. Extra Files, per dozen, \$2.34 net.

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made from our Bedee Brand of Steel, for planing and surfacing lumber, are recommended by users as the best that can be procured. This special self-hardening steel under treatment is very dense in grain—strong and tenacious—well calculated to withstand the knots as well as the fibrous cross-grain which is characteristic of the lumber of some localities. They hold an edge from one to five days at a single sharpening, according to the class of lumber they are used upon.

We can furnish them in any length or thickness. Write us about your requirements.

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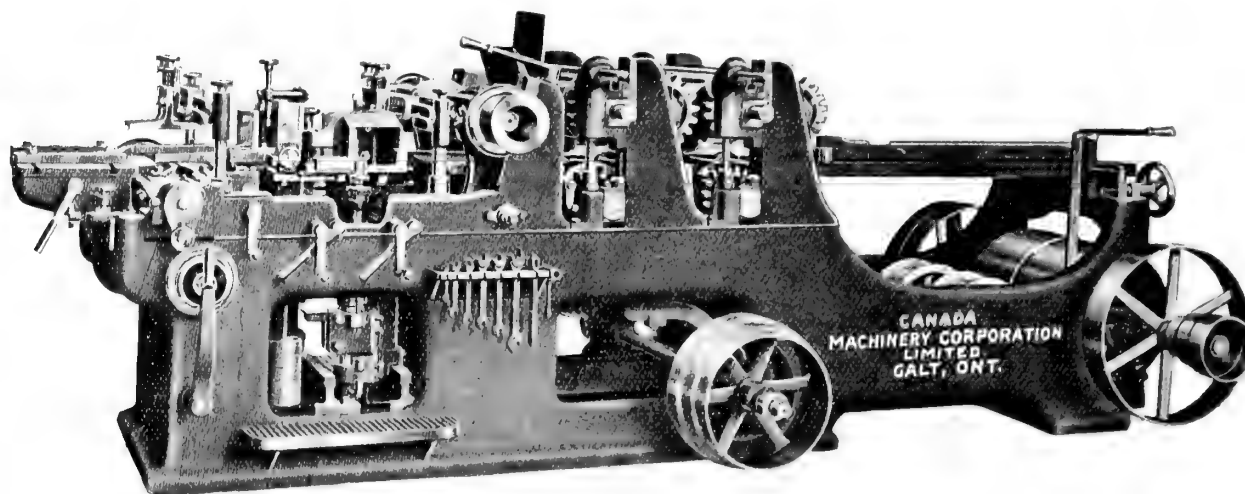
**SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS, Inc., Galt, Ont., Can.**



# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

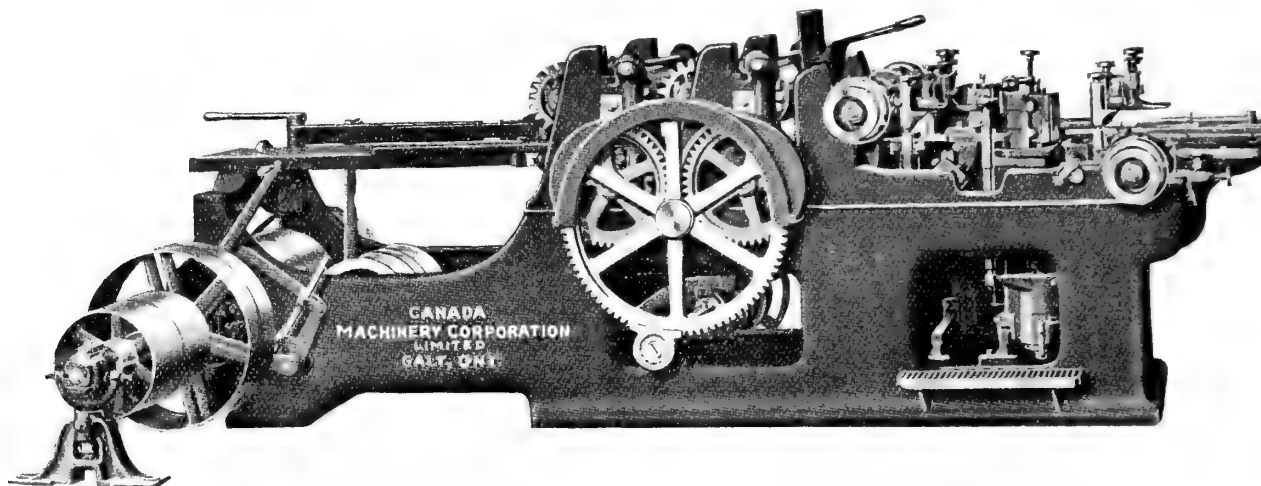
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**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6

**Catalogue and Prices on application**

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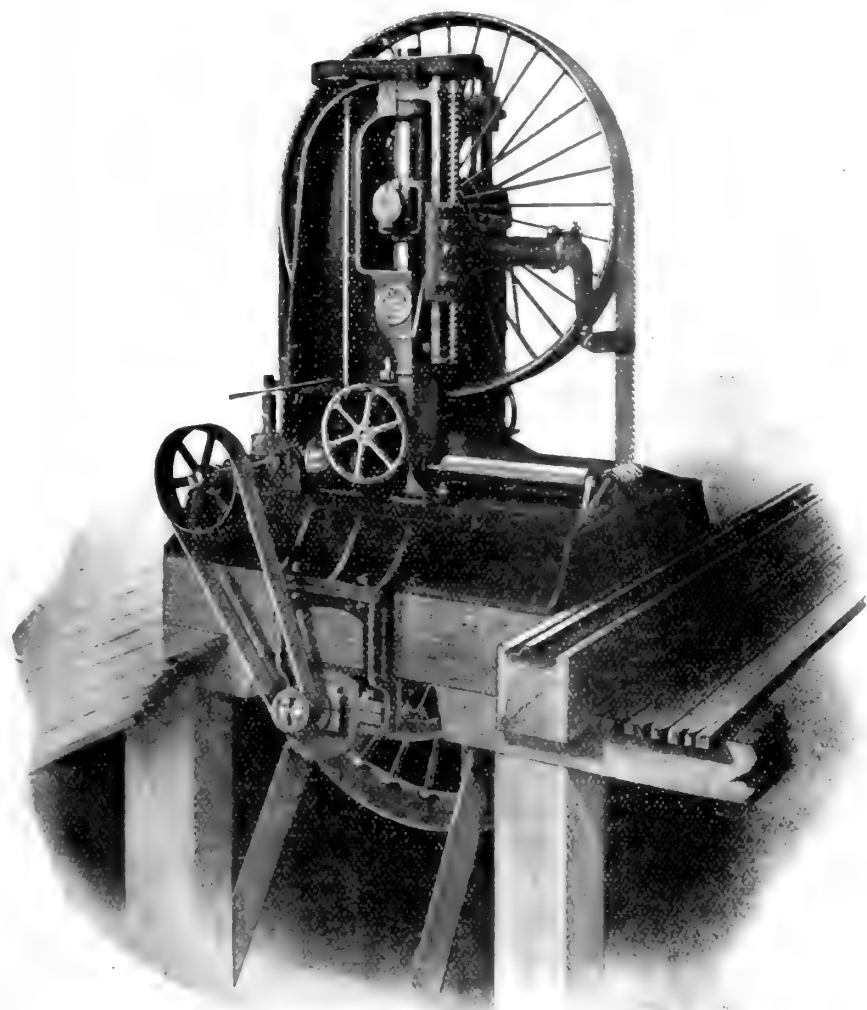
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Does not overhang its foundation  
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Also the perfection of simplicity  
It holds all the cutting records  
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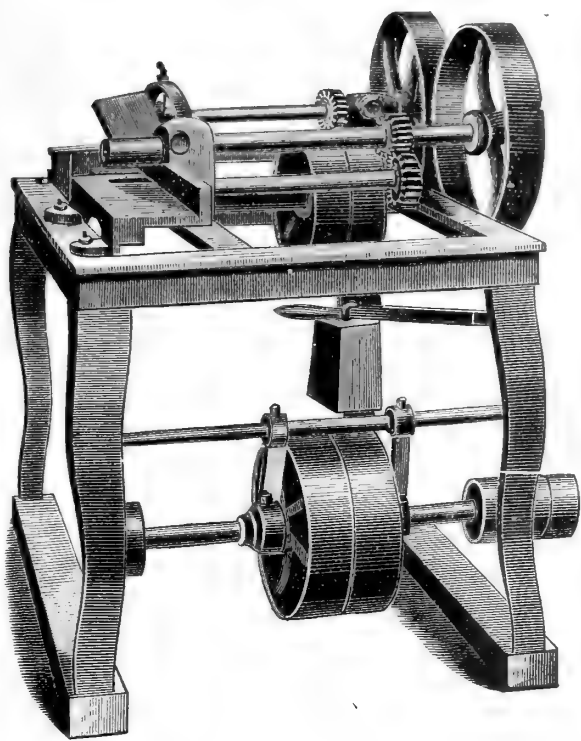
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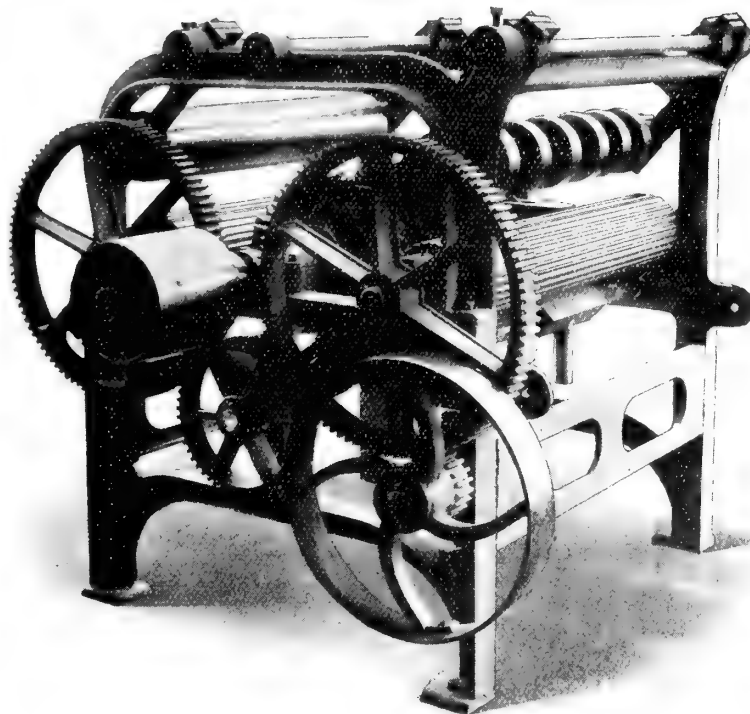
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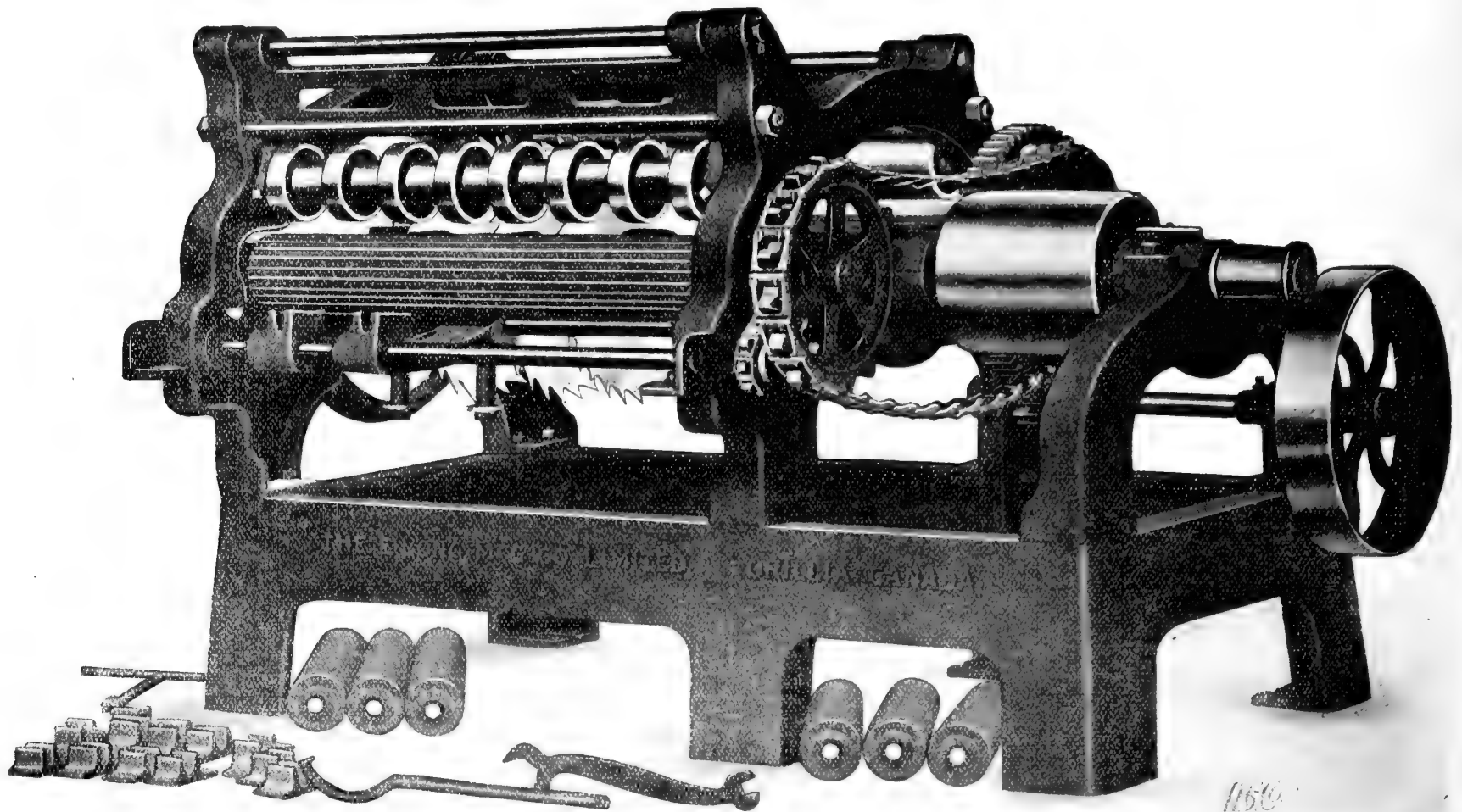
Write for our literature and prices, they will interest you.

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MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY FOR SAWMILLS OF ANY CAPACITY  
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### 36" — 3 Saw Edger

We build edgers in the following sizes between frames : 32", 36", 42", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72", 84", 96".

A few points regarding our 36" edger worthy of consideration :

**FRAME** consists of one solid base, which supports three upright frames. Each frame is fitted with a mandrel bearing 7" long, lined with best babbitt.

**ARBOR** is  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and made from best machine steel.

**SAWS** Standard machine is fitted for three saws, one stationary and two moveable.

**SAW SHIFTER** We use a combination steel collar shifter and saw guide.

**END BEARING** can easily be removed by loosening two cap screws which allows saw to slip off end of mandrel.

**FULL SPECIFICATION ON APPLICATION.**

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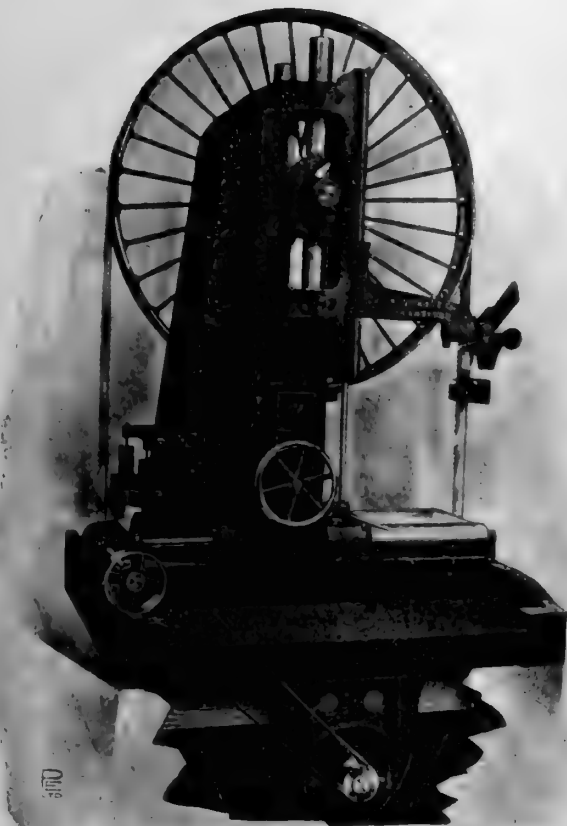
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*"I have cut over 20,000,000 feet this last season and with your 'New Model' Bandmill have not broken or cracked a saw."*

It is not a question of what a Bandmill is worth per pound but what kind of mill will give the greatest service and the best results per dollar of cost.

## **WATEROUS 'New Model' BAND MILLS**

are built and sold on a basis of quality—exceptional cutting capacity, extreme accuracy and permanent satisfaction to the user.

Placed on the market in the fall of 1909 these mills represent the last word in modern Bandmill design.

Built strong enough to stand the heaviest work without vibration, so simple in design and with operating parts so well protected that they require practically no attention. Waterous 'New Model' Bandmills are fitted with a self-cushioning straining device and with improved and simplified saw guides that permit a speed and accuracy of cut unsurpassed by any mill on the market.

We build these mills as single or double cutters, in 8 ft., 9 ft. and 10 ft. sizes.

Over 30 have been sold in the last two years.

Numerous re-orders after one season's use and enthusiastic recommendations from those installations testify to their superiority.

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**Brantford, Canada**

**Branch :- Winnipeg, Man.**

**Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.**





**\$5,000,000.00**

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**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines.

Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

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Limited

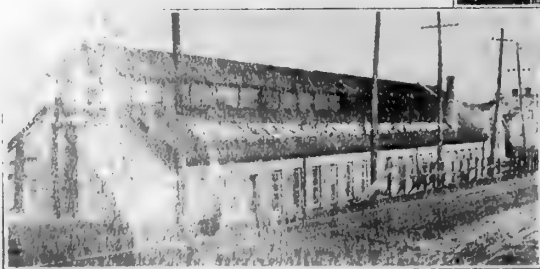
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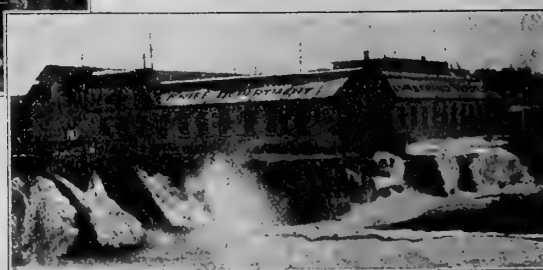
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Made in Canada

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25%

More Weld

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**McKinnon Chain Company**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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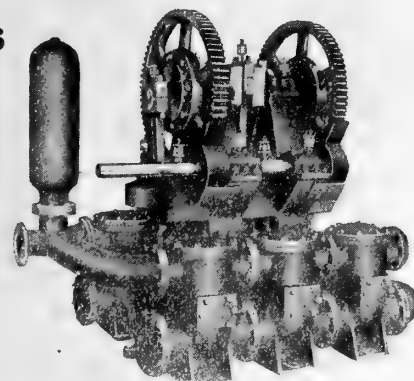
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Triplex Power Pumps  
Centrifugal Pumps  
Vacuum Pumps  
Steam Pumps  
Condensers



**THE SMART-TURNER**

**MACHINE CO., LIMITED** - Hamilton, Canada

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwt. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

**CAN YOU, BEAT IT?**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

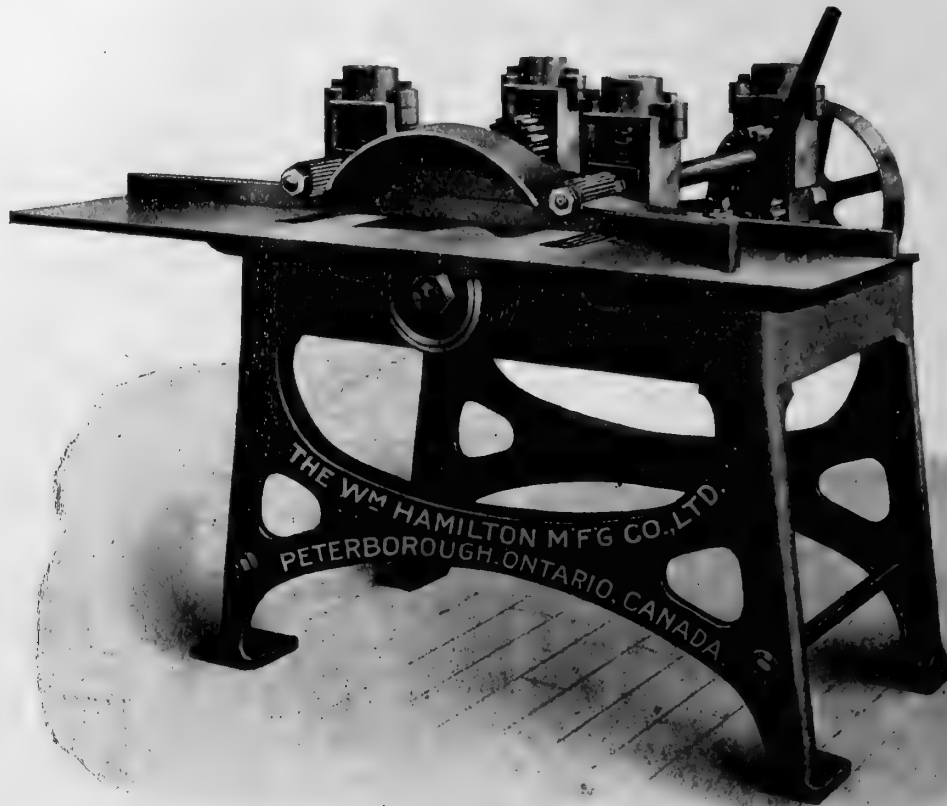
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**MONTREAL**

# Lath Mill Machinery

---



All our Lath Mills are solidly built to stand the severest work.

We have made a special study of Lath Mill Machinery for many years, the result being that we can furnish machines correctly designed, each size of mill being designed specially for a certain capacity, and having the weight placed properly—where it is of some value to the machine.

Our catalogue shows machines ranging from a capacity of 20,000 lath up to 100,000 lath per day for a single machine.

*JUST AT PRESENT WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF LATH MACHINERY  
ON HAND, AND IF YOU REQUIRE ANYTHING OF THIS NATURE, THIS  
IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET PROMPT SHIPMENT.    ::    ::    ::*

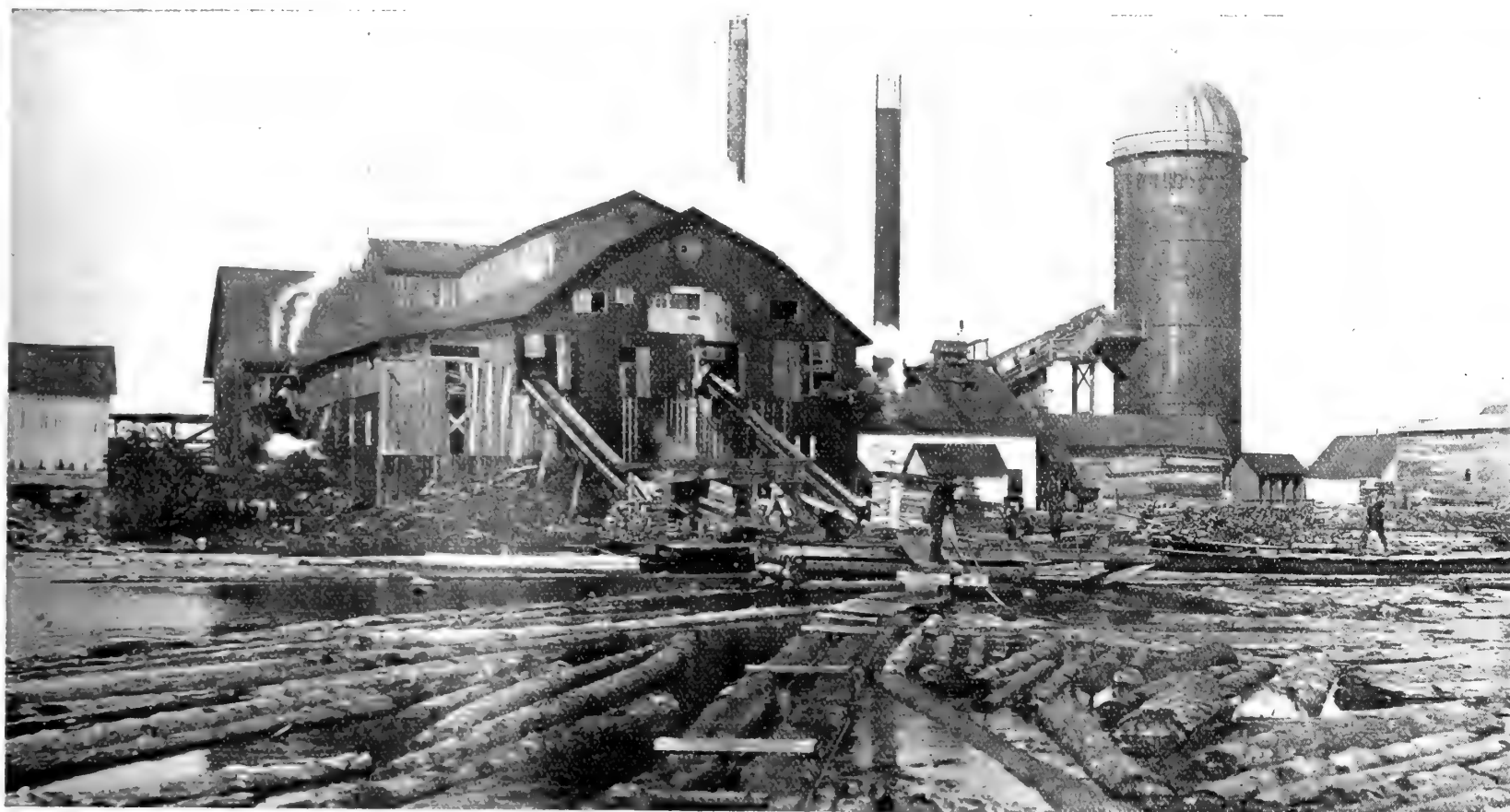
We are now making the Covell Patent Automatic Saw Swage and Shaper. Write about it.

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**William Hamilton Company, Limited**  
PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO



# RED and WHITE PINE



Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

## George Gordon & Company

Limited

CACHE BAY

ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Norway and White Pine

Dressed Flooring, Mouldings, Bridge Timbers, Siding, Ceiling, Pickets, Lath, etc.

Our 1911 Cut is nearly all sold. Place your orders early for 1912 dimension stock.



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President

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J. S. GILLIES  
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Established  
1873

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Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

Limited

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

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The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubauskene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

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F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Limited

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

# *The Logical Time to buy Lumber Is Before the Prices Advance*

---

One feature that appeals to us as being most essential in a business such as ours is "Uniformity of Grade."

When you give us your order, you can rely upon it that it will reach you with the quality varying in the smallest possible degree.

We make this feature a foundation stone in our commercial policy. Remember this next time you have occasion to order lumber of any nature.

---

Lumber this year is not plentiful. In our own district, the supply falls short of last year's by about fifty million feet.

Yet the consumption during the past two months has been truly phenomenal for this time of the year.

## **Quebec Spruce**

The grade you want, and the grade we insist on supplying—is bound to increase in cost.

At present we can fill orders promptly with choice mill run stock; 1" x 4"; 1" x 5"; 1" x 6"; in full or mixed car-load lots; rough dressed or re-sawed, as desired.

**WHITE PINE** (well-watered) Factory stock in 1"; 1 1/4"; 1 1/2" and 2" strips, shorts and sidings. Let us know your requirements at once.

# **BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited**

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN.

# **440 Square Miles Timber Limits on Georgian Bay**

**to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.**

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

## **THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD**

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

# **The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited**

**1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA**

## Yellow Pine Timbers Finish, Flooring, etc. White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 4", 4½" and 5" Birch."

**W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.**

801 Oliver Building

PITTSBURG, PA.

## Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Sudbury, Ontario

Limited

We have in stock at Sudbury:

50,000 ft.	2 x 12	1, 2, 3	Common	White Pine
60,000 "	2 x 10	" "	" "	" "
60,000 "	2 x 8	" "	" "	" "
30,000 "	2 x 6	" "	" "	" "
15,000 "	2 x 5	" "	" "	" "

Above stock is thoroughly dry.

SAW MILL  
Long Lake, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE  
Sudbury, Ont.

## To Shingle Manufacturers For Sale

Sash Table with six saws spaced for 18 in., variable friction feed, 2 in. steel saw arbors cutting independently.

Will sell at half original cost.

Can send fuller details.

**The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited**  
OTTAWA, ONT.



## 'RED DEER' Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

**The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited**  
Huntsville, Ont.

## Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

**Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood**  
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**  
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

## "Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring in

**Maple Oak Birch**

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

**J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd.** ORILLIA, ONTARIO

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

**PLAYFAIR & WHITE**

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

**Lumber - Lath - Shingles**

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## Long Lumber Company Hamilton, Canada

Must Move Quick

100,000 ft. 1 x 4 x 5 Norway Pine.

100,000 ft. 3 x 4—10 to 18 Norway Pine.

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**  
In Transit

10 Cars X X X B. C. CEDAR SHINGLES—A. Cottons Brand

## The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

290,000 1 1/3 x 3/8 x 32-in. Mill Run Hemlock Lath  
145,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
125,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
55,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Red Pine  
3,000-ft. 3/4 x 4 & up 6/16 C. & C. F. Red Pine  
98,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull White Pine  
15,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
17,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
60,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Merchantable Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

## The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

### Everything in Lumber

Rough and Dressed  
Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase

### Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm

ADDRESS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

## The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

## The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fir and Tamarac Lumber,  
Timbers, Piling, Etc.

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory  
Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

## Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

Write us before placing your orders

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

OTTAWA, ONT.

## Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Owen Sound, Ont.

==== All grades of =====

### WHITE PINE

and

### Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

## William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at  
Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock  
of Shop and Better 1 to 2". Also a good  
percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10" and  
6/4" and 8/4" Sidings at Midland. All White  
Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs.  
Also at Collingwood, Ontario, 1910 Cut, 1 x  
6-8 and 10" - 5/4", 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings. A  
nice line of 6/4 and 8/4" Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke

Ontario

## The McGibbon Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,  
Shingles, Wood, etc.

### Hemlock a Specialty

Best Assortment

Phone us your  
requirements

Penetanguishene, Ont.



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
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We Buy

**SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot  
Lath White Cedar Shingles,

**WANTED**

4/4, 5/4 and 8/4 No. 1 CULLS

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**

149 Broadway, New York City

THE

**Brockville  
Lumber  
Company**

LIMITED

Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail

**Lumber,**

**Lath,**

**Shingles,**

**Bill Stoff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand

**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**

**John J. Gartshore**

58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

**Siemon Bros., Ltd.**  
WIARTON, Ont.

Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

EADIE DOUGLAS CO.,  
14 University St. MONTREAL

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Our Prices will Interest You

## Rush Orders for Pine Doors

**No. 3 Pine Doors** are now our specialty.

Our recently doubled plant enables us to  
handle all kinds of rush orders to perfection.

We supply first-class, thoroughly well made  
**No. 3 Pine Doors** and guarantee them.

We handle this line ourselves from the  
forest to the dealers—from the logs which we  
cut in our own sawmills to the final shipment  
from our own factory to the dealer.

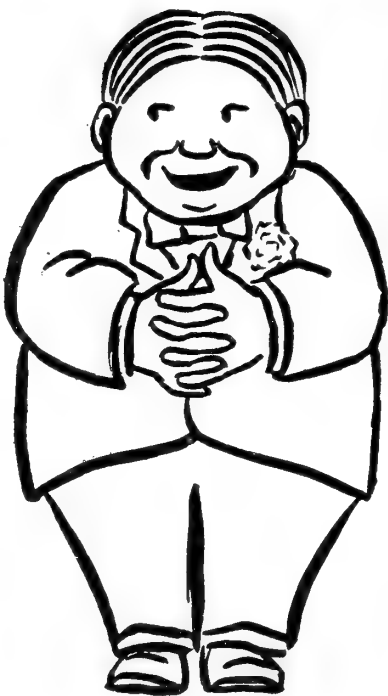
We can therefore quote you the lowest  
prices and give prompt shipments.

Let us quote you your next order for  
**No. 3 Doors.**

THE

**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

## Get Busy, Mr. Dealer



Don't sit with your hands  
folded while your competitor  
down the street is moving  
his stock out quickly.

Handle a line of lumber that  
sells well, prevents com-  
plaints, is up to grade and  
always satisfies your custo-  
mers.

We aim to produce the high-  
est quality of lumber at the  
lowest possible cost. Our  
workmen are skilled, are  
under our personal super-  
vision, and as a result, every  
stick of lumber turned out is  
strictly up to grade and pro-  
duced at a minimum cost.

Dealers who handle our lumber  
always come back for more.  
Have you tried a car yet?  
If not, get busy. Quick  
shipments our specialty.

**HOCKEN LUMBER COMPANY**  
OTTER LAKE STATION, ONT. Limited

Manufacturers of Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

### For Sale for Immediate Shipment

200,000 ft. 2-in. Hemlock, 2 x 4 up to  
2 x 10, 10 ft. to 24 ft. long.  
135,000 ft. inch Hemlock.  
Square Hemlock as follows:—  
300,000 ft. 10 x 10, 16 to 24 ft.  
long, with a few 10, 12 and 14  
feet long.  
and could cut more during April  
and May, above suitable for  
Dock or Cribs.  
40,000 ft. 4/4 Birch.  
40,000 ft. 6/4 Birch.  
40,000 ft. 4/4 Basswood.  
30,000 ft. 4/4 Ash.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 Soft Elm.  
10 cars Cedar Posts.

**The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co.**  
Warton, Ontario

**WE** have 500 M ft. 8-4  
Common and Better  
and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common  
and Better White Pine  
that we want to move  
quick at bargain prices.

Write us

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
Limited  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

**WE** Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
ada and United States: Spruce,  
White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,  
Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
wood, Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**

LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**

LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo

## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

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CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir,  
Red Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock,  
Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red  
Cedar Shingles.

**Heavy Timbers a Specialty**

Export and Domestic Shipments.

## Geo. I. McClure

Hardwood Lumber  
Yellow Pine, Cypress

Specialties

Walnut and Mahogany

MILL CONNECTIONS:

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Cincinnati, Ohio Helens, Ark.

Head Office and Storage Yards

DETROIT, MICH.

STORAGE YARD IN CONNECTION

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.

Papineauville, P.Q. Limited

The  
North Channel Lumber Co.  
Limited

Successors to  
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

**MAPLE LEAF**  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK  
**BELTING**  
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.  
HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

1 Car 1 x 4" and up

No. 2 Norway \$13.00

Suitable for Decking, Sheet-  
ing and under Flooring.

2 Cars 1 x 6"

Box and Common \$18.00

Best End suitable for Drop  
Siding, Balance for Flooring  
and Decking.

4 Cars  $5\frac{1}{4}$  x 12"

Select Mill Run \$37.00

Ideal stock for D.4 S. Bone dry.  
F. O. B. Midland.

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

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## Timber Brokers

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A1 and A B C Codes used

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Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods

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Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
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## WE SPECIALIZE IN Saw Mill Repair Work

Our machine shop is equip-  
ped with best and most up-to-  
date machinery for Saw Mill  
work of all kinds and we can  
turn out your work promptly  
and with satisfaction.

Let us send you estimates  
on your spring work.

## Maass Bros.

Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Advertise in the  
**WANT AND FOR SALE**  
Department

**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.**

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

**LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS**

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS  
HEAD OFFICE

**The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

34 Victoria Street, TORONTO

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD,  
CEDAR POSTS AND SHINGLES

BILL TIMBER A SPECIALTY

Special prices on 5 4 and 6 4 dry, common and dressing White Pine, all widths from 4 to 12" piled separate, lengths 10 to 16 ft.

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

### == WHITE PINE ==

1 1/4 No. 1 Mill Cull, . . . 150,000 feet.

1 1/4 No. 2 " " 100,000 feet.

2 x 12 Common and better 100,000 feet.

1, 1 1/2 and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## The Harwood Lumber Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

### YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO

OR

The Harwood Lumber Company Toronto, Ontario

Toronto phone Main 4089.

## Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers

TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2 3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.  
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

## The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

### Our offer for prompt shipment

140,000 ft. 2 x 10 - 12 16 ft. No. 1 Spruce

70,000 ft. 1 x 4 5 No. 1 Spruce

80,000 ft. 1 x 6 and up No. 1 Spruce

80,000 ft. 2 x 4 - 6-8 - 10 Sorted No. 1 Spruce

50,000 ft. 3 x 8 - 10 - 12 Sorted No. 1 Hemlock

Inquiries Solicited

## We have secured the total output of the celebrated Cloverdale B. C. Shingles

manufactured by The Cloverdale Milling Co.

Take up your season's supply with us. The best costs no more than the inferior grades.

**C. G. Anderson Lumber Co.**  
Manning Chambers



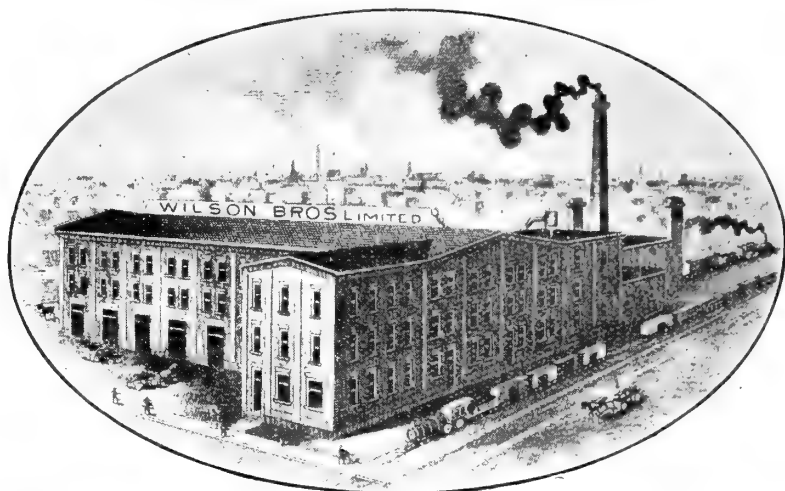
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

**Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.**

**Specialties: AAI BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

**Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

**Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.**



**Send along your Orders**

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings  
Interior Finish  
Hardwood Flooring  
Pine Flooring**

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

**Wilson Brothers, Limited**  
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

## HARDWOOD LUMBER

Cypress  
Oak  
Gum  
Ash  
Cottonwood  
Elm

*Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices*

**The Hyde Lumber Co.**

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

**SOUTH BEND, INDIANA**

**Pine**

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



**Larch**

Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**

Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.  
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

## Cameron & Co, Limited

Manufacturers

**LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,  
POLES and POSTS**

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

**NO. 1 HEMLOCK**

In 1 inch and 2 inch

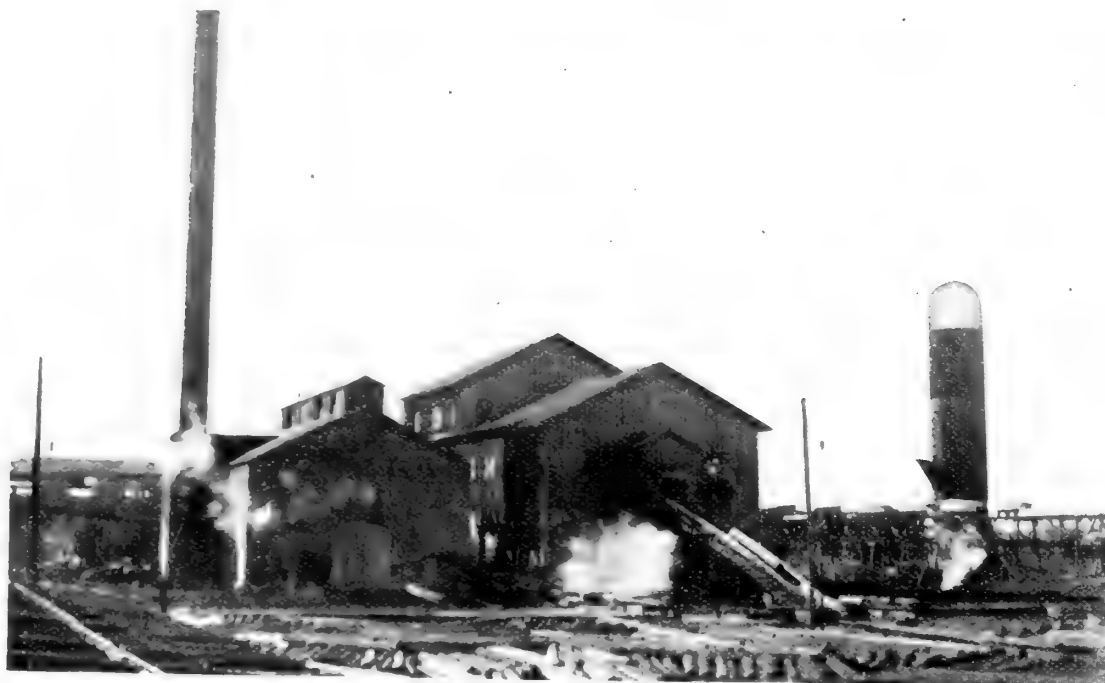
Mill and Yard  
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

# We Saw All the Year Round

Pine  
Hemlock  
Spruce  
Hard-  
woods  
Rough  
and  
Dressed



We  
make  
a  
Specialty  
of  
Long  
Timbers

Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

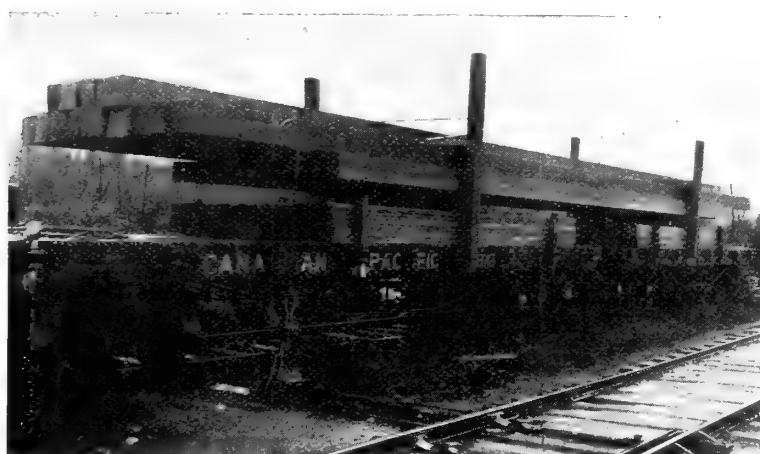
## Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT, QUEBEC

# New Ladysmith Lumber Co. Limited

### FIR

Dimension  
Boards  
Shiplap  
Flooring  
Ceiling  
Siding  
Finish, etc.  
Lath



### CEDAR

Casing  
Base  
etc.  
High  
Grade  
Cedar  
Shingles

LONG TIMBERS

Mills at Nanaimo, East Wellington, Ladysmith

Head Office : NANAIMO, B. C.

# Dry Lumber for Sale



Track 2—Yard 2—Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.

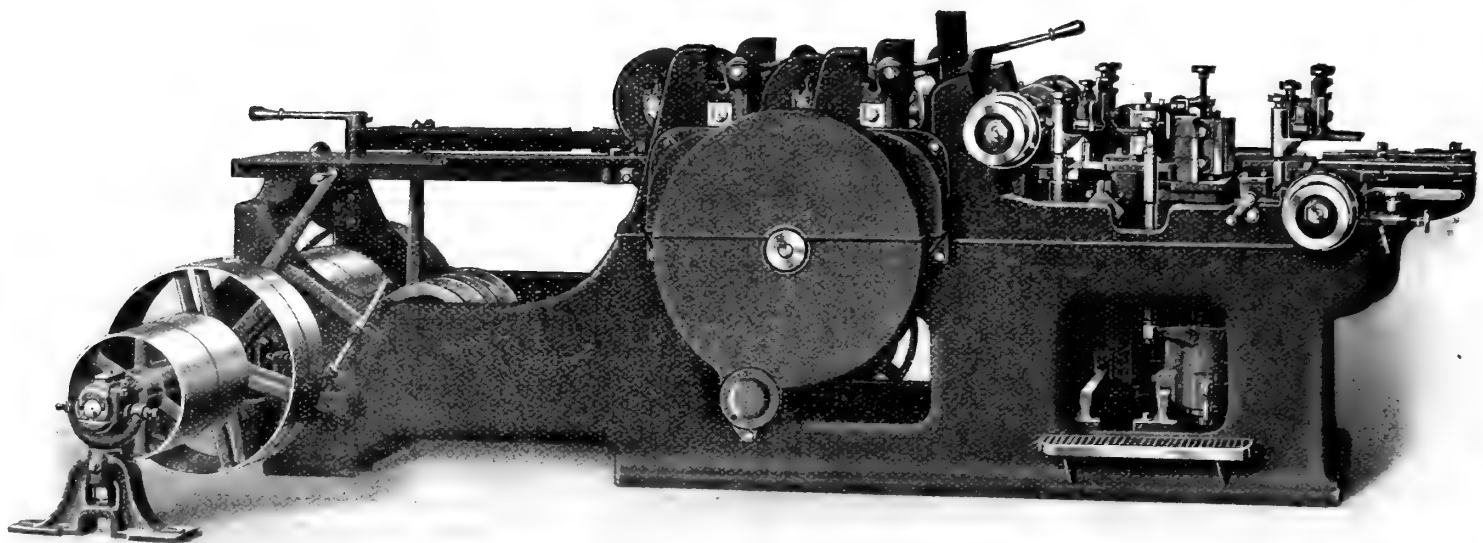
**White and Red Pine,  
Spruce, etc.**

Stock is well manufactured Graded and piled.

A good assorted stock of Dimension Timber and Joisting on hand.

On request we will be glad to mail you copy of Stock List of unsold Lumber.

**The Colonial Lumber Company Limited**  
Pembroke, - - - - - Ontario



(Rear View) Woods' No. 107 Inside Moulder—Showing Encased Gears.

## A Moulder of Merit and Built for Service

The marked features of WOODS NO. 107 are RIGID CONSTRUCTION, ACCESSIBILITY and CAPACITY. Heavy or light cuts are made with equal precision. Changes, set ups or adjustments are quickly, easily and safely effected. A fast producer of quality mouldings; or flooring up to 100 lineal feet per minute. When equipped with our Profile Truing Devices its capacity on some moulder work is increased 30 to 40%.

**"THE PLANERS OF WOODS"**

**S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston, U. S. A.**

SEATTLE

CHICAGO

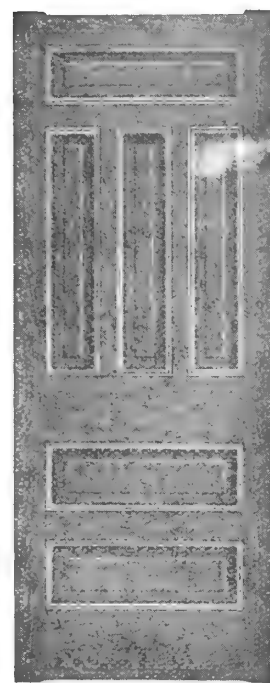
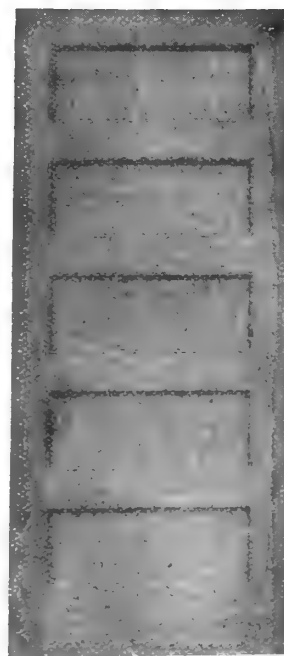
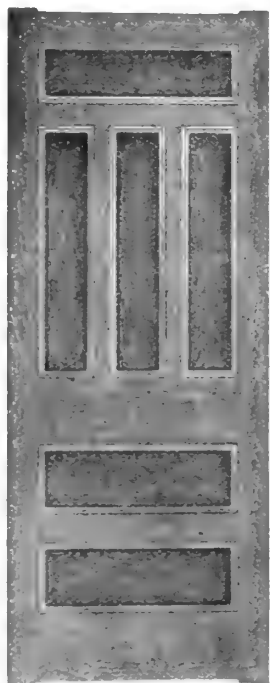
NORFOLK

NEW ORLEANS

SAN FRANCISCO, (Eby Mch Co.)

# Pine Doors of All Kinds

KEPT IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT



The above is a partial line of Doors carried in stock in all the standard sizes for quick shipments. We are the largest manufacturers of Doors in Canada and operate our own sawmill and timber limits.

We can save you Time and Money. Write us.

**JAMES DAVIDSON, - OTTAWA, Ontario**

## TO ENGINEERS

- ¶ Have you a copy of the 1912 edition GARLOCK catalogue showing Packings for every purpose?
- ¶ If not, send in your address at once and you will receive a catalogue by return mail, unique in design and detail: a real live text-book in itself.
- ¶ It's free for the asking.
- ¶ Our prices in Mill Supplies in general will interest you.
- ¶ Permit us to quote on your requirements.

### The Garlock Packing Company

Head Office and Factory, HAMILTON, Ont.

Branches: MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Pioneers in the Packing Business



# Everything in Lumber

1", 1 1/4" and 2 x 4,—10/16' Spruce, rough or dressed

" "	2 x 5,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 6,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 7,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 8,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 10,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 12	" "	" "

A choice lot of Winter Sawn 1" Basswood; also Birch Flooring in all grades and thicknesses.

We can supply you all your wants in Pine.

## Dressed Lumber Our Specialty

Write, wire or 'phone us for prices before placing your orders.

---

# W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

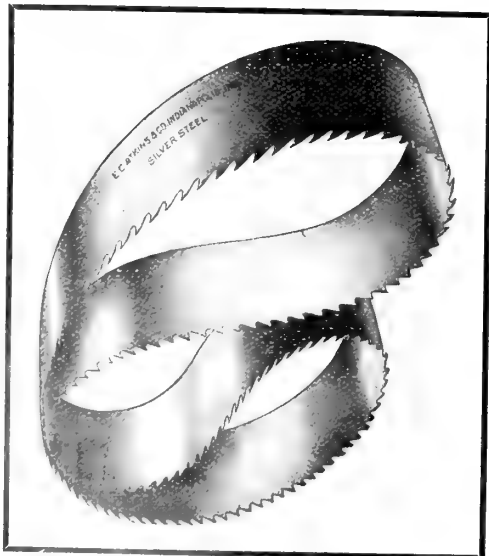
Mills at Ottawa and Rockland

Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa

*Why not make 1912 the most profitable saw year in your history?*

# ATKINS STERLING BAND SAWS

Made in Canada



THESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

*Write to-day*

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, No. 109 Powell Street,

U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Duhlmeier Brothers

—MANUFACTURERS—

### Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about 3 Million Feet of Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Hickory, Red Gum, Birch, etc. We want your enquiries—We make grades that are right—at prices that are in line with the times. Try us, you will come again.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** White Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

### SPECIALTIES

## Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

## Logan-Maphet Lumber Co.

Main Office, - Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch Office and Yard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, Manager

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

## Hardwoods

Mills in Kentucky and Tennessee

## CHESTNUT

for the Piano Trade a specialty

## The Fullerton - Powell Hardwood Lumber Co.

### Manufacturers and Dealers

Cable Address: "Hardwood Southbend"

Codes: A. B. C. 5th Edition, Telecode, Universal

South Bend, Indiana

We have made a specialty of the Canadian factory trade for the past ten years. We can take care of your requirements large or small. Write for delivered prices and full description of stocks.

J. M. Lamb,  
Ontario Representative

British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Canada  
Northwestern Representatives

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## LELAND G. BANNING, Cincinnati, O.

Mills at  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
URLINGTON, O.

Manufacturer and Exporter of

Mills at  
ALEXANDRIA, LA  
SALISBURY, N.C.

### SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

POPLAR — CHESTNUT — ASH — WALNUT — OAK

NO MIXED GRADES

Large stock of dry Oak, both 1/4 S and plain Red and White.

Quick shipments direct from Mills or Yards at Cincinnati

Canadian Representative, A. E. KLIPPERT, 11 Saxton Ave., TORONTO

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

### Hardwood Lumber

of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

230 S. LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

5 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Chesnut. 10 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak.  
8 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.

Send Us a List of Your Needs

## Lower Michigan Hardwoods

Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
Rock Maple Flooring and Hardwood Dimension

We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

## Do You Want a Salesman?

- ☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK

POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

## Wistar Underhill & Nixon

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Long-Knight Lumber Co.

Manufacturers Indiana and Southern

### Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS Our Specialties

Address all inquiries to the Main Office at -

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

YARDS: ORLEANS, IND.; FORT WAYNE, IND.; PAOLI, IND.

## S. P. Coppock & Sons' Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### Hardwood Lumber

Indiana Quartered Oak  
Ash, Basswood, Poplar

Main Office - FORT WAYNE, IND.

OUR SPECIALTY:

**Anything in HICKORY LUMBER**

Canadian Representative, MR. S. D. SMITH

## W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

**Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood**

**2452 S. Loomis St. CHICAGO, ILL.**

## DRY BEECH

We want to move 200,000 feet 5 4—No. 1 and better dry Beech. A Snap at the Price.

Also quick deliveries on NORTHERN HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE, OAK DIMENSION, FIR, HICKORY, OAK, CAR STOCK and PILING.

**Estabrook Skeeel Lumber Co.**

Manufacturers and Wholesalers  
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

## W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

Manufacturers - Columbus, Ohio

Let us quote you on your requirements in any of the following West Virginia stock:

**Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed  
Red and White Oak, Chestnut and Basswood**

All Grades and Thicknesses in Stock Dry.

We especially want to move during next thirty days and will make attractive prices on—

- 1 Car 5/8 x 18 to 23, Poplar Panel and No. 1.
- 2 Cars 5/8 x 24 to 27, " " " "
- 1 Car 5/8 x 28 and up " " " "
- 3 Cars 4/4 x 24 to 27, " " " "
- 3 Cars 4/4 x 7-in. and up, Selected No. 1 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Poplar 1st and 2nds.
- 3 Cars 4/4 " " " No. 1 Common.
- 1 Car 4/4 " " " No. 2 Common.
- 3 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Basswood, 7-in. and up, 10 and 12 ft.
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Com. " 7-in. and up, 10 and 12 ft.
- 2 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Sound Wormy Chestnut 6-in. and up.
- 3 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Sound Wormy Chestnut.
- 5 Cars 8/4 Regular Sound Wormy Chestnut.

Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our mills only.

Northern Office, 919 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Ontario Representative, John Crichton, King Edward Hotel, Toronto

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Plain and Quartered Figured and Plain  
White Oak. Red Gum

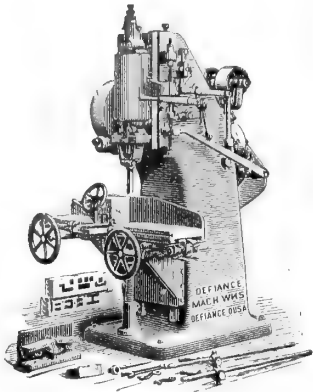
Southern Yard - Helena, Ark.

Address correspondence to  
1428 Cherry Ave., Chicago



YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO INVESTIGATE THE

# DEFIANCE WOOD-WORKING MACHINES



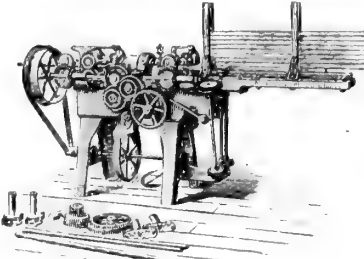
HOLLOW CHISEL MORTISER

THEY are built for a purpose and if you have been operating all these years without at least one of them in your plant, you have deprived yourself of the profits due you.

Our tools are equipped with the latest devices for quick adjustments and safety and readily prove their ultimate worth.

They are well balanced, and run day after day under the heaviest working pressure at the least possible cost.

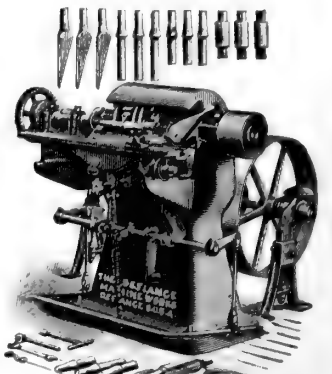
LET US FIGURE ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS



CHAPLIN HANDLE LATHE

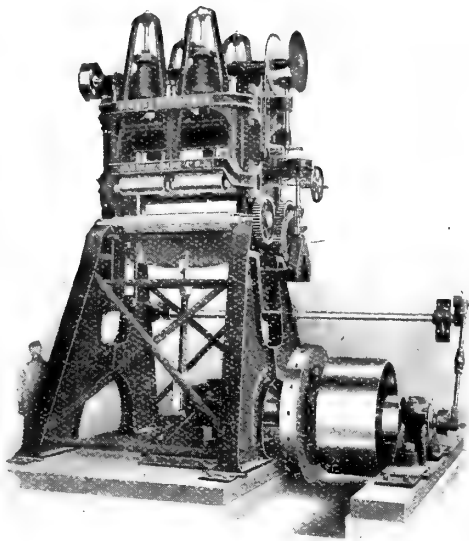
Canadian Agents:—The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario, Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B. (New Brunswick, P.E.I.) Guilford & Sons, Halifax, N.S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co., St. John's, Newfoundland. W. L. Blake & Co., Portland, Me. (Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.) Address Dept. M. for full particulars and prices.

The Defiance Machine Works  
DEFIANCE, OHIO, U.S.A.



INSULATOR PIN LATHE

## Built by Specialists



We are specialists in Gangs. Our product has been the acknowledged standard for forty years. We have built good gangs all of that time. We're improving them all the time. **Get the latest and best.**

There is no would-be or may-be about Wickes Gangs. They

are made by people who know the business from A to Izzard, and who stop for no expense of money, time or labor that will make Wickes Gangs better in any sense.

We've a design and size of gang for every requirement.

Tell us your problem and let us show you what possibilities the Wickes Gang holds for you.

**A Gang for Every Need**

**WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.**

Seattle Office, 410 White Bldg.

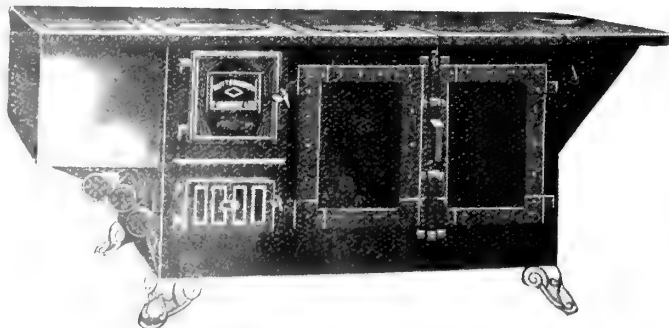
## YANKEE PATENT REMOVABLE SPLIT - RIM SPROCKET



### SOMETHING NEW IN SPROCKETS

The removable rim does away with removing Sprocket from Shaft. To renew, unbolt two halves of old rim, and replace with two new halves. You only buy the Rim, at one-third cost of new Wheel. Done in one-fifth the time compared with Standard Sprocket.

The **A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal**



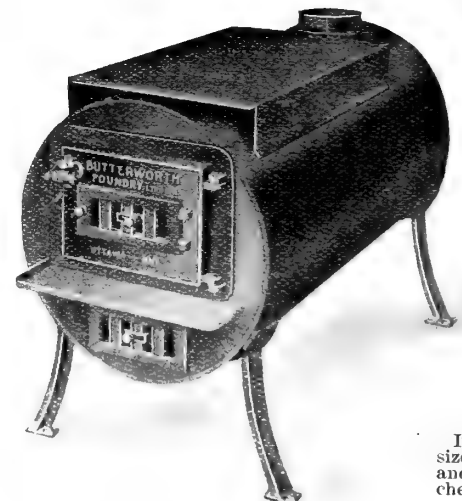
Diamond Shanty Steel Range—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

## For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

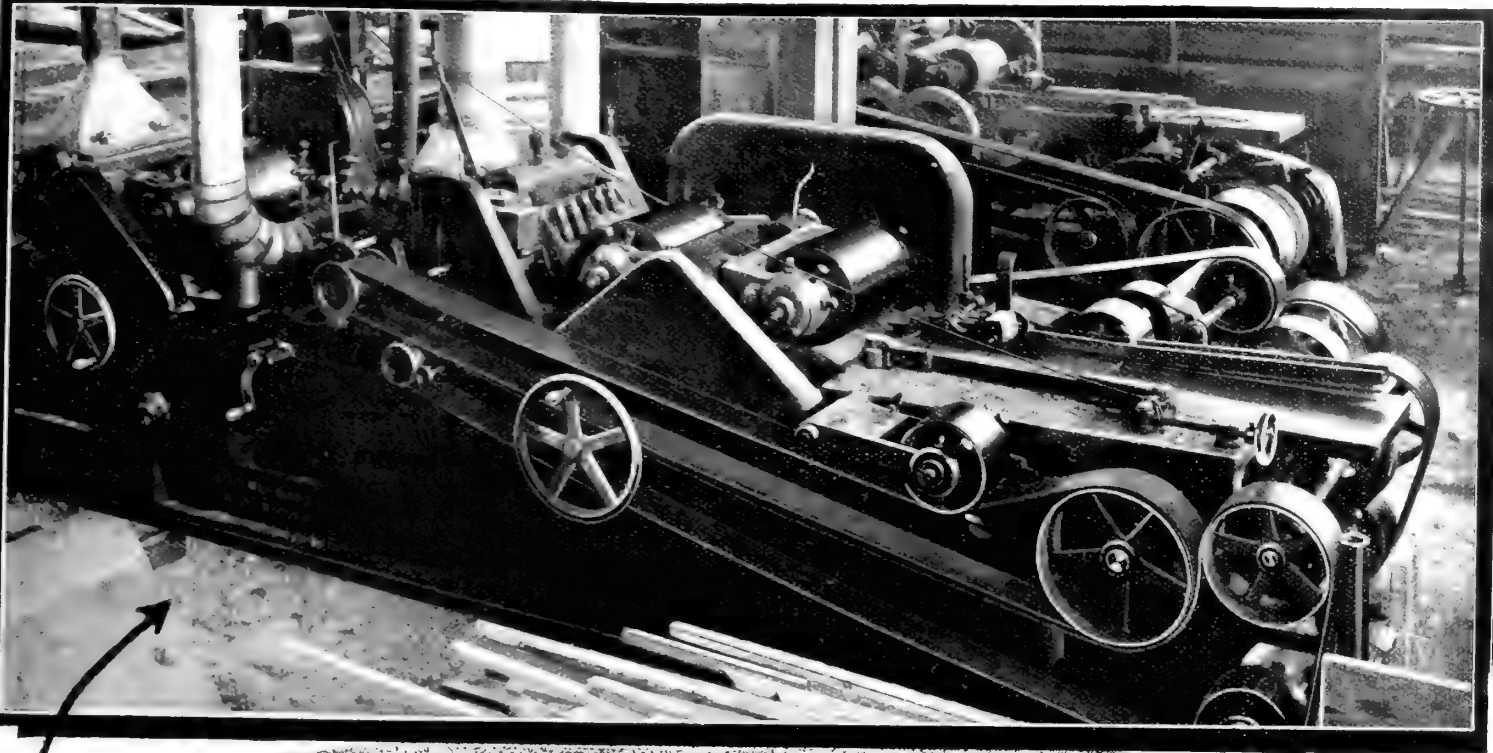
When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking



In three sizes, 36, 42, and 48 inches long.

**Butterworth Foundry, Limited** Ottawa, Canada.



## Go and see the new BERLIN fast-feed matcher in operation

The mill is the laboratory in which the durability of a matcher is shown. A year's run will disclose more weaknesses and show the need of mechanical efficiency more clearly than any testing out the manufacturer could give.

And the great improvements made in the wood-working field today are due to our initiative in the direction of fast-feed machines.

### Pioneering

When we brought out the first fast-feed matcher ever built, a howl of skepticism rose up.

Competitors scoffed, and most lumbermen didn't believe a word of our advertising.

We told then as we tell today, the absolute truth in our announcements.

The first fast-feed matcher was the "94." It produced a better quality of work than other machines and at double the rates of feed.

Yet the "94" as compared with the latest Berlins is like the automobile of today and that of several years ago.

It paid its way. The hundreds and hundreds installed were gilt-edged investments. Yet we have been blamed because the "94" wasn't developed twice as fast as anything else in the machinery world.

### Further developments

After we had proven that a hundred foot feed was practical, the other makers of wood-working machinery clambered into the race.

Patents don't always protect and it didn't protect us then or now. If you notice mech-

anical construction you will find our improvements being adapted regularly.

Take the Berlin round cylinder head for example. In the first one we built, the screw which held the gib in place against the knife, passed through a portion of the head itself.

The principle was wrong. We replaced every head we had out. Yet that same style of head is being sold you today on other machines.

The Berlin cylinder head of today is the only durable head offered the buyer. It can't wear out. It's almost one solid piece. Ask any user.

Go and see one of the latest Berlin matchers in operation. And look carefully at the head construction. Compare it with others.

### Testing side heads

We soon found out that fine cylinder work must also be followed by equal side-head production.

A new head department was organized. Our pin type twelve bitted matcher heads were developed. The expansion feature was invented.

Today we have the only complete line of fast-feed side-heads in the world. There's the special ship-lap heads, matching heads, double tongue and groove heads—a complete line.

If you are unfamiliar with the completeness of our side-head line, let us send you a copy of a new booklet, 48-page, "Berlin Heads and Specialties."

Let us mail it to you. It tells the reason for the quality of our side-head work.

### The feed drive

From thirty gears, we have descended to almost none. On the latest Berlin fast-feed matcher there is but five.

Our frictionless chain drive is by far the most successful matcher feed works drive today. Its life is as yet unknown.

The Diamond chain runs smoothly and without perceptible wear. We used the chain drive on our No. 108 Moulders for the last eight years. We have never replaced a chain.

Competitors say "it will wear out." We leave it to your judgment. Certainly, it will stand ten times the strain we put it to.

Fire engines, motor trucks, of 60 H. P. and better, racing cars of 200 H.P. use the Diamond Drive and it is used for heavy duty.

The chain drive does away with all complications. Shavings don't stick. And we'll guarantee the wear. That's the last thing we think of.

### The result

The result of our years of experience in the fast-feed field is shown by the volume of our business.

We have created and put out more improvements than all other makers combined. Our line is high-grade and medium priced.

The results show in our latest machines. Go and see them in operation. Notice the profiling attachments and its simplicity.

Be sure and notice our line of heads. Go and see a machine. Ask us where you can see one running.

# Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Branch Offices:

Boston  
Spokane, Seattle

Manufacturing Plants:

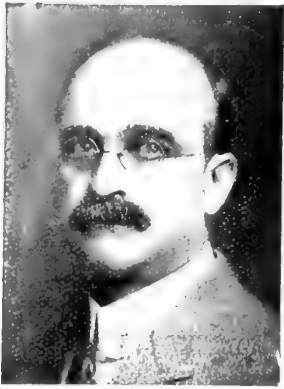
Beloit, Wisconsin.

::

Hamilton, Canada

Branch Offices:

Montreal, Que.  
Vancouver, B.C.



E. C. Mershon, President,  
W. B. Mershon & Co.

## "A Specialty — Not a Side Line"

Back of every Mershon Resaw stands its original designer and inventor—a recognised authority throughout the world on all matters pertaining to the sawing of wood with a band saw.

Purchasers of the Mershon Line have the benefit of his experience.

**Wm. B. Mershon & Co.**  
Saginaw, Mich.

## Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always  
"Of course they are"—In which case provide your stables with:

## Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	\$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

### Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz.

### Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

### Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

1 lb. Packages	3.00 doz.
----------------	-----------

### Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such

as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

**A. H. Johnson,** Wholesale Druggist, Collingwood, Ont.

# Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

Our stoves are specially designed to meet all requirements of camp work.

We know exactly what is necessary and desirable in this class of stove.

We put into all our stoves the best of material and workmanship coupled with the best of expert experience.

The 'Leader Range' for coal and wood, shown in this cut is specially adapted to Lumberman Camps, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Railroad Construction Camp Work. We also make this Range with side hinge doors.

It is large, heavy and strongly built. Has good oven space and large heating surface. When a good, solid, reliable stove is wanted the 'Leader' will give satisfaction.

Write for our catalogue.

## All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps



NO. 10-36A SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

**ADAM HALL, Limited** - **Peterborough, Ontario**  
Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



# Penatang Shoepacks

## GENDRON PENATANG SHOEPACK MFG. CO.

Sole Manufacturers, Penetanguishene, Ont.



LUMBER KING, SAMPLE No. 11

We keep busy all the year around, always have a good stock of packs for immediate shipment, and we attend to all orders promptly.



TEMISCAMING, SAMPLE No. 10

Our factory is the largest and most up-to-date in Canada, and is equipped with all modern upper-fitting machines and sole leather cutting machines, but **all our work is done entirely by hand.**



SANDY, SAMPLE No. 5X

We make every line of packs for every kind of work. Every pair is under special supervision before packing. Every pair packed with greatest care.

Our Surveyors, Explorers and Railroaders' Boots are special features and have made the **GENDRON PENATANG** famous.

Catalogue sent on request.

A trial order will put you **WISE.**

We have made Draw-string **SHOEPACKS** only, for over **FORTY YEARS**, other pack makers are only learning how. Ours is **the only properly made Draw-String shoepack in Canada to-day.** Made of our own specially tanned leather. A glance at our packs will tell you that

they are in a class by themselves. Anybody who has ever tried them will positively have no other but the **PENATANG** Packs.



NIPISSING, SAMPLE No. 21



CRUISING, SAMPLE No. 20

We put counter (sole-leather) stiffeners in every pair, so that the heel cannot come down.



SPORTING, SAMPLE No. 5

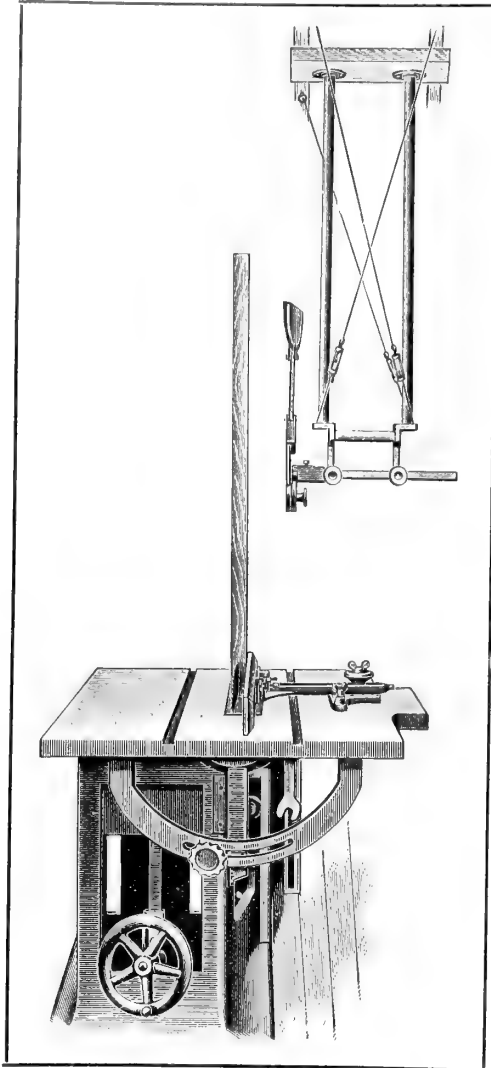


Our catalogues just off the press give you every detail, cut and price.



MANITOU, SAMPLE No. 13





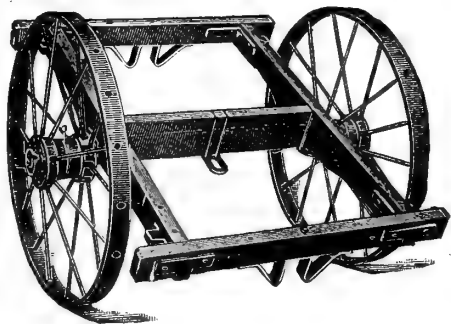
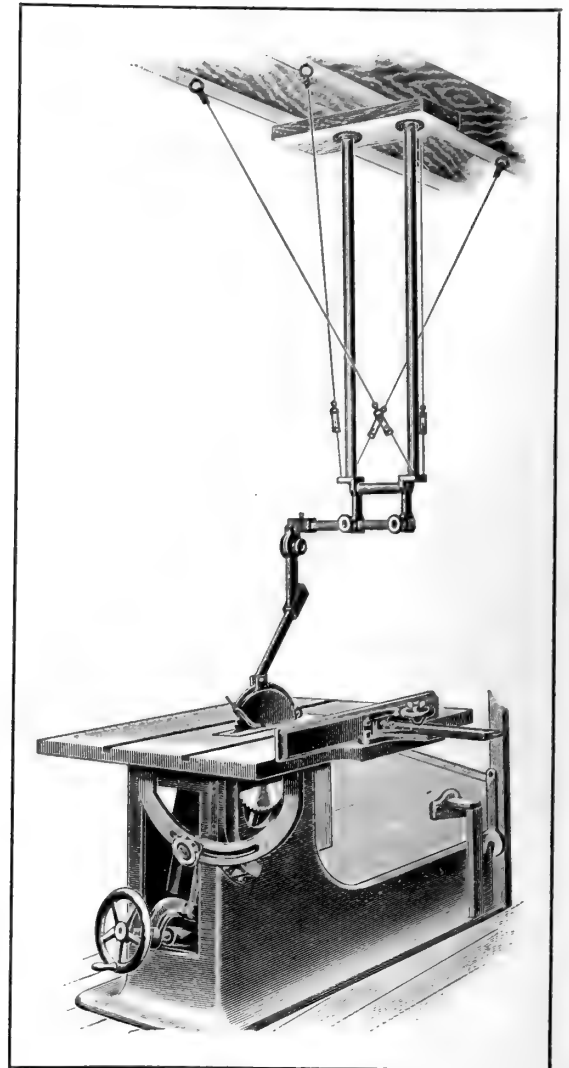
## ACCIDENTS AVOIDED

If you could save your men from injury in their work for you, would you?

Then send for particulars of our SAFETY DEVICES.

Don't delay, or it may be too late.

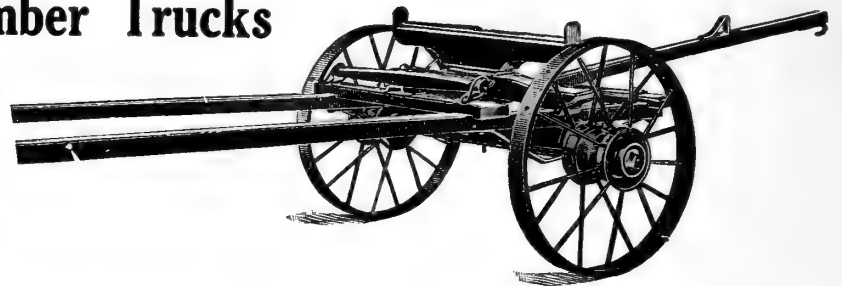
**JONES**  
Safety Device Company  
Hamilton, Canada



## Detachable Lumber Trucks

with  
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

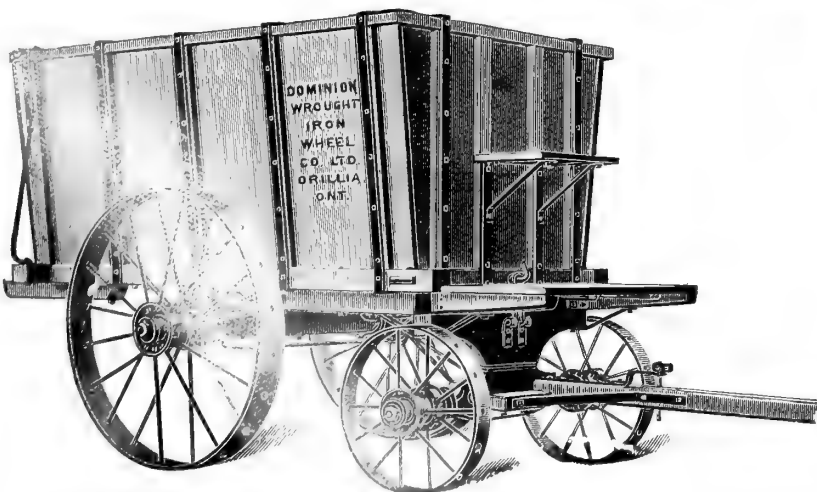
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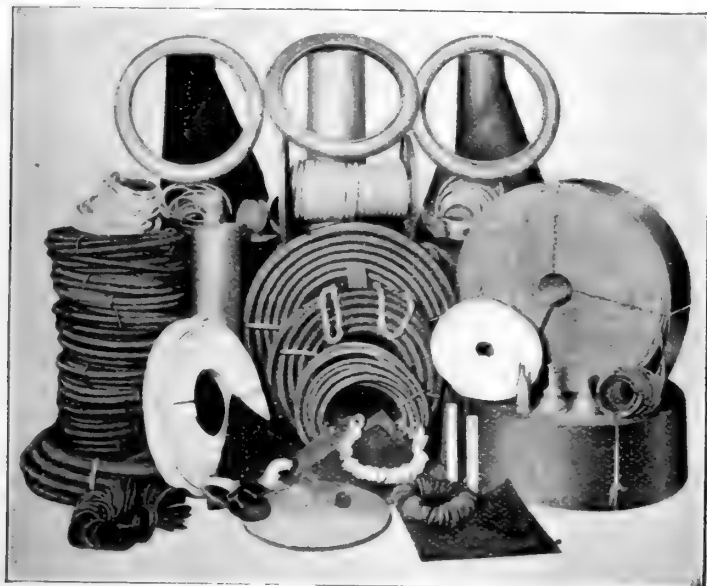
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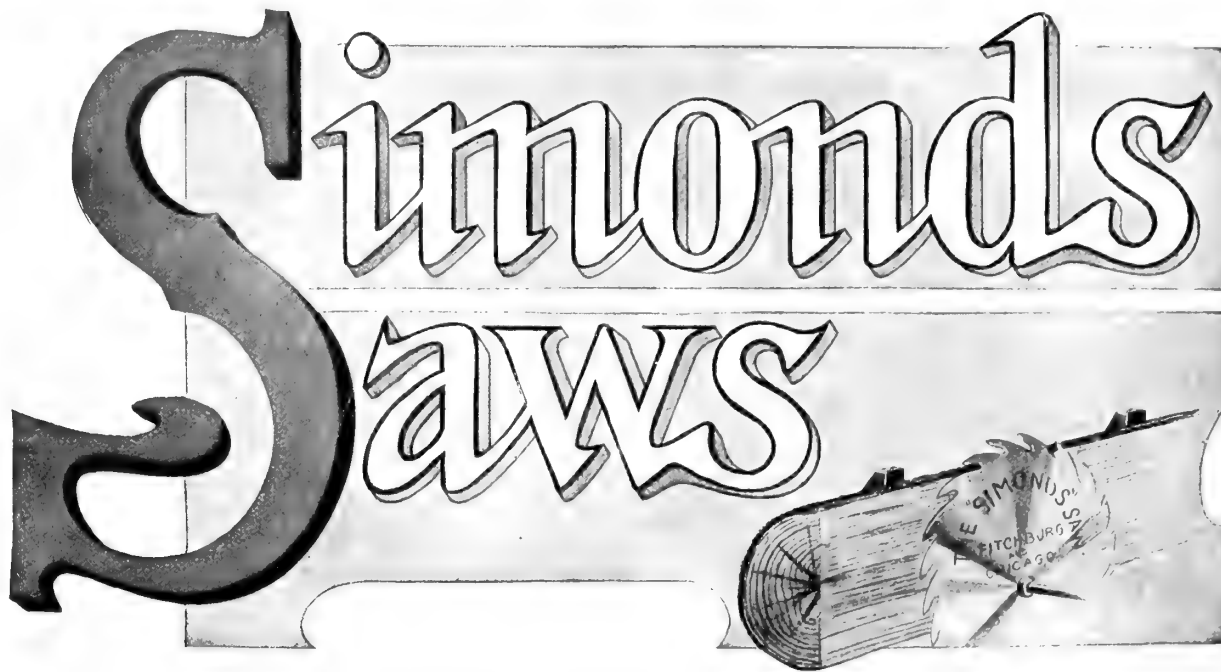
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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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Toronto, March 1, 1912

No. 5

## The Lumber Tariff Situation

In spite of the lengthy debate which took place in the House of Commons recently upon the lumber tariff, and the clearness with which it was then demonstrated that the lumber industry has been given the heavy end of the load in connection with the free importation of lumber which should pay a duty of twenty-five per cent. according to the tariff act; the situation as it stands to-day is far from satisfactory and continues to involve a great injustice to the lumber manufacturers of Canada. The act clearly states that lumber dressed on one side and jointed, tongued or grooved on one edge is liable to a duty of twenty-five per cent. Through the ingeniousness of the United States manufacturer, however, great quantities of lumber dressed on one side and jointed on the edge have been allowed to enter Canada free of duty. The Customs Board recently decided that the duty on this lumber should be enforced wherever there was any evidence to show that the lumber had been jointed on the edge, as well as dressed on the side. In other words, lumber dressed on one side and showing marks of the planer on the edge must pay the duty.

Why should there be so much consideration of the United States manufacturer in this matter? He has conclusively shown that he can joint the lumber on the edge and then obliterate the marks of the planer. His great object is to get dimension lumber into Canada without paying duty. If he can succeed in this he can dispose of large quantities of lumber in Canada, which would otherwise disorganize the markets of the United States. We, in Canada, owe no debt to the lumber manufacturer across the border. He has injured our markets so continually and extensively, that we are justified in doing anything possible to put an end to his depredations, so long as no loss or injustice is involved to Canadian consumers of lumber. In the debate in the House of Commons it was proven beyond question that no such loss or injustice would occur, if the tariff act were

enforced according to the intentions of its framers. Clearly the act was drawn with the object of encouraging the manufacture of finished lumber in Canada. Just as clearly, under the new order of things, the intention of the act is evaded and the manufacture of finished lumber is encouraged, not in Canada, but in the United States. The government should have the courage of its convictions and should come out decidedly with a statement one way or the other. If the lumber industry is entitled to exist in Canada and to supply Canadians with what they require for their buildings the government should make it clear and definite that finished lumber is not to be imported without paying a duty, thereby giving the lumber industry the benefits which were intended for them when the act was framed.

Lumbermen were pleased to learn recently that the government took their view of the matter to some extent, when they adopted the ruling of the Customs Board to the effect that if the planer marks could be discovered upon the edge of lumber which had also been dressed on one side it should pay a duty. They were pleased also when a few instances occurred, in which lumber of this class was made to pay the duty, even after it was known that much of the same class had escaped the payment. It looked as though the ruling would be enforced, as soon as the customs officials had become properly acquainted with their new duties. But there is a great element of doubt about the situation yet. If the customs officials must depend upon the discovery of planer marks on the edge of such lumber, in order to find it liable to duty, there is no question that enormous quantities will still escape their proper charge. It will be a matter of the greatest difficulty and expense to discover a few boards in the middle of a car load, which may bear the planer marks. In many cases the customs officials will probably not take the necessary care to find these marks. It is not a difficult matter to conceive that if the ruling is to be effective it may involve delays to traffic and the creation of much ill-feeling on the part of lumber importers.

Why should not the reasonable course be adopted at once and the whole difficulty straightened out before it leads to unprofitable trouble and ill-feeling? The intention of the act is simply to encourage the squaring up or further manufacturing of lumber in Canada after it has been imported in the rough. This being the case, the point which the government should consider is, not whether the planer marks are visible, but whether a given car load of lumber consists practically of stock which is of even widths and even thicknesses. No sane lumberman, whether manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, would ever deny, that lumber of this nature had been "further manufactured" in the United States.

Unfortunately the question is one which provides a splendid field for political oratory and it is therefore likely to be left in its unsettled condition for some time, unless the lumber industry can make its weight felt at Ottawa sufficiently to convince the Opposition and the country, of the justice of their claim. Not until this has been accomplished can we expect to find those who are so loud in their illogical defence of the consumer to admit their mistake and to abandon their effort to make political capital out of the situation. The consumer is entitled to just as much consideration as anyone in this matter, but no more. In the past he has obtained far more consideration than he could justly claim. His interests are not endangered in any manner, not matter how much may be said to the contrary by his political friends. The question is one of simple justice and involves no disturbance to trade or unfair taxation of the consumer. Under these circumstances, the lumber manufacturers of Canada ought to continue without intermission in their campaign until they have obtained their object.

## The Indian As A Fire-Ranger

Archdeacon Rension of Moose Factory, Hudson Bay territory, made one of the most interesting suggestions which were put forward at the recent meeting of the Conservation Association, at Ottawa, when he appealed in favor of employing native Indians, as fire rangers. His reference to the subject was both picturesque and forcible. "A fire ranger," he said, "should be a man who is not



afraid of leaving the bank of a river, but the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior have been sending out men who did not know the difference between a frying pan and a paddle, or between a birch and a spruce. The time has come for the Canadian white man to get right with the Indians. We have in the North West hundreds and hundreds of Indians whom I consider an asset to the country. I hope the Dominion and the provinces will use the Indian in his natural environment. He is a good Canadian and would make a good official, not only as a fire ranger but as a game warden. Indians can do ten times the amount of work that is done by the same number of whites. The Indian is by no means an incubus upon the country. He is, in fact, a great asset to the country. The Indian is a post graduate in the school of Nature. I do hope that this country will do something to use the Indian in his own element. You cannot bring him in to breathe the dust-laden atmosphere of the city, which you, with your leather lungs can stand. His lungs are like gossamer. But get him in his own element in the forest and he can do ten times as much as the white man."

This is the opinion of a man who has lived in close communion with the Indians of the North West for many years and his views are entitled to consideration. The suggestion which he makes should be given careful study by the Forestry Branch and if it is found that there are enough skilful Indians to act as fire rangers, they should be appointed to replace the city-bred ranger, who in many cases is ignorant of the problems confronting him, in the forest. Something has already been done along these lines and the indications are that with Archdeacon Renison's commendation, their use will be extended. On the north end of Lake Winnipeg, arrangements have already been made to employ Indians on this work and their use will probably be extended by the Forestry Branch during the coming summer.

In the course of the discussion upon this subject another matter which has been attracting much attention of late, was brought up by Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, for the province of Ontario. A recent report stated that the department had decided in future to employ no more students as fire rangers, but to appoint only men who are experienced in woods life and who could be depended upon to do their work effectively. The department has often been criticised in the past for employing students upon this work for the summer months. Many students looked upon the appointment as an opportunity for a good summer holiday, at the expense of the country, involving little or no heavy work

or expense on their own part. They were frequently worse than useless as fire rangers, being ignorant of the work and incapable of conducting a vigorous fire-fighting campaign when necessary. The announcement that these men were not to be employed any more was received with approval by all interested in the preservation of the timber resources of the provinces. At the same time however, it was thought that the proposed change went a little too far, as there were, no doubt, students whose services were of great value, such for instance, as some of the students in the Faculty of Forestry, at the University of Toronto. These men are acquainted with woods problems and when they have had experience of bush life make splendid raw material for the development of an effective forest ranger. Mr. Aubrey White announced at the forestry meeting that there was no intention to exclude men of this class. The only object of the change was to make sure that the men employed are really capable fire rangers, instead of students in search of a summer jaunt. If the department succeeds in making a change of this nature it will go some distance in the direction of relieving the department of the stigma, which has attached to it in the past of having failed to measure up to its responsibilities in connection with the fire ranging problem.

It should not be thought however, that with the appointment of actually experienced men on a temporary basis, the fire ranging service will be as effective as it should be. The opinion is growing that there is only one solution of the problem, and that is, the employment of a force of fire rangers who are permanently responsible for the preservation of the forests from destruction, by fire. A man who enters the employment of the department in the spring and leaves it in the fall will not make as good a ranger as a man who knows that his employment will be continuous. A definite fire ranging force should be appointed consisting of experienced bush men who should be on the pay roll of the department throughout the year. During the winter time their pay might be merely nominal, as they would not be actively employed at fire ranging. They would probably go into the woods in the service of some of the lumber manufacturing companies. They would be however, at the call of the department all the time. Such men would form a service which could become invested with dignity and authority similar to that of the North West Mounted Police. After a force of this nature had been in existence for a few years their value to the country would be many times greater than any fire ranging body can possibly be under present conditions.

## Encouraging Progress of Forestry Movement

Several features of unusual interest stood out prominently among those which came up for discussion at the recent meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, at Ottawa. Chief among them, were two which lie at the root of all forestry progress, namely; the encouraging increase in the interest taken by the public in the forestry movement and the equally suggestive co-operation which the forestry movement has secured from the lumber manufacturers of Canada. The education of the public to a real appreciation of the value of the forest resources of Canada was the first and most important step which the Forestry Association had to consider. It worked energetically from the first upon a definite plan of publicity which to-day has borne remarkable fruit. The public now has this matter in its mind as prominently as any other of the great features of the conservation problem.

From the support of the public flows the support of the government. At first the government felt obliged to go slowly in this matter. The growth of public sentiment however, has encouraged them to greater things and to-day the government of Canada stands upon the threshold of much greater accomplishments, in the direction of scientific forestry, than was thought to be possible a few years ago. Nothing was more encouraging to the members of the Forestry Association at their recent meeting, than the concurrence of both the Premier of Canada and the leader of the opposition, in their desire to impress the association with a sense of the approval

of both parties in Parliament, of the steps that have been taken to assist in the preservation of Canadian forests. Sir Wilfrid Laurier voiced this feature of the situation humorously but none the less forcibly when he remarked that he could remember no single measure which had been introduced by his government when in power and had not met with criticism from the opposition, with the exception of the measure for the creation of a forestry commission.

Since the first vote of money for forestry purposes was passed, only a few years ago comparatively speaking, each year has seen the amount increased. The work has been so encouraging and successful that the government of to-day feels warranted in going further still and it now appears that the time is not far distant, when sufficient money will be at the disposal of the forestry branch to prosecute its work in a manner fairly commensurate with its requirements. In this connection the government will no doubt be called upon soon to sanction the establishment of an experimental laboratory for the investigation of the properties of the various woods growing in Canada. Laboratories of this nature already exist in other countries and have proved of inestimable value. Canada needs them to-day, almost more than any other lumber producing country and the expenditure of money by the government for such a purpose would meet with approval from all classes.

The co-operation of the lumber manufacturers with the Forestry Association was a feature which stood out prominently at the con-

vention. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association had held its convention on the day previous and practically all its members remained over for two days, in order to attend the meetings of the Forestry Association and to be present at the combined banquet which was held on the first day of the forestry meeting. While they took no great part in the discussion or presentation of papers, the lumbermen were keenly interested in the proceedings and co-operated with the association in the passing of its numerous important resolutions. The lumberman of Canada has outlived the days when his attention was directed to the cutting and marketing of timber. He has been quick to realize the importance of scientific management of his timber possessions. He has readily seen the advantage of employing trained foresters to manage or to report upon his woods operations and he has, above everything else, studied with the minutest care the problems of the conversion of waste into by-product. In this latter direction probably, as much as in any other, has the conservation movement made important advances in recent years. Much remains to be accomplished still, and the work of the Forestry Association and of the lumber manufacturers is clearly mapped out along these lines. The experimental period of forestry in Canada seems to have passed and the hopeful era has clearly arrived. With determination and co-operation there is every reason to believe that our forest resources can be preserved for future generations as a natural resource of ever increasing value and that the fear of a timber famine in this country will be effectively removed. Determination and co-operation however, are essential even in greater measure to-day

than ever before. The public has read so much about forestry that there is a danger of its becoming imbued with a sense of unwarranted security.

Another feature of the forestry meeting which attracted great attention was the address by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, president of the United States Conservation Commission who told of the struggles which had been necessary in that country, in order to place the forestry service on an effective working basis. The burden of his remarks was the necessity for keeping politics out of the service. Coming at the formative period of the Canadian service, his lesson should be of great value to Canadians. Our forestry service has done excellent work. It has not been hampered by politics to anything like the extent that the service in the United States has. The great monopolistic interests have not developed the influence in this country, that they have across the border and have not been able to oppose the growth of the service effectively. But we cannot count upon everlasting immunity in this record. Our economic history is more than likely to develop along lines somewhat similar to that of the United States. If our forestry service can be placed upon an effective working basis and allowed to grow up without political consideration being permitted to interfere with its development, it will be in a position, if ever the day comes, to defend the interests of the people successfully against such concerted monopolistic movements, as have threatened the natural resources of the United States so continuously.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

When the latest tariff law was enacted by the United States Congress there was a provision repealing on August 1, 1911, the Pike Law, under which for many years free entry into the United States was granted upon the lumber product of sawlogs cut on the American side and floated down the St. John's River and manufactured in mills on the Canadian side by American capital, says the Lumberman's Review. This would hit such lumber manufacturing points as Fredericton and St. John, N.B., the latter, of course, being the most vitally affected for the mills in St. John, though having open to them both the markets of Great Britain and the United States, has as a rule shipped very heavily of its product from American logs into the United States. It is interesting to note that while the repeal of this law affected only the shippers from St. John during the latter half of 1911, the value of shipments from St. John to the United States was \$282,986, less than in 1910, and all information from this chief seat of New Brunswick indicates that the probable loss in business with the United States will be very materially increased during the shipping season of 1912, as the outlook for American demand upon the St. John mills is not particularly promising, if those mills are compelled to add the duty of \$1.25 per thousand to all of their rough lumber. American mills cutting spruce will bring fewer logs to the river landings this winter than last, but the new cut, when joined with the held-over logs of last season, will, it is believed, give the American mills a normal supply of logs for the 1912 sawing season.

The law passed by the government of Quebec nearly two years ago, which gave a year's notice after which the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands in the province was to be prohibited in an unmanufactured state, is now receiving what is probably its first test and is proving effective. During the year preceding the enforcement of the act the export of pulp wood was the largest in the history of the province. Then there came a year of low water in the United States during which time the mills ran on reduced time. As a result they were not forced last year to draw to any great extent on pulp wood from Canada, their stock on hand being sufficient to keep them running. Now that their stocks on hand are practically exhausted they are forced to come into the Canadian market to purchase fresh supplies and they find that the price has advanced practically \$1 per cord, and are forced to pay from \$7.50 to \$8 for peeled wood cut on free lands. This extra dollar charged

for pulp wood will mean an additional dollar charged for their pulp and gives the Canadian pulp maker that much of an advantage. The indications are that the price of raw pulp wood will continue to increase from year to year owing to this scarcity, which will result in further advantages to the Canadian manufacturer, and eventually his absorption of the entire market. The Paper Trade Journal of New York referring to the situation says: "the real significance of the whole matter is found in the fact that this is the first real test of the working of the law, and it is proving itself to be an admirable and advantageous thing for the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer."

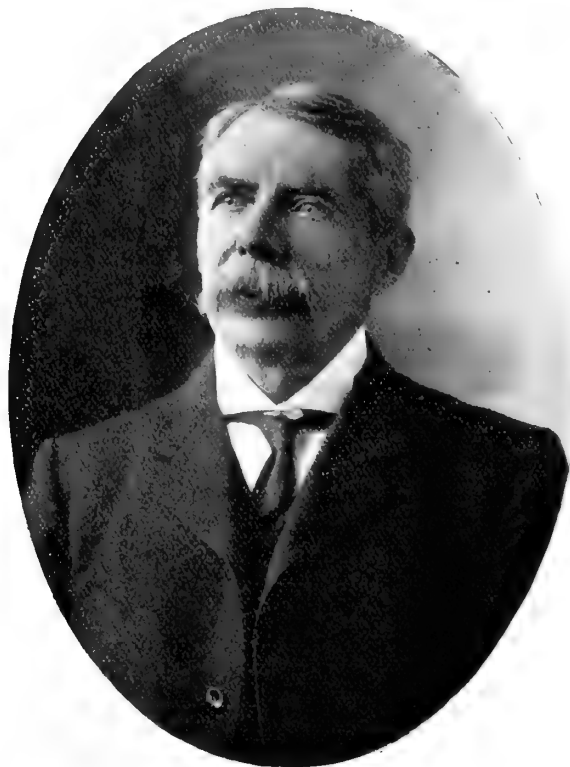
The statements of Dominion Forestry officials that one-half of the original timber supply of Canada has been destroyed by fire; that moderate stumpage on what has been burned would have yielded a revenue of \$1,000,000,000; and that for every foot of lumber cut seven have been consumed, brings the old and baffling question of how to protect the forests once more before the attention of the Government and the public. When one considers the number of houses that could have been built with this timber, the implements and articles of furniture that it might have been used to manufacture, the imagination learns its own limitations. It is little wonder that the price of lumber has risen almost as rapidly and as high as the smoke of those disastrous conflagrations. A forest fire causes both direct and indirect damage. The timber burned is a total loss, and the difference between its value and that of its manufactured products also passes out of the country's estimated assets. The second growth never seems to have the heart to attain to its predecessor's splendor, and remains in stunted insignificance, a disfigurement to the country. In many cases, when a great fire sweeps over a district, the soil is burned off the underlying rock and agricultural prospects disappear with the timber. The problem of forest protection is so great that governments may be partially excused for skirting it up till the present time, but the growing scarcity of lumber is rendering it an acute issue which must be considered thoroughly. The recommendations of the Conservation Commission and the warnings of many practical lumbermen must force the hands of the Dominion Government, and it is not improbable that steps will be taken at the coming session of Parliament to extend and improve the fire ranging system.—Industrial Canada.

# Western Retailers' Annual Convention

**Continued Growth and Expansion Reported—Heavy Imports from United States hurt Canadian Manufacturers—Insurance Company Prospering—W. W. Davidson the New President**

The twenty-first annual session of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association was held at Winnipeg on the 14th and 15th of February at the hall in the Travellers' Building. The convention was a most important one in many respects. It was the largest and most representative convention yet held and the different features were perhaps of a more interesting nature than at any previous meeting. The business sessions were all well attended and all branches of the trade were fully represented. W. W. Ireland, of Carberry (Man.), the president, presided. Addresses were delivered by E. N. Trowern, of Toronto, Dominion secretary of the Retailers' Association, and J. L. Campbell, also of Toronto, a former president of the Association. Important changes were made in the personnel of the executive heads.

The business of the first session held on Wednesday morning, consisted of the consideration of the reports of the president and secretary. The president extended a welcome to members of the association and the visitors. He felt that the association was be-



W. W. Ireland, Carberry, Man.,  
who presided at the Annual Convention

coming more and more a factor in the welfare of the lumber trade in western Canada. The past year had been a trying one for the lumbermen. The crop had not turned out as well as had been expected and had not been harvested satisfactorily. Owing to the condition of the United States lumber markets, the quantity of United States lumber brought in to the prairies had been very large. This was necessarily a disturbing element to the manufacturers. Fifty members had been added to the association during the year. The question of members who did not take an interest in the work was one of much importance. A proportion of such received the benefits of the association without giving any aid. He also spoke of the benefit of the district meetings, a number of which had been held. A special service department which had been inaugurated to take up questions of overcharges, delays in shipments and other matters of a like nature, had been a signal success. The inability of the railroads to handle the crop had had a most unfavorable effect upon the lumber business. The problem of transportation was of vital importance. At present, collections were very slow and difficult because of the inability of the railroads to move the crop.

## Report of the Secretary

The secretary, Alan M. Stewart, then delivered his report. He mentioned the fact that the association had come of age and said

that the members should thank those who in the past had given their assistance to carry on the work. There was a small deficit during the past year but they had cut down expenses by \$900. While the membership had increased something like fifty, the gain was not so great, as there had been a number of withdrawals for various reasons. The outstanding dues at present amounted to \$290. Because of the condition of the United States markets, large quantities of lumber from the other side of the line had been slaughtered in our markets. This had been hard on our manufacturers. It was believed that better conditions would prevail in the United States markets this season. The crops this year had been late. The railroad accommodation had not been nearly sufficient. The car shortage was a question which should be taken up vigorously. G. C. Ingram, representative of the association in Saskatchewan, had resigned, and J. Ernest McFee, of Moose Jaw, had been appointed to the position. He spoke of the success of his own department in inducing the manufacturers to discontinue hollow-backing of siding and ceiling, and also in inducing the manufacturers of sash, doors and mouldings, to follow a universal list, which he considered the most important step taken in years. Odd sizes and patterns were now cut out and many mistakes and delays would be saved in future. A. K. Godfrey, the ex-president, had organized a special service bureau which had worked out most satisfactorily. There had been sixty claims in connection with the transportation of lumber. Eight had been withdrawn, twenty-seven had been paid, and twenty-five were still pending. The service had been of great assistance in tracing cars. He referred to the fact that at many points in the two provinces there were too many lumber yards and regretted that there seemed to be a tendency to establish too many yards in the new territory. While he had no wish to eliminate competition, he believed that in many cases it would be better for some of the yards to withdraw as it was to the benefit of the consumer as well as the dealer to have business carried on under natural conditions.

J. Ernest McFee, representative of the association in Saskatchewan, then made a short report which he said was necessarily brief as he had been appointed only three months before and had not been able to get over his territory entirely.

Committees were then appointed to take up the reports. The minutes of last meeting were read. Some discussion arose as to whether the press should be admitted to the meetings. The consensus of opinion was that this should be done and it was stated that the impression was abroad that these meetings were held for the purpose of regulating prices. Under the circumstances it was deemed wise to admit representatives of the press or to have a report of the meetings supplied.

One of the most important features of the convention was the passing of a motion to amend the constitution. It was formerly necessary to elect the president from Manitoba and a vice-president from Saskatchewan. It was shown that the membership from Saskatchewan is 422, while in Manitoba there are but 164 members. The amendment provided that the president might be elected from the members of either province, in which case the vice-president would be elected from the other provinces.

The president, Mr. Ireland, stated that he felt the time had come when the election of a president from the west would be for the good of the association. C. A. Baker, of Moose Jaw, nominated W. W. Davidson, of the same place, and A. B. Estlin seconded the nomination. The vote was made unanimous. The new president is a member of the Davidson-Fraser Lumber Company, of Moose Jaw, and has been a director of the association for a number of years. He was not present at the session and W. W. Ireland presided at all the sessions. J. K. Robson, of Treherm was elected vice-president. This election was also unanimous.

Nine directors were elected from each province as follows: Saskatchewan—C. H. Wentz, Saskatoon; E. J. Mielicke, Dundurn; A. J. Ross, Salvador; J. E. Walker, Rocanville; N. Grest, Watrous; C. Campbell, Forget; F. J. Carpenter, Yorkton. Manitoba—D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg; G. E. Davidson, Manitou; D. E. Fraser, Kenton; W. W. Ireland, Carberry; A. B. Estlin, Melita; E. M. Williams, Russell; A. N. Shaw, Elm Creek; W. G. Macconnell, Winnipeg.

The feature of the Wednesday afternoon session was an address delivered by J. L. Campbell, of Toronto, on the subject of "Looking Two Ways." Mr. Campbell was formerly engaged in the retail lumber business in Manitoba. He was one of the promoters of the Western Retail Association and is a past president. His address dealt





Mr. C. H. Wentz of Saskatoon,  
Representative for Saskatchewan  
on Board of Directors



Mr. D. E. Sprague of Winnipeg, who opposed  
Tariff Increase



J. L. Campbell of Toronto,  
who delivered Address upon  
Prairie Progress

with the past history of the association and also with the future as it presents itself when looking forward from the present.

Mr. Campbell outlined first of all the history of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association and its effect upon the lumber trade of the prairie provinces. Before the organization of the association the lumber trade had been unsatisfactory and badly disorganized. A change had come about when the association was formed and its gradual growth had continued until it included practically every wholesaler and retailer from Fort William to the coast. In later days, of course, the wholesalers had withdrawn and the association had developed upon purely retail lines.

Mr. Campbell next drew attention to the splendid work which had been done by a few individual members of the association. Prominent among these was Isaac Cockburn, the secretary of the association for a number of years, whose zeal and energy had been largely responsible for its success in the early days. Much assistance also had been given by representatives of the wholesale trade, especially by D. C. Cameron, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Cameron had given unstinted assistance to the association and had, in cases, even gone contrary to the welfare of his own company, in order to assist the growth of the association. Another prominent member was Mr. D. E. Sprague, who had always taken an important part in the work of the association and had frequently given valuable assistance. The present secretary of the association, Mr. Alan M. Stewart, was also men-

tioned in this connection, and Mr. Campbell spoke enthusiastically of his valuable services.

Dealing then with the lumber trade of the prairies, Mr. Campbell pointed out the great importance of the northwest, to the whole of Canada. In a few years they would have great voting power and financial wealth. The lumbermen of the northwest were an important factor in the business life of Canada and the members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association should continually bear in mind the important position which they occupied. Each retail lumberman was a power in his own locality and had great responsibilities to bear. It was incumbent upon him to set a high standard of business morality. The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association as a whole, therefore, had an urgent duty to perform in upholding a high standard of business ethics among the trade in general.

Mr. Campbell was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. He took a prominent part in the various discussions which arose during the convention. He was followed by J. K. Ross, of Salvador, who gave an interesting talk on banking and banking systems.

#### The Position of the Retailer as a Trade Factor

On Thursday afternoon, E. M. Trowern, of Toronto, Dominion secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, addressed the convention on association work, particularly on the phases of it which are taken up by his association on behalf of the retailers of the Dominion, to the end that they may bring into existence more favor-



Mr. J. A. Thompson of Winnipeg, re-  
elected President of the Retail  
Lumbermen's Mutual Fire  
Insurance Company



Ed. Tennant of Winnipeg who helped to  
arrange Banquet and Smoker



A. N. Shaw of Elm Creek, Representative  
for Manitoba on Board of Directors



able conditions by legislation and other means. He spoke of the unfairness of the present criminal code in its bearing upon the retail dealer and other branches of trade. He deplored the fact that they were not allowed to act in unison, and in an organized way to regulate prices and other phases of business, in order that business might be carried on upon lines which would give all engaged in wholesale and retail trade, and in manufacturing, an opportunity to make a reasonable profit. He declared that the press of the country should be and could be brought into line, provided dealers and manufacturers were organized as they should be, and he believed all that the press of the country needed was to be educated to see the problems of the business world from a business standpoint. He said that the government sold stamps under an agreed price, that the lawyers of the country combined to regulate their fees, but that the people in business were not allowed to do so. He told of the attempts which had been made to secure legislation to better conditions in this respect and of the prospects for the future in this connection. He asserted that it would be to the benefit of the association to affiliate with the eastern retail associations. The address was an eloquent and forceful one and was listened to with attention by the largest gathering of the convention.

D. E. Sprague, of Winnipeg, said that there was no doubt the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association had accomplished much. He referred to the policy of some of the larger manufacturing companies of the west in distributing lumber to the consumers of the prairies through their own yards. An attempt would probably be made to have the tariff revised to place greater restrictions on lumber coming into Canada from the United States. The association should see that this was not carried out. He believed that the policy should be to make the tariff less stringent rather than to make it more stringent. When the matter was brought to the attention of the government the influence of the western lumber dealer should be used to see that tariff conditions were made favorable rather than unfavorable to the bringing in of lumber. Mr. Sprague then asked if, in case the Retail Lumbermen's Association affiliated with the Dominion Association, the former would get the benefits of the results of the latter's work. Mr. Trowern answered in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Sprague moved that the directors of the association be authorized to join the Dominion Association, if deemed advisable after consultation with Mr. Trowern. The motion was carried. Mr. Trowern met the directors the next day but the matter is still under discussion.

#### Financial Statement

The financial statement was submitted as follows:—

##### Receipts:

Dec. 31, To cash in hand . . . . .	\$2,120.68
" G. C. Ingram . . . . .	100.00
" rent . . . . .	100.00
" membership fees . . . . .	680.00
" annual dues, 1910 . . . . .	61.25
" annual dues, 1911 . . . . .	5,057.50
" Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Interest . . . . .	240.00
" Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, proportion expenses . . . . .	431.87
" Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, proportion salary . . . . .	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,791.30

##### Expenditures:

Dec. 31, By travelling expenses . . . . .	\$1,564.85
" collection charges . . . . .	17.25
" postage and telegrams . . . . .	249.60
" printing and stationery . . . . .	204.45
" directors' meetings . . . . .	684.85
" theatre tickets . . . . .	151.50
" rent . . . . .	436.75
" general expense . . . . .	6,489.09
" balance, cash in bank . . . . .	992.96
	<hr/>
	\$10,791.30

##### Assets:

Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	\$6,000.00
Cash in bank . . . . .	992.96
	<hr/>
	\$6,992.96

#### Insurance Company in Sound Position

The annual meeting of the Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held on the afternoon of the first day of the convention after the regular session. The meeting was presided over by J. B. Sinclair, vice-president, in the absence of the president, J. A. Thompson. Mr. Thompson's report was the first business taken up. It dealt with the work of the year in a general way. The com-

pany had had the largest amount of losses in its history but would be able to continue business at the same rate and with an increased surplus. The reserve was now large enough to meet any loss that might be sustained according to the basis upon which all ordinary risks were figured. It might be possible to reduce the rate but it would be wiser to continue at the same rate and increase the reserve, thus keeping the strength of the company on a basis beyond the possibility of a doubt. The reserve was all invested in first mortgages on land with principal and interest guaranteed. He mentioned the great benefits of the association, which had reduced the rates fifty per cent. and subsequently still more until at present the flat rate was 48 cents per hundred. The report of the secretary was on similar lines. Both reports were adopted. The officers were re-elected as follows: J. A. Thompson, president; J. B. Sinclair, vice-president; A. K. Godfrey, treasurer; A. M. Stewart, secretary; and directors: G. H. Wall, G. F. Robertson, F. McPherson, H. E. Mielicke, A. B. Estlin, A. W. Jones.

#### Banquet and Smoker

On the evening of Thursday, the 15th, a banquet and smoker was given in honor of the retailers by the manufacturers and wholesalers of lumber and sash and doors and the dealers in building paper. The banquet was held at the Royal Alexandra hotel and was the largest and most representative gathering of people engaged in various branches of the lumber business yet held in western Canada. Something over three hundred enjoyed a fine repast. Theodore Burrows, of Grandview, Manitoba, presided. The outstanding characteristic in connection with the gathering was the indication of the growing sentiment in all branches of the industry that the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers should work together in greater unison than at present to overcome the main obstacles in the way of the prosperity of the trade. A number of speakers dwelt upon this theme. Among the speakers were the chairman, D. O. Anderson, E. Brooks, W. B. Tomlinson, G. H. Wall, G. W. Murray, J. L. Campbell, of Toronto, and E. N. Trowern, of Toronto.

E. D. Tennant brought up the subject of a proposed independent association in Canada, something on the lines of the order of Hoo-Hoo. It seemed that the controversy which had arisen in the United States in connection with the order made the future very doubtful and he suggested the name of Canadian Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo. A vote was taken and a large number voted in favor of starting the independent organization. No votes of a contrary nature were registered. Nothing more definite was done in this connection.

After the banquet a smoker was held. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, D. C. Cameron, was present at the smoker. Arrangements in connection with the banquet and smoker were made by Frank H. Mitchell, of Tomlinson & Mitchell; Ed. Tennant, W. Stubbs, George Hanbury, Sandy McDonald, R. F. Bingham and Mr. Clark, of the Lester W. David Company.

#### Uncertain Trade Conditions in the West

Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Campbell & Johnson, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, visited Winnipeg recently to attend the annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association. Upon his return to Toronto Mr. Campbell expressed himself to the "Canada Lumberman" in an interesting manner in regard to the business conditions prevailing in the prairie provinces.

In some parts of the country, he said, conditions at present were rather uncertain, on account of the car shortage. The movement of grain has been very slow and in some localities practically none of the grain has been shipped out. There is about 10,000,000 bushels which is damp and will be destroyed unless it can be shipped out before the heat gets into it. The outcome of the situation is doubtful. If a favorable spring occurs, about sixty per cent. of the grain may be saved, but if the spring is unfavorable it is thought that about sixty per cent. of it will be lost. These conditions are having a quieting effect upon business. Another evil influence is the subdivision fiend who is getting in some pretty fine work.

Many localities are feeling the pinch at present on account of the scarcity of money, caused by the farmers not having been able to dispose of their grain. The banks, moreover, are acting in a conservative manner and are not inclined to extend credits, especially if the applicant is hard up. The result is that the man who needs the money most is unable to get it. The same trouble is reported from all localities and seems to be accompanied by a movement of money from the small places to assist in the development of the larger ones.

Mr. Campbell believes that in all probability the lumber trade in Alberta and Saskatchewan outside of the towns, will be quiet during the first half of the year. So far as the farmers are concerned the outlook is not over bright. In Manitoba the trade will probably be larger than last year because crops in that province were better. The spring trade in Manitoba already gives better promise than that of a year ago.

## British Columbia's New Forest Bill

**Provincial Legislature Discusses it's Provisions—  
Situation Out-lined by Hon. Richard McBride**

The forest bill which was recently introduced in the British Columbia Legislature by Hon. Wm. Ross, Minister of Lands, has been made the subject of several long and interesting debates. After the bill had been severely criticized by several members of the Opposition Hon. Richard McBride delivered an interesting speech in support of the measure. He dwelt at some length with the difference between the conditions existing to-day and those which had been in existence in 1905, when the former bill was introduced. Under the former system the principle of administering the forests by means of licenses and leases was embodied in the bill, while the present bill introduces the principle of disposing of the timber of the province by means of auction sales. In 1905, he said, the province was only beginning to recover from a period of stagnation which had struck deep at the roots of many of the important industries of the country. Revenue was then urgently needed for the re-establishment of the provincial credit. During the past six years, however, the financial condition of the province had improved greatly. Under the provincial license system the province had retained the right to increase both the rental and the royalty charges so that the interest of the people in the timber increased as the value of the timber grew. Hon. Mr. McBride then dealt with the principle of granting perpetual licenses, claiming that it had enabled the license holders to secure loans from the banks. Under a limited period license the banks had refused to look upon timber property as a sound basis for a loan. In 1905, he claimed, it would have been folly to introduce the system of disposing of timber by auction. Such a course would, at that time, have resulted in a glut of the timber market and it would have been impossible for the Department of Lands to organize its staff quickly enough to handle the sales safely and profitably. The auction sale principle was a good one when small lots of timber were to be disposed of, at intervals, after expert valuation. As these were the conditions under which the government would be able to conduct future sales it now proposed to amalgamate the auction sale idea with the special system of licenses.

Referring to the present condition of the lumber industry in the province, Hon. Mr. McBride said that it was never on a sounder footing than to-day. Comparing the situation with that in the Pacific coast states it was seen that the mills across the Sound were either shut down or running half-time only, and payrolls were cut to the minimum, while the operators were glad to sell their output at a low margin, even at cost, and in many cases below cost, for immediate money. On the Canadian side, most of the mills were continuously at work, making excellent profits and distinctly prosperous, it being expected that 1912 would prove the banner year in connection with the industry in the province. New mills were being put up all the time and heavy investments made in them and in the general stimulation and extension of the industry.

### Forest Fire Causes Important Legal Action

An interesting and important legal action was commenced in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Nelson, B.C., on February 13th. The King Lumber Mills, Limited, located near Yahk, B.C., are the plaintiffs and their action is for damages estimated at \$140,000, alleged to have been caused to their timber limits by fire originating from the C. P. R. trains passing through the district. On the first day of the trial, three witnesses were examined, whose evidence was to the effect that the fire started in a stump along the railway right-of-way, and after burning slowly for a few days was fanned by a stiff wind, until it became a large forest fire. The C.P.R. are expected to claim in defence that the fire was started by ranchers, making use of the right-of-way as a road.

Dr. J. H. King, of Cranbrook, president of the King Lumber Mills, Limited, who was the first witness, stated that when travelling on the Crows' Nest line, at night time, he had observed sparks flying from C. P. R. locomotives. He admitted that ranchers between Yahk and Curzon made a practice of travelling over the railway track.

An experienced bush man from Wisconsin, who was in the employ of the King Lumber Mills, stated that on the afternoon of July 4th, 1910, he was walking along the track after one of the company's trains had passed and saw a fire about twenty-five feet from the track. The fire was in a stump and he also noticed some of the grass round about on fire. Later in the evening he returned and noticed that the fire was spreading slowly. It was burning also at 9 o'clock, as he passed by and he saw no one attempt to put it out. On the following day the fire had spread to an area of about 75 feet. On July 6th or 7th a section crew had tried to put the fire out for about three hours, but had not been successful, as the wind was against them. On July 8th the C. P. R. fire warden and some men

managed to stop the fire from going east. On July 9th the wind became very strong and the fire crossed the Moyie River. On July 10th the wind changed and drove the flames towards Curzon and farther into the King limits. By July 13th, it had extended about a mile south from the river.

The case is attracting much attention among timber owners in British Columbia, as its outcome will be of much importance to them all.

### Prairie Pulpwood Dutiable on Entering U. S.

The United States Government has learned of more Crown forest lands in Canada upon which restrictions are placed as to the manufacture of their timber, thereby depriving the wood pulp and print paper made from these woods of free entry into the United States. The lands are located in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, and in a tract of 3,500,000 acres in the Peace River district in British Columbia. Licenses on the lands provide that all timber cut from them must be manufactured in Canada. The Treasury Department has advised the collectors of customs, and the State Department advised the consular officials that this was a restriction which warranted the imposition of the tariff duty on the wood pulp and print paper made from these woods when entering the United States.

### A Permanent Forestry Exhibit for B. C.

A permanent forestry exhibit has been arranged for by the directors of the Vancouver Exhibition Association. W. J. Brandwith of the department of agriculture reported that he could arrange with lumber mills and loggers to construct a forestry exhibit at comparatively small cost and the value of this exhibit could scarcely be overestimated. It would demonstrate the timber resources of the province and the methods of manufacture and from all points of view would be a desirable acquisition for the exhibit could be arranged in most attractive shape. Mr. Brandwith was authorized to proceed with the arrangements.

## Personal News of Lumber Trade

Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, Ltd., Montreal, has been on a visit to New York.

Mr. William Leak of Leak & Co., Toronto, has returned to the city after spending a couple of the winter months at Bridgetown, Barbados.

R. E. Edwards, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., general manager of the Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Company, has returned from a trip to the Southern States.

A. D. McRae, President of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B. C., visited the Company's Toronto office during the last week in February.

Hugh Davidson, of the Hastings Shingle & Lumber Company, Vancouver, B. C., who has been spending several weeks recently in Ottawa, visited Toronto during the last week in February.

Mr. A. J. Hoolahan, on the staff of the B. Grier Lumber Company, Ltd., Montreal, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Montreal Builders' Exchange in succession to Mr. W. A. Stanley.

A. E. Clarke, of Edward Clarke & Sons, Toronto, has returned from a two weeks' buying trip in Quebec and reports the hardwood situation very strong. Soft-wood markets in Quebec are also strong, according to his report. Mr. R. L. Clarke, of the same firm, has been on a buying trip in the United States and reports the trade situation there somewhat improved.

Mr. Ernest G. Odell has opened an office as a wholesale dealer in lumber at 423 Coristine Building, Montreal. The offices will be under the supervision of Mr. U. E. Germain, for several years with the Tobin Manufacturing Company at Bromptonville. Mr. Odell represents United States firms handling hardwoods, yellow pine, &c., and will deal in all descriptions of Canadian and United States lumber. In Quebec there is a business carried on under the same name.

Newfoundland's timber wealth contributes largely to the volume of the colony's exports. The demand for native timber for local requirements is also increasing with each year. Authorities state that the lumbering industry together with that of the pulp and paper industries are worth to the colony about \$2,000,000 per annum, being an increase of about \$1,800,000 over that of ten years ago.

# Bathurst Lumber Company's Expansion

Mill and Property of Nepisiguit Lumber Company Acquired—Capital Increased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000

Bathurst, N.B., Feb. 21.—Mill operations at Bathurst will be conducted on an extensive scale during the coming season by the Bathurst Lumber Company, Limited. This company have recently purchased the complete plant and property of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company which went into liquidation last year. The property includes over 500 sq. miles of limits and a most up-to-date saw mill at Bathurst with a capacity of 25,000,000 feet per season. The total holdings of the company now amount to over 1000 square miles of the best limits in the province. Their capital stock has been in-



Bathurst Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B. View of Mill

creased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. The company will operate extensively in hardwoods, bringing logs in by rail over the new Northern & New Brunswick Seaboard Railway which taps a large portion of their limits. Mr. Angus MacLean, the well known lumberman, is General Manager of the Bathurst Lumber Co., with Mr. A. E. Loosen as local manager.

The Bathurst Lumber Company commenced its operations in 1907 when it acquired the properties of the Sumner Lumber Company. The old mill was destroyed by fire on March 31st, 1908. Less



Nepisiguit Mill, Bathurst, N.B. Acquired by Bathurst Lumber Co.

than ten months after the date of the fire the company had completed the erection of a new mill on the old site. The new mill, a picture of which is published herewith, is thoroughly modern in every respect and is absolutely fireproof. It is built of reinforced concrete and sheet metal and consists of the mill building, engine and boiler rooms. The boilers are set in steel casings, lined with brick, and are raised 7 feet above the floor by means of steel posts set upon concrete foundations. The engine room contains a 100 h.p. Robb-Armstrong engine and an electric generator which is used for lighting purposes only. The foundations of the mill are of concrete and

the first floor is supported by concrete pillars two feet square set upon rock foundations. The equipment includes two 8-inch band saws, one vertical resaw, two edgers and a number of smaller machines.

The mill is splendidly situated on the inner harbor and has good facilities for shipping either by rail or water. The output of the mill averages between 125,000 and 150,000 feet per day and has amounted at times to 175,000 feet in a day.

The mill of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company which has been added to the Bathurst Lumber Company's plant, is one of the most modern sawmills in Canada. It commenced operations on September 1st, 1910. The mill is located where the Nepisiguit River joins the waters of the harbor of Bathurst and possesses excellent shipping facilities both by land and water. The Caraguet Railway which connects with the main line of the Intercolonial Railway, has its terminus right at the mill property and the largest ships can come into the harbor and load at the company's docks. The main mill building is constructed of wood frame covered with galvanized iron and is 64 x 192 feet. Its equipment includes a twin rotary 51 inch gang weighing 45 tons, a rotary resaw, 8 ft. band resaw, band saw, automatic trimmer, edgers, slab slicer and lath machine.

## Halifax Shipments to United Kingdom

Shipments of lumber from Halifax, N.S., to the United Kingdom during 1911 are reported as follows:

	Sup. Feet
John E. Moore & Co., Ltd. ....	19,042,000
W. Malcolm Mackay ....	9,619,931
Colin C. Tyrer ....	6,448,287
Geo. McKean ....	8,000,000
I. H. Mathers & Sons ....	4,000,000
Primrose Brothers ....	1,600,000
R. E. Dickie ....	200,000
Frost & Smith ....	4,200,000
Total ....	53,110,218
I. H. Mathers & Sons, 58,000 cubic feet timber.	

## Square Timber Output For Ten Years

The quantity of square timber measured at Quebec during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, was 13,530 tons standard. This is the smallest quantity ever yet recorded. The figures for the last ten years were as follows: 1901-02, 62,452; 1902-03, 34,934; 1903-04, 36,749; 1904-05, 24,250; 1905-06, 22,821; 1906-07, 17,219; 1907-08, 19,310; 1908-09, 20,799; 1909-10, 18,498; 1910-11, 13,530.

The quantity of waney timber stringed during the fiscal year was 14,723 tons standard. The quantities stringed during the last ten years were as follows: 1901-02, 63,052; 1902-03, 42,616; 1903-04, 63,463; 1904-05, 61,520; 1905-06, 23,348; 1906-07, 8,033; 1907-08, 31,864; 1908-09, 28,921; 1909-10, 20,019; 1910-11, 14,723.

## Grading Rules for Barn

In the report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which appeared in the Canada Lumberman of Feb. 15th an unfortunate typographical error occurred in connection with the grading rules submitted to the meeting, by Mr. W. J. MacBeth, Toronto. The rules as drawn up by Mr. MacBeth were printed in detail and in connection with the grading of white pine, No. 1 barn was improperly described, the definition being in reality the proper definition for No. 2 barn. The definitions of No. 1 barn and No. 2 barn as submitted by Mr. MacBeth were as follows:

No. 1 barn shall be 4 in. and up wide, will admit of sound round red knots of about 1¼ in. diameter, and must have good edges, no shake, bright sap.

No. 2 barn shall be 4 in. and up wide, will admit of sound red knots 1½ in. in diameter, an occasional tight branch knot, must have one good edge, will admit of some shake and stain.

No. 3 barn shall be 4 in. and up wide, will admit of sound red knots 1¾ in. in diameter, and smaller black knots, also branch knots, either red or black, if they are tight, considerable fine shake. 10 per cent. of the pieces may show stain on worst face.



# Sawmilling at Lake Jolly, Nova Scotia

Modern and Thoroughly Equipped Plant Operated by Messrs Clarke Brothers and W. E. Miller — Wide Variety of Finished Products Manufactured



Lake Jolly Mill and Yard—Looking South

**L**AKE Jolly, Digby County, N.S., is the location of an extremely interesting sawmilling plant owned by Messrs. Clarke Bros., and W. E. Miller, of Bear River, N.S., men who are widely known in the lumber business of the Maritime Provinces and who have established for themselves an enviable record, both as business men and employers. The accompanying panoramic illustration gives a splendid idea of the plant and its surroundings. On the extreme left of the illustration is to be seen the blacksmith's shop, next to which is shown the shed for drying staves. At the far end of the shed, the roof of the carpenter's shop is just shown. The building in the left foreground is the dry kiln, behind which is located the fire pump house. In the right foreground are shown the mill and the boiler house. The boiler house stack which is 4 ft. in diameter rises to a height of 90 feet. The small building in the foreground on the right is the hose house. Behind the mill is shown the waste conveyor and beyond that, a large quantity of logs in the lake which the company keep on hand for manufacturing. The illustration shows at a glance how compact and complete a plant the company have at this point. The logs in the lake are only a small portion of last winter's cut.

The power plant consists of three 14-ft. x 48-in. return tubular boilers furnished with improved Dutch oven furnaces, each of which has a grate area of 32 sq. ft. The boilers are tested to carry the pressure of 100 lbs. of steam but only 80 lbs. is carried, being all that is necessary for the operation of the plant. The boilers are fed by a Northey duplex pump, feeding through a closed exhaust

heater. A Penberthy injector is also connected up for feeding.

The engine room contains three engines, the principal one of which is 18 in. x 24 in., and runs at 145 r.p.m. The second engine is 10 in. x 24 in. running at 160 r.p.m. The latter engine drives the stave machine and other small machinery. The third engine, 3 in. x 8 in., drives the saw grinders, emery wheels and machine lathe. The 10-in. x 20-in. engine exhausts through the dry kiln or direct into the atmosphere as desired. Live steam can also be used through the dry kiln if necessary. The sawmill is equipped with a spur chain haul-up with live rollers in the bed, a kicker and a steam jump-saw. The carriage is operated on friction feed which is connected with steel rope.

The sawing equipment consists of 52-in. diameter saws which are operated at 800 to 850 r.p.m. Four 18-in. saws make up the edger. These are run at 1700 r.p.m. A pony gang carrying 18 saws 1 in. apart, 3 ft. long and running at 380 with a 14-in. stroke completes the lumber machinery, with the exception of slash and shim saws and trimmer. The equipment of the mill also includes a horizontal shingle machine for cutting shingles and heading from large slabs, a lath machine, stave machine, 2 heading machines, 26-in. planer, 12-in. x 12-in. matcher and moulder, a self-feed rip saw table, apple box machine, cherry box machine, buzz planer and a spoke lathe.

It will be seen from this description of the equipment that the mill is excellently provided for turning out a wide variety of product. It was built in the fall of 1899, Mr. Thos. Wright being foreman of construction and having occupied the position of millwright since that time. The machine superintendent, Mr. Warren S. Wright, a nephew of the former, assisted in the installation of the steam plant and has been attending to its operation and doing the machine work since the completion of the mill. The Messrs. Wright are men of long practical experience and have been largely responsible for the excellent working of the plant. With their assistance and with such a well equipped mill, the owners have been able to conduct a very prosperous business. They have a reputation as being among the finest men in the lumber business in Nova Scotia to work for. As a result they have been able to establish, among their employees, a most commendable spirit in securing skilled labor and are able to conduct their plant in an economically and general successful manner.

Exports of Canadian forest products during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, were valued at \$45,439,057. With the exception of the year ending March 31st, 1910, this was larger than the amount exported in any one year previous. The exports for the previous year were valued at \$47,517,033. The imports of wood and manufactures of wood during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, were valued as follows: free goods, \$12,647,533; dutiable goods, \$4,589,839.



Sawmilling Plant at Lake Jolly, N. S., owned by Messrs Clarke Bro's. and W. E. Miller



# Scientific Management in Lumbering

## Elimination of Waste and Perfection of Organization Essential to Success in the Lumber Industry—Importance of Keeping Records

By Prof. R. C. Bryant\*

Scientific management applied to manufacturing industries has received much attention during the last few years and has met with signal success. The central idea in this movement has been the increase in efficiency of the individual workman and of the shop, by collecting and reducing to a standard, facts concerning the best practice among the competent workers performing a given class of work; by the introduction of modern types of machinery operated at its highest efficiency; and by improvement of factory organization and supervision.

Individual lumbermen have done much thinking along these lines and have put some of the principles into practice. However, as a whole, the industry has not profited greatly from work of this character, for it is still a mooted question to what extent scientific management can be applied to the industry.

It is doubtful if there is any close analogy between the workshop, or factory with its specialized product, continuous operation without reference to climatic conditions; and the camp in the forest with its constantly changing crews, with climatic conditions which may hinder, or prevent operation for a certain period, and where every acre logged and every tree felled may present a new problem.

At the plant of the lumberman methods of manufacture can be standardized to a degree at least; the labor is more stable and the work may be under cover and thus adverse weather conditions overcome. However, even in the mill the problem is not so simple as in a factory. Each log presents a new problem to the sawyer who aims at the best results, because the position, number and character of defects are rarely the same in any two logs.

The methods of work outlined for manufacturing plants may not prove adaptable to logging and lumber manufacture, but the general principles underlying the schemes advocated by experts on scientific management contain many helpful suggestions to those who are interested in developing their work to the point of maximum efficiency.

The management of every large lumber operation should have on file in the office, detailed data regarding the title to the property, the character, the amount, and condition of the timber; methods of logging adapted to the region; a scheme for fire protection, etc. This can best be secured by the organization of a forest department in charge of a man capable of supervising cruising, engineering and forestry work. If the size of your operation does not warrant the establishment of the work on a permanent basis, experts can always be secured at a reasonable cost.

The high stumpage values of to-day call for more careful cruising than has been the rule in the past. The owner should know not only the amount of each merchantable species on his land, its location with reference to the topography and outlet; but also should have accurate data about its quality. A knowledge of the latter factor becomes more valuable with each increase in the price of stumpage.

Topographic maps are now considered an indispensable part of every manager's equipment, by all who have been fortunate enough to have used them. In a rolling or rough region they will save, in a short period, many times their cost.

Topographic maps are often made at the time of the timber cruise. They should show the location of all streams, roads, trails, swamps, burned areas, agricultural land, and the elevation of all points. On such maps are often shown in colors, the stand per acre of the different species. The exact location of all timber, the position of light and heavy stands, burns, etc., can be seen at a glance. Accompanying this map should be a report on each logging unit giving all data that is necessary for an intelligent understanding of the problems involved in logging the area.

The entire system of logging roads can be laid out in the office on such a map, and a logger may know several years in advance where his main roads can be located to best advantage; the mileage required and any special difficulties that must be overcome. Careful planning of roads with reference to logging the area as a whole effects a saving in logging cost by reducing the amount of road building.

### A Practical Demonstration

The value of a map of this character was demonstrated during the spring of 1909. The senior class of the Yale Forest School made a survey and prepared a topographic map of a tract of 30,000 acres in eastern Texas, in a region where railroad location was not easy,

because of the broken character of the country. The engineer of the company about one year later was called upon to build an eight-mile extension to the main line which was to pass over a portion of the tract surveyed, and over which he had never travelled. He laid out the road on the topographic map in the office before beginning field work. After selecting the route which looked most feasible, he went to the field and was able to locate on the ground over five miles of road on the route he had chosen in the office. The location of the remainder of the line was not altered more than a few hundred feet at any point. The work was accomplished in one-fourth of the time required under the old method.

Maps and data of this character are also a great aid to the management because they preserve on paper a vast amount of valuable information often carried in the heads of certain woodsmen of the company. These men may leave your service, and the knowledge they have gained at your expense is gone and can only be acquired by the expenditure of more time and money.

A new foreman can be taught more about your property, in an hour, from a topographic map than he could learn by traveling over the ground for a week. Further, it enables you to discuss with him the plans for logging; shows the area to be logged the next season; the mileage of road to be built; the character of "logging chance" he will have and many facts that he often otherwise has to determine for himself when he arrives on the ground.

No lumberman should be satisfied with his operation until he has proven to himself that he has a system as efficient as it is possible to secure. Forest laborers, as a rule, do not migrate out of the general forest region in which they receive their training, and consequently have no opportunity to learn methods other than those common to that particular section. Although the methods in use are usually those best adapted for the conditions existing there, it often happens that woodsmen in other regions have developed methods that are preferable for special conditions you may have to meet. The collection and standardization of the methods of progressive loggers in a given section would be most valuable to every operator.

The organization for the protection of the property against fire is one of the least efficient parts of many lumber operations. Companies conservative in business who carefully protect their manufacturing plant often neglect their stumpage, a product far more difficult to replace than a mill on which insurance can be secured. Although practically non-insurable, stumpage has been left to care for itself until the last few years, and in some sections it still does not receive ample protection.

Every large company should have some comprehensive scheme of fire protection worked out for its tract, and an organization capable of putting the policy into effect when it is required.

### Care of Details

Improper supervision of felling and log-making crews often results in waste. Through the faulty selection of log lengths and careless marking off of the same, the daily loss often averages several hundred feet log scale per crew. Breakage, due to careless felling and other causes, may increase this amount. A daily waste of 500 feet log scale per saw crew due to carelessness has been observed on yellow pine operations in the South.

The loss to the stumpage owner is greater than first appears, because it is not only the stumpage value that is sacrificed, but the sale value of the product on the car. It requires but little more effort to bring in a log 11 feet long than it does one 14 feet long; the cost of skidding, loading, and transportation to the mill, are increased to only a very limited extent, and on reaching the plant the added cost of manufacture is nearly nil. Therefore you lose the value of this product on the car, because it costs you practically no more to place it on board ready for shipment than it does to leave it in the forest to rot. Close supervision of the saw crews will remedy this matter at a cost which will be a fraction of the loss you otherwise suffer.

There is a wide variation in the rations given to logging animals, and it is certain that they are not always fed economically. The requirements of animals for food are dependent on weight and the amount of work being performed. Each animal requires a certain amount of concentrated food from which it derives the major part of its nourishment and a certain quantity of coarse food which gives bulk to the ration.

There are several essential elements in the concentrated foods which are required in fairly constant quantities for a given weight

\* Reprinted from "American Forestry"

of animal, when performing a specific kind of work. Different feed stuffs contain these elements in widely varying proportions, and the test of a balanced ration is the ability of an animal to maintain an even weight under the conditions in which it is working.

Every logger should adopt a standard ration for his animals based on tests made under working conditions. The general requirements of animals have been studied extensively both in this country and abroad and data on the subject can be secured from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Many business men spend much time on the preparation of statements showing the cost of production. These are of value as a guide for comparison of actual costs, but do not show whether the average is greater than it should be.

A close study of the various parts of the operation and the preparation of a statement from the data secured, offers a means of comparison of actual and standard costs, and will point out the weak points in the present system. It enables the management to pick out the departments in which the expenditures are excessive, and to make such changes as are necessary to remedy the faults.

Estimated costs exert a beneficial influence over foremen and other subordinates, because when the actual outlay exceeds the estimate made by them at the beginning of the season their reputation is at stake. The incentive is present for them to attempt to keep expenses down. Where there is no check of this character, it is easy for the foreman to say that high costs are due to special difficulties encountered, such as inclement weather, bad bottom, or similar factors.

One of the largest operators in the northeast has given the subject of "efficiency" in woods operations much thought. His scheme requires the collection of data regarding the property preliminary to the beginning of operations; careful supervision and inspection of all parts of the woods work; and a system of records in which detailed account is kept of all work to be performed and all work actually performed.

The plan has been developed from the management side because the company has not yet satisfied itself that a piece work basis of remuneration, with a bonus for superior work, is adapted to their conditions.

The general scheme has been built up gradually and is the result of years of thought and study. While it has met the needs of the particular operation for which it was designed it may not be applicable in all of its details to other operations. It is adapted only to large business concerns, because of the added inspection and clerical force needed to carry out the plan.

#### Keeping Accurate Records

The system of records is of interest because of its completeness and the success which has attended its use. These comprise three separate sets of books known respectively as the budget, accounting and the statistic.

The budget contains a statement of the work to be accomplished during a given period, preferably for the coming season.

It covers all phases of woods work and is made up by foremen and others in charge of field work. It contains a concise statement of the exact character of the work to be performed under a given foreman's direction; the dates on which, or the period in which it is to be performed; the number of men, animals, equipment and supplies required; and the estimated cost in detail. From this budget the management learns just what work each foreman considers essential; can determine when, where, and what supplies and equipment are needed and the approximate expenses of logging for the season. The company also has a standard with which the actual costs can be compared, and if the estimated expense is exceeded, or additional equipment or supplies called for, explanations are in order. In fact, the budget reduces loose guess work to a system.

The second branch, called accounting, deals with the records that pertain to the conduct of the scheme laid down in the budget. The object is to collect reliable and prompt reports regarding the operation in order that the management may have a statement showing the exact status of work to date. This file does not leave the office. Extracts from it may be sent out to subordinates to whom it may concern.

The statistical feature of the records is concerned with the accumulation of the experience and data secured in carrying out the operation. This is the basis of new schemes, or revision of old. It is also an office record.

The manufacture of lumber is under the direct supervision of the management and the details of organization have received more careful attention than those in woods work. Certain forms of mill work also lend themselves more readily to standardization. Among these may be mentioned unloading logs at the pond, lumber piling and loading, dry kiln work, etc. Work of this character is frequently performed by contract, but even so it may not be done economically. In numerous instances the costs of manufacture could be reduced by a careful study of conditions at the plant.

An example of this was observed in a large mill in the South where, for that section, an unusually intelligent class of foremen were in charge. The cost of operation was considered below the average of mills in the region and the management was satisfied with the results.

The plant consisted of two separate mills, yards, and planing mills, but had only one system of sheds. The yards were each in charge of a foreman, and the sheds were under the supervision of one man. A certain amount of jealousy arose between the different foremen in an effort to keep down the cost in their department, and each man was inclined to throw minor expenses on some other foreman.

To obviate this and to secure closer co-operation among the foremen engaged in handling lumber, a re-organization was made. One yard foreman was assigned to other work and the two remaining men were called to the office and a proposition made to them. The management calculated that the cost of operation in the two departments, through co-operation could be reduced at least ten cents per M. feet. They therefore proposed the following; they would guarantee to each foreman the regular salary he had been receiving and in addition one-half of all the saving effected below the sum fixed as the standard cost.

No provision was made by the management for compensating the individual workmen, since the foremen had the authority to hire such labor as they required and pay such wages as were necessary.

The proposed plan met with much favor, and after discussing the situation the foreman decided that they could dispense with fifteen men in the two departments, and accordingly had them transferred to other work. The tasks of some men were increased with added pay, in other cases a more systematic plan of operation took care of the extra work without imposing undue burdens on any laborer.

The results secured by this arrangement were favorable from the start, and the foremen not only kept the price of the standard set, but soon had reduced it five cents, and have in view new methods which would still further cut down the cost. The consequence was that the company was getting its work done cheaper than formerly and the foremen were making higher wages than they could hope to secure under the old system. A stronger personal interest in the work on the part of the men concerned was manifest from the start. This company has in mind the extension of the system to other work around the plant and also to some of the work in the woods.

#### The Piece Work System

Another application of the piece work system to the lumber industry was observed in a cypress mill which was visited in 1907. The system at this plant has been extended to cover railroad construction, deadening timber, felling and loading on the car, and shingle and lath manufacture.

The method of payment for sawing lumber is unique. In order to encourage the production of high grades of lumber a scheme was devised for the payment of sawyers, edgemen and trimmers on a basis of quality as well as quantity. A scale of wages on a basis of M feet manufactured was drawn up and in it a premium was placed on the higher grades, with no payment for No. 2, or poorer lumber.

The company has a shingle mill in connection with the plant in which the inferior logs and cants are utilized. In order to overcome the tendency of the sawyers to cut the high grade lumber from the outside of the larger logs and send the inferior center to the shingle mill, a standing order is in force to cut any kind of lumber rather than to send material to the shingle mill.

The tendency of the sawyers to escape cutting low grades is also checked by paying the mill foreman on the basis of the mill cut, without reference to quality. The foreman's desire for a maximum output, coupled with the sawyer's desire for quality, keeps the work at a high point of efficiency and yields satisfactory results from the standpoint of the management.

The piece work basis of remuneration has been used for many years by lumbermen, especially in the South. Its introduction was due largely to the irresponsible character of the labor from which satisfactory service could seldom be secured on a daily wage basis. Although widely applied, this system has been considered chiefly from the standpoint of the employer, and little thought has been given to aiding the employee to become more efficient at his task, or to offer him any incentive for increased effort.

Along with the development of the labor problem will come plans for the better care and management of the forest, more intensive methods of logging and manufacture, and the closer utilization of the raw material of the forest and the finished product at the mill.

The economic forces that are driving industrial plants to adopt more scientific methods of management, in their fight for existence, will soon become vital to the lumber industry. The greatest measure of success will come to those who have entrenched behind an organization which will enable them to place their product on the market at the lowest possible cost in competition with their rivals.

# Lumber Trade of Quebec During 1911

Increased Consumption of Sawmill Product by Canadian Markets—Square White Pine Production a Negligible Quantity—Details of the Year's Shipments

J. Bell Forsyth & Company's circular upon the lumber trade of Quebec during 1912 deals with the subject in part as follows:

Trade in Canada continues very good, and a large and increasing proportion of the production of Canadian sawmills is consumed in the Dominion. General trade on the United Kingdom, as shown by record imports and exports for the past year, has attained unprecedented figures, although the business of the country has been greatly hampered by strikes. Political agitation and unsettled labor conditions make the business position one of anxiety and uncertainty, though the settlement of the lockout in the Lancashire cotton trade has to some extent relieved the immediate outlook. In the United States, as usual in the Presidential election year, the uncertain political position affects general business adversely in spite of heavy crops and increased trade.

White pine.—The supply of waney pine shows a larger production of this wood than for some years past, resulting from the marked and sustained advance in price having at last had its usual effect. The manufacturer of present winter will result in a still larger quantity coming forward next season. The wintering stock, though moderate, is greatly in excess of the unprecedentedly light one of last year. Fortunately the increased amount that will be available for shipment will be of good average length and girth, and will come on a bare market in the United Kingdom, with every prospect of a good demand, especially from the shipbuilding centres. Square white pine is no longer made, except in negligible quantities.

	Supply	Export.	Stock.
1911 Square . . .	10,680	1,069,428	5,547 Square.
Waney . . .	1,222,698		204,071 Waney.
1910 Square . . .	10,720	747,353	3,472 Square.
Waney . . .	541,440		64,981 Waney.

Red pine.—There is no export demand for this wood. Probably none will be made this winter and what is now in Quebec will go into local consumption.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1911 . . . . .	27,720	3,841	31,332
1910 . . . . .	21,920	6,653	16,302

Oak.—Though the stock on hand exceeds last or the previous season's export, to some considerable extent it consists of wood unsuitable for export on account of size and quality, as the only demand in the United Kingdom is for first class white oak 14 inches and upwards deep. A moderate quantity of new oak is being made, but there is considerable uncertainty as to when it will reach Quebec.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1911 . . . . .	133,280	317,498	358,475
1910 . . . . .	256,680	342,588	561,725

Elm.—Rock elm has become very scarce and costly. The supply seems unlikely to exceed that of recent years, and may even fall short of some. A very considerable advance in price seems inevitable.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1911 . . . . .	246,680	288,743	34,873
1910 . . . . .	246,920	259,233	78,581

Ash.—This wood, once so largely shipped, has now practically gone out of production, and is no longer required for export. The figures given show that the export business in this wood from Quebec is virtually at an end.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1911 . . . . .	620	396	990
1910 . . . . .	1,400	1,232	683

Birch.—There has been a marked increase over the previous year on the quantity shipped from Quebec. Considerable shipments are made from Montreal, but as no separate records are available of such shipments, it is impossible to give same. Prospects in the United Kingdom for this wood are encouraging, stock being low and demand good.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1911 . . . . .	169,690	169,586	.....
1910 . . . . .	129,191	129,332	.....

Spruce deals.—As it is impossible to obtain full particulars of shipments from St. Lawrence ports, and as there is a similar difficulty in connection with exports and stocks, it is found advisable not to give such partial returns as are available. Such mill owners as

place their production with shippers on this side are reported to have generally sold next season's output at previous prices, which in view of certainly higher freights, means a substantial c.i.f. advance for importers on the other side, where these goods appear to find an increasingly difficult competitor from the Baltic, or Riga whites.

Pine deals.—The business of the port in these is a thing of the past. The shipments from Montreal tend to decrease, and sidings and boards have to some considerable extent taken their place.

Sawn lumber.—Good pine and high grade pine lumber now stand at record figures, and the demand from the United States continues good. There is not much change in lower grades. The export of sawn pine lumber is diminishing.

Freights.—Remained at about last year's level till the early fall, when a marked improvement took place. For timber from Quebec early rates were 52s. 6d. Manchester with 55s. for Greenock and 60s. for Tyne, but later in season 67s. 6d. was paid for Greenock and 60s. for Liverpool. For deals from Montreal 30s. was general liner rate for Liverpool and Glasgow with 35s. for London on agreements made before the advance in ocean freights.

The following comparative statement shows the number and tonnage of sailing vessels cleared at the port of Quebec, for sea (lumber laden), 1896 to 1911, from opening to the close of navigation.

The Port of Quebec includes the Saguenay and Lower St. Lawrence.					
1896—145	Vessels,	113,755	tons	1904—46	Vessels, 19,126 tons
1897—147	"	90,381	"	1905—46	" 9,258 "
1898—121	"	70,588	"	1906—52	" 19,064 "
1899—80	"	50,242	"	1907—36	" 9,568 "
1900—99	"	43,036	"	1908—29	" 11,902 "
1901—69	"	37,171	"	1909—25	" 8,307 "
1902—93	"	33,534	"	1910—22	" 7,726 "
1903—53	"	25,141	"	1911—23	" 3,350 "

## Lumber and Timber Exports

The following summary shows the export of timber, deals and lumber from the St. Lawrence during the season of 1911.

SHIPPERS	Montreal	East of Montreal	Total
		Ft. Bd. Meas.	
W. & J. Sharples . . . . .	10,222,362	36,682,575	46,904,901
Dobell, Beckett & Company, Limited . . . . .	4,958,723	20,415,864	25,374,587
J. Burstall & Company . . . . .	9,334,797	8,457,516	17,792,313
The Harper Wade Export Company . . . . .	4,539,780	4,539,780	4,539,780
Price Bros. & Company Limited . . . . .	33,130,000	33,130,000	33,130,000
H. R. Goodday & Company . . . . .	17,171,925	17,171,925	17,171,925
Harold Kennedy . . . . .	11,400,000	11,400,000	11,400,000
Watson & Todd . . . . .	30,663,444	30,663,444	30,663,444
Robert Cox & Company . . . . .	13,296,102	13,296,102	13,296,102
E. M. Nicholson . . . . .	9,134,954	9,134,954	9,134,954
E. H. Lemay . . . . .	7,208,343	7,208,343	7,208,343
Cox, Long & Company . . . . .	2,431,104	2,431,104	2,431,104
Railways, Steamships and Sundry shippers	16,251,439	16,251,439	16,251,439
Totals 1911 . . . . .	103,501,232	131,797,660	235,298,892
Shipments, season 1910 . . . . .	117,881,593	151,767,552	269,649,145
Decrease 1911 . . . . .	14,380,361	19,969,892	35,735,947
Increase 1911 . . . . .	.....	.....	1,385,694
Total Decrease 1911 . . . . .	.....	.....	34,350,253

## Vessels Cleared with Lumber from Quebec

Total steamers cleared in 1907, 170; 578,604 tons, for part and entire cargoes.

Total steamers cleared in 1908, 165; 595,878 tons, for part and entire cargoes.

Total steamers cleared in 1909, 151; 519,242 tons, for part and entire cargoes.

Total steamers cleared in 1910, 130; 610,172 tons, for part and entire cargoes.

Total steamers cleared in 1911, 165; 726,233 tons, for part and entire cargoes.

The following statement shows the number of cars of deals, timber, pulp wood, etc., carried by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway—for the year ending 31st October, 1911: Deals and lumber, 4,626 cars; cordwood, 1,671 cars; square timber, 150 cars; ties, 125 cars; pulp, 1,728 cars; pulpwood, 875 cars.



### National Wholesalers Preparing a Good Programme

Arrangements are rapidly approaching completion for the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which is to be held in Louisville, Ky., on March 6th and 7th. An unusually large attendance is expected and special cars are being arranged for, by members in several of the eastern states. Large delegations are expected from manufacturing, wholesale and retail associations. The Louisville hardwood club, who will be the hosts of the convention, are leaving nothing undone which will contribute to the comfort and entertainment of the delegates. The annual banquet will be held on the evening of March 6th and will be attended, not only by the members but by their lady friends. Several attractive side trips are being arranged. On Thursday evening the men will be entertained at a smoker, and a reception will be held for the ladies.

### Turning Slabs Into Pulp

North Bangor, N. Y.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

I have read your timely hint relative to making use of slabwood, and other mill refuse, published in a recent number of the Canada Lumberman, and wish to make a few remarks thereon. There are quite a number of pulp mills in this country using slabs in the manufacture of pulp. The State of Pennsylvania leads with 65,061 cords. Next followed by Maine and West Virginia. The 13,000 cords of beech credited to Pennsylvania came to the mills in the form of peeled slabwood.

The following are a few of the American firms using mill refuse in the manufacture of chemical pulp; Kathadin Pulp & Lumber Co., Ltd., Lincoln, New Hampshire; George Henry & Son, Lincoln, New Hampshire; Carthage Tissue Paper Mills, Carthage, N.Y.; Parsons Pulp & Lumber Company, Parsons, W. Virginia. The Parsons Company manufacture their entire daily product of sixty tons of chemical fibre, exclusively from peeled spruce and hemlock slabs.

In regard to the large mills of Ontario, where large quantities of slabs are consumed in the business, a few questions would come up relative to marketing the slabs, namely:

- (a) The cost of transportation to the nearest consuming market.
- (b) A means of rapidly and cheaply peeling wood at the point of shipment.
- (c) A price per cord at the point of delivery that will insure a margin of profit.

First of all, slabwood should be shipped by rail, peeled. In West Virginia spruce and hemlock are mostly peeled at the stump. This could not be done conveniently in the pine forests of Ontario.

Mill refuse, consumed in the burner, would furnish material for all the chemical fibre made in Canada, and a great many thousand cords left over.

This all points to a conservation of the forests. The more mill refuse used the less circular wood used, and consequently, less cutting of the forests.

Yours truly,

GEORGE B. OBERTON.

### Opposed to Free Import of Pulp and Paper

At a recent meeting of the Home Market Club of Boston a resolution was passed unanimously, against the free importation of wood pulp and print paper from Canada and the possible extension of the privilege of free import of wood pulp and print paper from other exporting countries. The resolution was as follows:—

"Whereas, wood pulp and print paper have been placed on the free list so far as Canada is concerned, notwithstanding that the expected concessions on the part of Canada have been denied us, and whereas demands are now being made under the favored nation clause by all paper exporting countries for the same tariff privileges which have been extended to Canada;

"Be it resolved, that we protest against this unjust treatment of United States paper manufacturers and respectfully petition Congress to repeal this legislation."

Secretary Marvin, after the adoption of the resolution pointed out that in 1906 and 1907 the paper producing countries of Europe, held by Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Great Britain, had a surplus for export amounting to \$337,127,000, or nearly twice as large as the entire paper and wood pulp production of the United States.

### Pulp Prices Increasing

The beneficial effects of the Gouin law prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood cut on Crown Lands are beginning to manifest themselves. United States buyers of pulp wood are now paying from \$7.50 to \$8 a cord for peeled wood. These prices are fully one dollar in advance of those prevailing a year ago. Last year about 900,000 cords of pulp wood were exported from this province. This

year it is estimated that not more than 600,000 cords will be exported. Eventually the supply of pulp wood will become so scarce that United States pulp and paper mills will be forced to locate in Quebec province. Last year nineteen pulp and paper companies with a total capitalization of \$41,700,000 were in operation in Quebec Province.

The annual report of the Minister of Crown Lands for Quebec shows a surplus of nearly \$1,000,000 for the last fiscal year. The increase in revenue from the stumpage dues alone over the preceding year amounted to \$85,000, and the department gives promise of showing an annual revenue of about \$1,500,000. Quebec to-day owns 6,468,368 acres of land surveyed and divided into lots. The new forestry school, which was established by the Government and affiliated with Laval University, has forty students.

### A New Simonds Catalogue

The 1912 issue of Simonds Saw Catalogue has been issued from the Montreal office of Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited.

This is a 174 page book printed on high grade paper and illustrated throughout with excellent half-tone engravings. The full line of Simonds circular, band, cross-cut, and hand saws is listed, and several pages are devoted to Simonds woodworking machine knives.

Among the new pages which appear in this catalogue and not in former issues, are those devoted to pit and whip saws, high speed steel planer knives, cane knives, docking saws, also a page showing a Simonds crescent ground cross-cut saw fitted with the double horn handle. To catalogue thus early this new handle is an indication of the way the printed matter of the Simonds Canada Saw Company is kept up-to-date according to the requirements of the supply dealers and of the lumber trade.

This catalogue is sent to all hardware dealers who may request a copy. A special issue has been prepared for the use of filers and millmen who want a convenient pocket size catalogue for ready reference. Readers of the Canada Lumberman who are interested should write Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, Montreal, asking for a copy of their 1912 catalogue.

### Lower Freight on Transcontinental Lumber Shipments

Within six weeks the transcontinental railroads of the United States will issue a new lumber tariff which will establish through rates on lumber and shingles from Puget Sound points to Montreal and other points in that territory. Through rates have been in effect to New York and Boston for some time, but a combination of rates has been arranged to be used on shipments in the eastern portion of Canada. The effect of the new tariff will be to cut the rate on forest products to that territory about two cents per hundred pounds. The rate will be 85 and 75 cents respectively, for lumber and shingles. Considerable lumber and shingles have of late been moving into the section affected, so much in fact, that G. C. Fairbanks, traffic manager of the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association, incorporated the new rates in the association's rate book now in course of preparation.

### A Trying Winter in Bruce Peninsula

J. E. Murphy & Co., Tobermory, Ont., manufacturers of lumber, shingles, lath, etc., report that the present winter has been a most trying one for operators. In their opinion the output on the Bruce Peninsula will be about 40 per cent. less than that of last year and the cost of production will be from \$2 to \$3 per thousand greater. They report that it has been impossible to get a road to carry a load of logs properly. On account of the continued snow falls and the excessive frost both men and horses have suffered severely.

### Government Sells Petawawa Limits

Negotiations begun with Hon. Frank Cochrane by the lessees of timber limits on the Petawawa River are reported to have been renewed with Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario. There is some white pine on the limits and the lease-holders, it is stated, would sell out for \$300,000. This has been regarded by the government as a high price for 600 miles of country already cut over. If there is a reduction in price negotiations may result in a purchase.

### A Large Order for Mackinaw

A representative of the Canada Lumberman recently visited the office of Hewson's Limited, Amherst, N. S., and during his visit, the President, Mr. H. L. Hewson, received an order by telegraph from a dealer for 12,000 yards of pure wool heavy weight Mackinaw. Although Hewson's Limited are recognized from the Atlantic to the Pacific as makers of fine tweeds and worsteds for the high class tailoring trade, they have a branch devoted entirely to the needs of the rapidly developing lumbering and north country trade.



# Hardwood Manufacturers' Meeting

Largely Attended Convention Held at Cincinnati—  
Statistics of Hardwood Stocks, etc., to be Gathered

The 10th annual convention of the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of the United States which was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, recently proved to be one of the most successful and important in the history of the association. The attendance was close to 700 and was representative of every branch of the industry. One of the most important features of the meeting was the decision to assess the members of the association 1c. per thousand feet of their product as a contribution to the advertising fund of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Mr. W. E. Delany, Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected president. The secretary, Mr. Lewis Doster was unanimously re-elected.

Another interesting feature of the convention was the conference of oak producers. This was largely attended. One of the principal reasons for calling this conference was the lack of information among oak producers, as to the supply of oak in various parts of the country. It is practically unknown to the individual oak manufacturer whether there is really a surplus in any grade or thickness of either quartered or plain oak, or whether a positive scarcity exists, relative to the probable demand. After a discussion of this situation it was decided to make an immediate effort to collect statistics of the supply of oak on hand and of the quantities likely to be produced during the present year. A committee was appointed to draw up a plan for securing this information. The committee reported that in their belief the oak and chestnut manufacturers should attempt a closer co-operation. They suggested that information should be obtained, as to the exact conditions existing, in regard to oak and chestnut, as to the amount of feet in stock of various thicknesses and grades, if plain and quartered oak and chestnut, both dry and green; also the number of orders booked, and the estimated amount to be cut, during 1912. The committee also suggested that information should be secured regarding prices, and that the work of compiling all this information should be undertaken by the secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association.

The meeting decided to carry out the suggestion of the committee. The information will be compiled without the use of the names of the individuals or firms supplying it and will be transmitted to all manufacturers and dealers who assist in the effort to secure it. It is expected that this conference and discussion will result in a series of further conferences of a similar nature.

In spite of the lack of information regarding the market situation, it was the general opinion of those present that an exaggerated idea existed of the stock on hand and of the amount to be produced during the next 3 months, especially in the upper grades of quartered stock.

## The Outlook for a Single Set of the Grading Rules

The president of the Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Mr. W. B. Townsend, in his annual address drew particular attention to the work of the bureau of grades, referring particularly to the effort which had been made in the direction of establishing one set of grading rules or a single standard of inspection for the whole of the United States. A conference at Chicago, and another at Louisville, Ky., had been held in this connection, but unfortunately had been unable to accomplish the purpose in view. He believed however, that before long, a single standard would be adopted, provided the manufacturers of hardwood co-operated in a sincere endeavor with that object in view.

The production of the mills represented in the association had been increasing steadily and was now very close to the billion mark, of hardwood alone. Many of the members manufacture large quantities of hemlock, pine and spruce also which of course is not included in this estimate.

Referring to business conditions, during the past year the president congratulated the members upon having been able to secure fair returns. Although prices had not been satisfactory in many cases, when compared with the cost of production, as a whole, business when properly managed had yielded moderate profits. There had been few failures and collections had been satisfactory on the whole. Particular attention was drawn to the broken condition of stocks. Inventories completed during the month of January, showed that there was much less stock at the mills than a year ago. There was an especial scarcity of plain oak timbers. This was one of the causes of the increasing cost of production and it was important therefore to give close attention to the low price and lack of profit at which it had been marketed. In the opinion of the president, this situation, perhaps, more than any other should be considered seriously by the producers.

The secretary in his annual report gave interesting statistics of

the production and stock on hand of the members of the association. The estimated normal capacity for carrying stock was 475,260,000 feet and the estimated stock on hand was 225,100,000 feet; there being a deficit therefore of 250,160,000 feet. A preliminary report of the stocks on hand at the point of production showed a very large percentage of shortage.

Dealing with the matter of inspection, the secretary stated that during the year 1910 the members of the association had shipped 659,022,000 feet, of which only 6,324,127 was made the subject of complaints, amounting to 9/10 of 1 per cent. of the total shipped. In 1911 the total shipments had been made 630,212,000 feet, of which only 6,215,908 had been made the subject of complaint.

The secretary reported that the system of instruction at mills and the more complete study of the mills was reducing each year the misunderstandings which formerly were so prevalent, and allowing a more satisfactory relationship between the shipper and customer.

The value of hardwood lumber, as a whole, during the past year has receded, even in the face of the lighter output and the increasing cost of production. Standing timber had advanced in price, labor and all commodities in the nature of supplies for the sawmill had risen in price.

## Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Cut

The following statement of the cut and shipments by the same 56 firms in January, 1912, compared with January, 1911, is compiled from the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association records:

	Cut, M. Feet		Shipped, M. Feet	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
Hemlock . . . . .	17,147	12,720	22,234	21,592
Ash . . . . .	370	211	531	426
Basswood . . . . .	2,516	3,019	2,677	2,251
Birch . . . . .	4,361	4,709	3,795	4,595
Elm . . . . .	1,425	1,019	1,421	1,213
Maple . . . . .	2,655	2,804	1,864	2,180
Oak . . . . .	229	143	181	242
Mixed . . . . .	3,110	3,491	3,264	1,462
All hardwoods . . . . .	14,666	15,396	13,733	12,369
Total . . . . .	31,813	28,116	35,967	33,961
Increase in hemlock cut, thirty-five per cent.				
Increase in hemlock shipments, three per cent.				
Decrease in hardwood cut, five per cent.				
Increase in hardwood shipments, eleven per cent.				
Increase in total cut, thirteen per cent.				
Increase in total shipments, six per cent.				

## F. B. McCurdy Addresses A. P. and P. A.

At the annual banquet of the American Paper and Pulp Association on February 15 at New York, one of the speakers was F. B. McCurdy, M.P. for Queen's-Shelburne. Mr. McCurdy alluded to the fact that the supply of wood was the serious problem confronting paper and pulp manufactures in the United States, that thirty per cent. of the pulp wood consumed there came from Canada. He said that Canadians were desirous that all raw materials, including pulp wood, should be manufactured in this country. That was what the National Policy established in 1870 aimed at and the result of the elections last September, stripped of all side issues, was a pronouncement against changing the protective policy under which the Dominion had achieved remarkable prosperity. Canadians had become much interested in the conservation of their supply of wood, and already United States pulp and paper manufacturers had purchased large pulp wood areas in Canada. He bespoke the co-operation of Americans with the Canadian authorities in the protection of the wood supply. American paper and pulp manufacturers had already established substantial manufacturing enterprises at the Canadian Soo, Three Rivers and La Tuque. Under conditions as they exist, said Mr. McCurdy, I look forward with confidence to seeing the government policy for the conservation of wood lands and manufacturing by Americans in Canada continue with increasing volume.

## Railways Must Maintain Efficient Fire Patrols

Reports from Ottawa state that the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners have decided to adopt regulations calling upon the railway companies operating in the railway belt in B. C., to maintain efficient fire patrols after all trains in forested districts, during the dry season, so as to reduce the number of fires resulting from sparks issuing from locomotives. The intention is to issue the order before the month of May so that it will be effective during the coming summer.

### Progress at British Columbia Lumber Company's Plant

Eighty men are at work at Lulu Island, B.C., where the British-Canadian Lumber Company is building a large mill designed to turn out, when completed, 25,000 feet of lumber an hour. Work was started on September 1 last year, and will probably be complete some time in August or September of this year. Already some 3,000 piles have been driven, and the mill building is rapidly nearing completion. Besides the sawmill, measuring 72 by 378 feet, shingle and planing mills and a box factory will be erected. The main mill building itself will have two storeys over all, and a third measuring 60 by 72 feet, where the filing machinery will be located. All saws and mill machinery will be on the second floor, while the motive machinery will be on the ground floor. This building, with the bulk of the other buildings, stands over the water. In addition to the buildings already described, a deep-water dock 800 feet long will be constructed, so that the mill will be able to enter the overseas trade. The B.C.E.R. will supply shipping facilities by land. Altogether, about \$500,000 will have been invested in the building and plant before it is completed.

### Lumber Cut of the Duluth District

A prominent Duluth lumberman estimates that the cut of the Duluth district for the year 1912 will be not less than 550,000,000 feet and that 200,000,000 feet already has been sold. The figures are based on a large number of inquiries made of the principal producers of lumber in the district since Jan. 15. The production which is estimated for the district is a few million feet less than the average for past years, but the estimate of stock already sold is unusually large for the first month of the year. The low grade lumber of the district, No. 4 and 5 stock, is readily being picked up by the box manufacturers of the country, and a great many of the lumber producers have sold their season's cuts of these grades. The demand for No. 3 and better is very fair for the time of year, and the prospects now are that at least 75 per cent. of the present estimated cut for the district will have been sold by the opening of navigation. If the conditions continue to improve, and many of the lumbermen are now convinced that they will, the production of the district may be materially increased before the season is ended. In the old days when lumbermen depended entirely upon rivers to deliver them their season's cut of logs it was not possible to increase production even if they had the mill capacity, unless they happened to have a surplus over the original quantity provided for. But in these days of logging railroads it is possible to put crews at work in summer and increase the log supply at any time.

### Are Lumbermen Strangling their own Business

By Julius Seidel

For many years past I have been impressed with the changes occurring in our business affecting the uses of lumber. These changes have been slowly but surely taking hold of the public mind until now they are a serious menace to our best interests and unless we hasten to check the injury already done it is apt to undermine our trade and have direful results on the entire industry from stump to finish.

I am referring to the uses of substitutes for lumber, substitutes for shingles, substitutes for lath, substitutes for ceiling stuff, for siding, tanks and troughs, mining work and bridges, not to speak of furniture, packing boxes, cooperage, ties, poles, etc.

We dealers are more directly interested in the substitutes that affect the uses of lumber for structural or building work and to these I will turn your attention. The strange part of the proceedings is the fact that, we dealers have been the too willing promoters of substitutes for lumber without considering the recoil to our best interests, which must come if we continue in the channels that we have been pursuing.

In the selling of these substitutes I believe we have deceived ourselves and have been led on to give their sale our best efforts and attention because the profit derived therefrom seemed alluring.

We charge our lumber account with every expense of doing business, such as hauling, handling, office expense and hire; and in handling side lines figure the profit derived from the sale of roofing paper, iron ceiling and roofing, tin and newfangled shingles, plaster and paper boards as strictly "velvet." Indeed, we chuckle when we make a sale of these substitutes and call the margin over cost a "clear" profit. It is this phase of it I believe that has been the bait to push their sale. Neither the manufacturers or the retailers of lumber have been defenders of the uses for lumber.

We hear the public say "lumber is high," and give scant notice to or fail to rise to defend such an erroneous impression and squelch it on the spot. I have taken occasion to talk to some few people

who told me this, with the result that I found they had read about about wanting woods such as walnut, cherry, poplar and white pine. The first of these woods we know have been obsolete for commercial uses for many years and the latter, white pine, is rapidly becoming so for building work. When told that we have substitutes such as yellow pine, fir, redwood and cypress at prices equal to or even lower than the old standards for wood construction formerly sold for, they look aghast and say, "Is it possible?" Stating why, I read in this magazine or that paper that the lumber supply was being exhausted. They then lead off to tell you, however, about having a few fine trees of walnut, cherry or oak on their farm, which they would like a market for, and would be willing to part with at twenty-five dollars per tree. I am afraid that the thought of a diminishing lumber supply has been encouraged instead of being refuted. Yes, it is true acres of timber has been felled and the land cleared for the plow-share, but other districts stand ready to supply lumber in exchange for farm products which they don't produce. Believe me, that raising \$1 per bushel wheat, beats raising or cutting up timber land and selling it to the public.

It is unfortunate that so little attention is given to educating the users of lumber as to the best wood adapted for the respective kinds of work. A shoe dealer would not sell a laborer a patent leather light soled shoe for work in the swamps, or a heavy built boot to use on a dance floor. God in his wisdom gave us the forests to use wisely and judiciously. When, therefore, you sell a quick decaying wood for exposed work you are helping to mould public opinion and make the buyer believe that lumber is no good for a durable job and further lead him in the straight road to try something else but lumber. We know that proper lumber of a proper grade will withstand the ravages of time as will nothing else at an equal or higher price. We point with admiration and reverent to old homesteads of wood that have stood for fifty or seventy-five years, yes, a hundred years, and are still inhabited. Have you heard of a modern metal sheathing that will stand ten years without paint every six months, or a plaster or composition board that can beat a 7/8-inch ceiling for wear, a cement floor in a basement that will not be cracked, concave or convex in ten years? A floor on cedar or white oak sleepers with proper ventilation will last twenty-five years. A shingle roof will last thirty-five years in the country or sixteen to twenty years in the city. Show me a composition that will hold up one-half as long. Put up your galvanized bucket against the old oaken or cedar bucket. We dote on antique furniture; it was built to wear and we cherish it. How long will steel cases last after they get dented and the lacquer off? Would our descendants cherish it? Yes, and this metal furniture is finished to imitate wood. How complimentary. I might continue indefinitely, but the foregoing is illustrative for my purpose.

Advertising a wood so as to compel a dealer to keep a duplicate stock of woods for a like purpose does not create a demand. It simply creates a displacing of one kind of wood for another. We must unite. That is, manufacturers, be they of yellow pine or white pine, cypress or hardwoods, fir or spruce, oak or maple, in an effort and with the yards must place before the public and architects the fact that timber is still to be had in ample quantities for all demands; that there is a reasonable priced lumber for any purpose. How to attain this end can be best developed by the thought of lumbermen the lumbermen themselves. In the way of a suggestion I would say that for a long time I have spoken of woods products shows or exposition to be projected and put on in big centres to educate the public mind to the use of wood. Its economy, its durability when the proper kind is used for the proper places. Show that proper construction can make wood buildings safe or nearly so from conflagrations. There is no doubt that more fires are created by lax building laws than from the reason of wood products being used. These shows could clearly demonstrate what it wood take good literature years to impress, but do not understand me to mean that good, convincing, truthful literature and paper exploitation is not effective or needed, but it should be supplementary to the more forceful methods of practical work. The recent fire of the Equitable building in New York has demonstrated forcibly that as long as we need combustible things in them, such as paper, cloth, carpets, leather, oils, curtains, books, etc., even though all the furniture was built of steel, the possibility of fire exists just the same, and expansion of heat may mean entire ruin of a building.

If a campaign as outlined should meet with favor it should be worked upon the broadest of lines. There must be a more get-together spirit between manufacturer and retailer to accomplish the purpose. The best interests of the manufacturer are served through the retailer who dispenses the product to the community. The sterling worth of an article is always backed up by the good name of the firm or individual in his community who sells it.

I believe the matter worthy of thought and nothing would please me better than to have our association take the initiative to agitate the matter.

\* Address delivered before Southwestern Lumbermen's Association.

**One Million Feet of 7", 9" and 10" Wide Pine at \$21.50 per T**

**One Million Feet of Pine Shorts - - - - at \$17.00 per T**

Cost of joining shorts by Linderman method into any size one piece ends, sides, tops, or bottoms, per thousand b

**One Million Feet of Shorts, Joined by Linderman Method, at**

# Annual Ca

# Linderman Automatic

## from Two to Three Mil



This saving, and the fact that it is annually, was one—and in truth—the leading inducement, for one of the large Canadian Box Factories to order a 12-foot Linderman Automatic Dovetailer.

The saving does not stop at the above figures. When you look at your immense edging waste have you ever wondered how it can be reduced? The Linderman method can help you.

When you figure that 1000 board feet yields you only 750 feet of matched shooks, have you asked yourself,

can it be bettered? It can be; the Linderman method does it.

What is the Linderman method? It is simply common sense,—the joining together of several pieces of equal length lumber, of miscellaneous widths into a panel that is several inches wider than the width desired. This piece is then passed through a sizing saw, ripped to width and the edging which is several inches wide is passed back through the Linderman Dovetailer and joined to another panel.

**CANADIAN LINDERMAN**  
**MUSKEGON, MICH. WOOD**

thousand. Last Year's (1911) Average Price	- - -	\$21,500.00
thousand. This Year's (1912) Contract Price	- - -	\$17,000.00
Saving, \$		4,500.00
per Thousand Feet Costs	- - - - -	\$ 1,000.00
Total Net Saving, \$		3,500.00

feet, averages from 50 cents to 75 cents per thousand board feet.

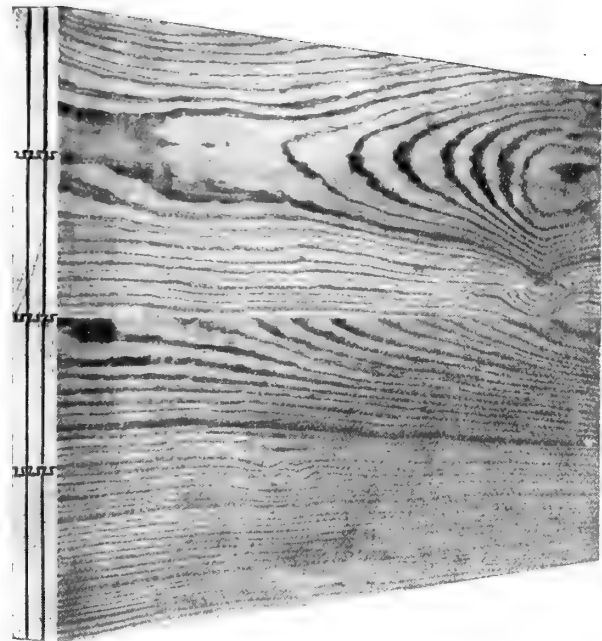
capacity of a

# Dovetail Glue Jointer

## on Feet Board Measure

### The Results Obtained are :-

1. A composite panel of the required width made up of two or more pieces so firmly joined together as to make a piece as strong, or stronger, than one-piece stock.
2. The ability to use narrow width lumber, working it so cheaply as to yield a profit of several dollars per 1000 board feet over any other method.
3. Effecting a considerable saving in the edging waste, reducing to a minimum the waste of lumber to make the tongue and groove.
4. Reducing the amount of stock lumber in the yard of the various widths, so absolutely essential by the old method, making a saving of money invested in stock and interest on the investment.
5. Conservation of all resources, capital, labor and lumber.
6. Improving the appearance and bettering the quality of your finished product.
7. Profits—known and accessible.



**N COMPANY, LIMITED**  
**s at WOODSTOCK, ONT.**



The cost of labor fitting a certain order: (is to) the whole cost of fitting for the day: (as) (x) the cost of 2 for that order: (is to) the total of group 2 for the day. Find  $\cdot x$ .

"Say how carefully the wood that is used in your interior trim, window sash, doors and other mill work is selected; how it is stored and seasoned; how it is examined when it comes to the saws, and

how the inferior pieces are rejected. Tell them with what pains the material is worked, and how each man has before him, not the task of getting out so many thousand feet a day, but getting out the work in the best possible way.

"In other words, make your advertising mean something; make it interesting. Tell the public about your plant as you would tell me if you wanted me to know what good stuff you are making. Put the human interest note in it, and, if your product comes up to specifications, as I believe it will, you can sell all you have to offer at a better price than you ever dared make before.

"And, by the way, don't try to hog all the space with that moniker of yours. Just because you own the mill is no sign that everybody in town likes to see your name spelled out. Interest them in what you have to say, and your name will take care of itself."

A good deal of this sounded like sense, although some of it was theory that the planing mill man didn't understand. However, he decided to take his friend's word for it, so he tried to tell, in a simple but effective way, just why he thought he ought to have public patronage. He went into some of the details suggested, and he was surprised to note that in the street cars and other public places people were turning to the page on which his "Building Talks" were appearing. He had arranged to get the same position every time his copy appeared, and, though he had intended running it only two or three times a week, he finally found it worth while to have it appear every day during the building season.

Then the contractors and architects began to call him up oftener and to consult him about details of the work which they had never thought it worth while to take up with him before.

"Smith, the fellow who's building this house," one contractor said, "told me to get the mill work from you, so I suppose you'll have to make it, though I told Mr. Smith it would cost more. He seemed to think that you turned out better stuff than anybody. Of course, your work is fine, but I didn't think the public would ever specify planing mills in planning to build its residences."

After that sort of thing had continued for some time, the mill operator found that he could hardly devote as much time as necessary to preparing the copy for the newspaper ads. he was running, so he hired a bright young man in the advertising department of one of the dailies to get up the "dope" for him. The latter was taken through the plant, and the ideas that the owner had were explained to him.

With the enthusiasm of youth he jumped into the work and turned out copy that was really interesting and effective. The space used by the firm was increased, at his suggestion, during the heavy building months, to rather large proportions, but during the fall and winter it dropped down to a point where it sufficed merely to keep the name of the institution before the public during the period when it was thinking about building, but not doing much work in that direction.

"I've come to one conclusion," said the wood-worker one day to a friend who had originally advised him as to his advertising efforts, "and that is, the public is interested in business.

"When I first began to advertise, it was with the idea that even the people who read my advertisements would say, 'Oh, that's only an ad.' But it didn't take me long to discover that they read them and thought about them—and sometimes believed them! I myself, I must admit, had always regarded the advertising in the papers as money thrown away, or, at best, an expensive method of letting you and me know that Jones has a clothing store at First and Market. But now I know that if you have something really worth while to say, and say it in an interesting manner, the public will listen to you.

"A man's home is probably the place to which he gives most thought, when it comes to the material that goes into it, and the appearance which it has. Even the builder who expects to rent or sell the structure realizes that these things are big factors, and can be made to see the dollar-and-cents value of having the stuff up to the mark in all respects. So, after thinking it over, and getting my arguments well worked out, so that I could express them properly, I found I didn't have much trouble in convincing people that they ought to pay more attention to the quality of the wood work which is going into their homes.

"We haven't been able to get prices so high that we could throw our cost system out of the window, or raise the wages of everybody on the place 100 per cent., regardless, as my colored cook says. But we have been able to get a price that meets the quality of our goods and that enables us to put our effort into turning out the very best work it is possible to produce, without worrying about whether the price we get for it will be anything like the amount we are putting into it.

"And as for the men in the mill, whose ability and thoughtfulness and careful workmanship are making a name and fame for our firm—well, you couldn't persuade me that it's good policy to employ cheaper crews."—The Wood-Worker.

## A Machine Woodworking Study in Birch

Birch, as a valuable article in furniture making, is also a study fit for the brightest and most experienced mechanic. First comes the selection of the timber, which must be of the same age, growth and the same degree of dryness.

In no other timber must such care in drying be taken, as the wood in itself is of a nature which absorbs moisture very rapidly, causing it to warp in almost every direction.

For example, a top that is of glued-up stock will warp on the joints from the simple process of gluing. A top made in this manner must be sanded to a perfectly even surface before working on any further. At this stage a straightedge should be laid on the top, and tried at every point until it lies absolutely level at all points.

## A Legacy for the Finisher

After this top has left the woodworker and gone to the finisher, the trouble has started in earnest. If stains are applied with the brush, they should be of sufficient strength in order that they may be applied as lightly as possible. Flowing on with the brush, one side at a time, will warp a top before it can possibly be turned over and applied to the other side. A dip tank for stain is preferable, as it comes nearer coating the article at the same moment, causing both sides to draw against each other, holding each piece absolutely square.

Not long ago the writer was called in to see a stand top which had warped enough to loosen one leg and tighten up on the holding of the other three until the entire structure was as dilapidated as an old strawstack after a Kansas cyclone had struck it. Now, the question arises, where was the trouble?

On investigation, I discovered that in selecting the narrow boards forming the top little care had been exercised in selecting pieces of the same growth. A straight-grained piece had been glued to one of curly nature, and on the other side of the curly piece another straight-grain had been applied, the grain running in the opposite direction. It will be readily seen that when the top began to age something had to give.

## Corners Curl of Boards

Again, on this same top all the finish had been applied to the top and nothing to the under side, causing a reflex action in each board, which resulted in a corner curling up like smoke in a March wind. Too many manufacturers put all their effort and expense in the woodworking department, leaving so small a margin to the finisher that the finish is really a detriment to their work.

The question may arise in the mind of the reader what would be the correct method of procedure in getting out a top of this kind. In answer, I will give my own ideas from the experience gleaned in about fourteen months' work with birch.

First, see that your wood is dried and cooled exactly the same. After drying, cooling and cutting up the proper length, select the pieces and pile them on a truck, so that each board of the same nature and growth will be assembled in the same top.

When the pieces are sent to the matcher the same care must be taken, as a good many tops go wrong in matching as well as anywhere else.

Now, we are ready for the glue-room. Here the glue must not only be of the proper thickness, but the heat of the room ought also to be of the same temperature, or a little more than the top has been subjected to in the dry-kiln. I have seen hundreds of pieces of glued-up work go wrong from gluing in a cold room. Glue joints need to be dried as rapidly as possible to prevent water absorption by the wood.

## Planing, Sanding and Staining

The planing and sanding can be done the same as in other tops, except, as previously stated, it must be brought down to a perfect surface. After shaping and finishing the edge and applying the rail as desired, this top is ready for the finishing.

In staining, the best results are obtained from dipping, which gets all parts covered at practically the same time. In this I refer more especially to colors using water or spirit stains. Oil stains are not so liable to warp as are the others.

After the stain has dried sufficiently, a coat of shellac applied on both sides is next in order. This will prevent any absorption of moisture. If one coat of shellac does not sufficiently fill the pores, apply two, as shellac is considerably cheaper than warped tops that are returned from dissatisfied customers. After this, finish can be applied as desired on the top side only. Birch worked in this manner well, will prove out O. K. in nine cases out of ten.

You will see from the foregoing that the writer is not a believer in a good hot dry-kiln and a shop cold enough to make the men hustle to keep warm. More manufacturers lose from the abuse of first-class dry lumber than they do from any slowness of the woodworker. —Wood Craft.



# CAMP DEPARTMENT

## Life in a Lumber Camp

By R. O. Sweezy

For physical endurance, diligence and skilfulness in all kinds of labor there is none to surpass the Canadian shantyman. Even the Indians cannot teach him more than he already knows about how to utilize the varied resources of the forest or adapt himself to his surroundings. Give him an axe and a few matches, drop him from a balloon into the wildest forest of the North and he will at once proceed to the satisfying of his wants, absolutely confident of successfully extricating himself from his unenviable position.

In tracing the history of the shantyman through the romantic legends of the *conte de conte* the impression is left that those of his early lumbering days were of the roughest and most formidable character—physical giants with whom the shantyman of the present day would be but miserably contrasted. From truer though less romantic sources it is found, however, that those old bush-whackers could chop no more logs in a given time than the present-day lumberman. The converse of this is also true, in spite of the belief that modern improvements have altered every kind of work. In fact, the whole system of log making is, with few exceptions, the same to-day as it was some sixty or seventy years ago, but the demand for small logs in pulp making has in a measure altered the conditions of transporting logs.

The "old timers" used to live all winter on pork and beans, peas, bread and molasses. Tea was a costly luxury which the extravagant user had to pay for at exorbitant prices, to be deducted from his wages of \$8 to \$12 a month. In the centre of their log shanty was a huge fire, used for cooking as well as to assure warmth and comfort in the bunks, the smoke escaping through an opening in the log roof. But in the modern lumber camps operated by the lumber or pulp and paper companies every consistent luxury in the way of food and warmth is provided. In the long winter evenings the men gather around the great camp stove to listen to some old shanty veteran recounting the legendary tales of the ancient *coureurs de bois*, the voyagers, the "Wendigo,"\* the "Chasse Gallerie"† or the herculean and daredevil exploits of the early shanty days.

These men are probably the most healthy and vigorous men in the country. Born or reared on the frontier, they take their hard times as a matter of course. For a man to carry a 200 or 300 pounds load on his back across a portage is to them a very ordinary feat, while they can travel all day in rain or cold water and slush with an 80 pound pack, and at night, with a few dexterous strokes of the axe, throw up a "lean-to" of fir boughs, all the time being in the most jovial mood.

With such men as these log making is easy, but in order to make the logs cheaply, and thus take advantage of such skilfulness and energy, the management of pulp mills should give out to them all their log making by contract. Many new companies object to this method, preferring to establish their own carefully studied and elaborate system of camps, roads, teams and day labor. But one season usually suffices to prove the inferiority in point of cost of their system to that of the French-Canadian jobber. In the jobber system the company gives contracts for the season's cut of logs to one or several responsible men, who in turn sublet the work in small contracts to the habitant jobbers and such men as have horses and are adapted to the work.

The company, if it owns limits, may cut their logs on these or buy by contract from farmers scattered along rivers or railroads; but our methods are often adopted, obviously to save the timber on the limits of the company.

The duty of the company's forestry superintendent is to know the limits thoroughly in order to determine upon the policy to be pursued in the annual operations. He will therefore determine the locality and area of operation for each season's cut. He must know how many logs the area will yield, the conditions of operating, the cost of improvements to rivers for log driving, the storage requirements for the drive and how to place head contractors and jobbers so that lumbering may be carried on in the most economical way.

The superintendent supervises operations in the forest to pre-

vent wasteful cutting, and also to see that jobbers shall cut and haul the logs that are far from the river as well as those that are easy of access.

According to law no trees smaller than 7 inches in diameter on the stump may be cut, and in cutting year by year on different parts of the limits the portion lumbered on is allowed to grow up again, so that under natural conditions it will be ready to yield another cut twenty to forty years later.

The jobber goes into the woods in September or October with some of his sons, or, lacking these, a couple of hired men or boys, and one or more horses, often taking with him also his wife and small children. He builds his abode of round logs, the spaces between them being well stuffed with moss, so that with a good wood pile at hand the small shanty is at least warm and snug if not bright and airy. The same kind of a shanty is built for the horses, though often the small jobber, with his wife, children, one or two hired men and his horses are all sheltered under the same roof, with a peek-a-boo partition to keep the horses from promiscuously trampling on the children. In a few such camps the horse is not put to this indignity, but is allowed to enter by the same door and share the same one room abode with the human occupants, probably being assigned a stall adjacent to the foot of the two storey bunk, so that he may, if he wishes, back up to the full length of his halter to warm his limbs by the stove, which he not infrequently makes a mess of.

Being able to work well under such economical conditions, the jobber is favorably equipped to compete with the company camps, where high wages and good living prevail. Besides, with his "bob-sleighs" and "grand-sleighs," he can with facility make roads to every part of his allotted area. These roads and trails all lead to a main or trunk road, which in turn leads directly to the "rollways" on the river banks. The frozen ground and abundance of snow make it easy to build these roads. Enormous loads can be drawn over such roads on runner sleighs, since the natural slope within a river valley or watershed is always toward the river.

A good axeman will chop about 100 logs of 12 to 16 feet in a day. The logs are strewn along the various roads, where they are picked up by the teamsters and drawn to the rollways on the river banks. With the disappearance of the snow in the spring the logs are rolled down the sloping banks and into the river, thus starting the log drive, which may be only 10 miles long, or perhaps, as on the Ottawa River, 150 miles to the mills.

The skill and daring of the French-Canadian driver or riverman is proverbial. His hours are from starlight to starlight, for every second of daylight must be utilized while the flood is on. Often in the front of a great jam of logs on the crest of a roaring rapid a picked few of these drivers will work like madmen to break the jam, until suddenly, perhaps, the great mass of 40,000 or 50,000 logs is started—slowly at first, but quickly gathering speed by reason of the rush of water from behind. The brave fellows, canthook in hand, are now nimbly jumping and side-stepping to reach safety while the cheer of the thirty or forty men on the rope gang ashore is but faintly heard above the rumbling and crashing of the mass of logs.

In driving large rivers into which the smaller streams carry their burden of logs the dangers which the men have to face are many, drowning and other accidents frequently occurring. Oar boats of the flat-bottomed pointer type especially adapted for rough rapids and portages are sometimes swept over impassable rapids or falls, drowning some or all of the crew. It was on the Quinze River near the headquarters of the Ottawa River some years ago that a boat crew of seven was swept over the famous "Devil's Chute." Attempting to reach a small log jam on a rock above the falls the boat captain soon found that he had miscalculated the velocity of the current. The most desperate struggle with the oars, and the most expert wielding of the 9 foot paddle by the steersman held them for a few minutes against the awful current, but soon realizing the futility of further effort they all stopped rowing and passed calmly to their doom before the eyes of their comrades on shore.—Paper Trade Journal.

Following on the recommendations of the conservation commission the Dominion Government will set aside \$110,000 to be expended this year on the new Rocky Mountain forest reserve. The Minister of the Interior will appoint a forestry expert, to take charge of the reserve, which is 600 miles long and anywhere from thirty to sixty miles wide. It is likely that a part of the reserve will be set apart for the preservation of Canadian animal life.

\*The Wendigo—An evil spirit of the forest whose doings are enshrouded in mystery.

†The "Chasse Gallerie."—"In the days of the 'old regime' in Canada the free life of the woods and prairies proved too tempting for the young men, who frequently deserted civilization for the savage delights of the wilderness. These voyageurs and coureurs de bois seldom returned in the flesh, but on every New Year's Eve, back through storm and hurricane—in midair—came their spirits in ghostly canoes, to join, for a brief spell, the old folks at home, and kill the girls on the annual feast of the Jour de l'n, or New Year's Day. The legend which still survives in French speaking Canada, is known as 'La Chasse Gallerie.'"



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

No. 1 and No. 2 Hemlock and No. 1 White Pine Mill Culls. Send list of what you have to Box 445, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5

## Saw Logs Wanted

Red and White Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Write in particulars of what you have. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 2-7

## White Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

## Lumber Wanted

Large quantities of Soft Elm Lumber, 1-in. and grades No. 1 common and better. Especially attractive prices.

J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 2-7

## Wanted

WANTED—Birch, maple and poplar logs, No. 1 butt cuts. Delivered Montreal from March to May, 1912. State sizes and lowest cash price to E. J. H., B34 Board of Trade, Montreal. 4-5

## Pickets Wanted

We want at once and during 1912, 4/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 5/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 6/4 x 44 in. and 48 in. White Pine, Spruce, Basswood or Poplar Squares. Will buy a car or your entire output. 4-9

Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

## Lumber Wanted

Will contract with a few hardwood mills for their entire cuts, 1912, including culls. Highest prices paid, and quick shipment. Also open for dry stock of all kinds. Also Spruce and Hemlock. Apply to Box 414, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-5

## Wanted

Responsible contractor with good portable sawmill, capacity about twenty thousand per day, to take contract for four years to cut from three to five million feet per year of pine and fir timber situated on railway line in the interior of British Columbia.

Dominion Lumber & Timber Co., Ltd., 212 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. 5-6

## Spruce Wanted

We can use short Spruce 4/4 in. and 5/4 in., in 2/5-ft. and 6/11 ft. Describe what you have to offer, and at lowest price delivered here.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont. 2-5

We want to purchase a quantity of dry Maple, Elm, Basswood and Birch, and also contract for the present winter and coming spring cuts of Hardwood lumber. Address, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 4-7

WANTED—Hemlock or pine lumber in exchange for a five passenger fully equipped McLaughlin-Buick Automobile, thoroughly re-built and re-finished this winter and in good road condition. Price \$800. 4-5

Box 303, Oshawa, Ont.

## Pine or Spruce Wanted

Wanted; million feet pine or spruce 1 x 4 and up shorts, 1911 or 1912 cut. Quote price delivered and state when you can commence shipment.

ZIMMERMAN BROS., Tavistock, Ont. 5-8

## Sawdust Wanted

Two cars per week coarse sawdust for delivery at Chippewa, Ontario, via Michigan Central Railroad. State price per car and freight rate.

NORTON COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 5-8

WANTED—Three or four cars No. 1 Hemlock in sizes 2 x 8, 10 and 12 from ten to sixteen feet long, dry, about equal per cent. of all lengths, also a couple of cars cedar posts, 4 1/2 up tops, 8 feet, dry, peeled. Apply Box 195, Jordan, Ont. 5

## White Ash Wanted

We are in the market for the following White Ash:—

100,000 ft. 1 1/2-in. (Dry size) plank.  
50,000 ft. 2 x 2 x 32 in. dry size.  
25,000 ft. 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 32 in. dry size.  
50,000 ft. 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 36 in. dry size.  
Reply, The B. H. Piper Company, Manchester, N. H., U. S. A. 4-6

# Hardwood Wanted

3,000,000 feet Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Oak, and Soft Maple, for delivery, shipping dry during 1912. Sawed to our sizes. State what you have to offer and lowest prices for spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply Manufacturer, Box 401, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

## Hemlock For Sale

12,000 feet 3 x 8, 10-16 ft. No. 1 Hemlock.  
22,000 feet 3 x 10 10-16 ft. No. 1 Hemlock.  
1,700 ft. 3x12, 10 & 12 ft. No. 1 Hemlock.  
3,000 ft. 3x12, 14 ft. No. 1 Hemlock.  
12,000 ft. 3 x 12, 16 ft. No. 1 Hemlock.  
Will make a close price for prompt shipment.  
The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Company, Ltd., 18 Toronto Street, Toronto. 5

## For Sale

The following Special Stock;—  
1,000,000 ft. Scant 2-in. Spruce Random.  
300,000 ft. 1-in. Spruce Mill Culls.  
50,000 ft. 6/4 and 8/4 White Pine Mill Culls.  
100,000 ft. 1-in. 6 to 9 ft. White Pine Shorts.  
100,000 ft. 1-in. Fourth Quality or Box White Pine.  
All dry and can be shipped promptly by rail.  
THE A. SHERMAN LUMBER CO., Potsdam, N. Y. also 50 Church St., New York City 2 t.f.

FOR SALE—In June, cut to order, twenty cars common grades of Birch. Reply Box 447, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5

## For Sale

1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in. and 2-in. mill cull White Pine in strips and sidings. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-t.f.

## For Sale

Two carloads White Oak Timber in round six to ten inches diameter small end. Eighteen to thirty feet long.

ROBERT LIGHT, Napanee, Ont. 3-5

## For Sale

18 M. feet 7/8 x 2 1/2 and 3 inches wide hardwood flooring, T. & G. and dressed, kiln dried, at \$20 per M., f.o.b. car; 12,000 feet 3 inches dry hard maple, No. 1 C. & B., 80 per cent. 1st and 2nds, at \$35 per M., f.o.b. car. For quick shipment. Address Box 442, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

## Pine Lumber and Timber For Sale

We have 15,000 pine logs 12 ft. and 16 ft. lengths, 5 in. and up diameter, which we are prepared to saw under contract into squares or lumber as desired. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Co., Limited, Marmora, Ont. 5-tf

FOR SALE—Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Wiarton, equipped with 70 H.P. boiler, 60 H.P. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water.

Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

Sawmill for sale, together with outfit, consisting of a 65 H.P. Ames Locomotive Type Boiler; a 50 H.P. Vim Engine, 12 x 15, in first-class condition; also a No. 1 Lane Sawmill; a Lane Pony three-saw Edger; Connell Lath Machine and Bolter, together with Butting Saws; also Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, and Tools. Will sell for cash or take payments in lumber. If interested address Box 433, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-9

## Machinery For Sale

A Waterous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 2-TF

## Relaying Rails For Sale

12 miles 56 and 60 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
10 miles 80 lb. per yard with angle bars.  
4 miles 65 lb. per yard with fish plates.  
Also 12, 16, 20, 25 and 50 pound.  
New, light rails, all sections, in stock.

JNO. J. GARTSHORE, 58 Front St. W., Toronto. 5-6

## For Sale

One Gang Circular Sawing Machine (Kendall patent) good as new; run only 18 months. This machine carries nine 32-inch saws, takes from 4 to 10-inch cants, can be set to cut one to three inch stock.  
Reason for selling, cut out. For price, write Jas R. Gillies, Arnprior, Ont. 24-5

Going out of Lumber Business:

1—24-in. Timber Planer.  
1—15-in. Heavy McGregor & Gourlay Match-er.  
2—12-in. Cowan Stickers, New.  
1—40-in. Cowan Band Saw, with Re-saw attachment.  
1—Self-Feed Rip Saw.  
1—26-in. Cowan Double Surfer.  
1—Pipe Bender.  
1—Rope Drive Equipment Complete.  
Dry Kiln Trucks.  
6—Lumber Waggon; single.  
1—Lumber Lorry; team.  
22—Lumber Trucks.  
Carpenter Benches, Knives, Etc.

Send your inquiries for the above or other requirements; we may have it. Apply, The Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto. 5

## For Sale—Saw Mill and Plant

Machinery and everything complete, situated in one of the best lumbering towns in Minnesota. Best facilities for everything. This is a bargain. For particulars address, Box 443, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

## Saw Mill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, adjacent to North Shore, good two-storey circular mill in good running condition, double edger, trimmers, capacity about 12,000 feet per day; plenty timber available and ready sale for slabs; splendid opportunity for small millman; will be sold cheap as owners have other interests requiring their attention. Box 444, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-TF

## Saw Mill Property For Sale

Saw Mill Property at Ford River, Michigan, consisting of three band saw mill, shingle mill, tie and post mill, lath mill, docks, and trams, blacksmith shop and machine shop all stocked with tools, large store and office building, large boarding house, large barns, sixty-three houses, lands, etc., all of which will be sold at a bargain. Apply to The I. Stephenson Company, Wells, Delta County, Mich. 3-6

## Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohman.  
Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame.  
Dovetailer, Boults.  
Engines and boilers, various sizes.  
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.  
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.  
Jointer, 16-in. White.  
Moulder, 6-in. Houston.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Planers, 24-in. single belted.  
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.  
Saw Gummer, Rogers.  
Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel.  
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.  
Variety Lathe, Pringle & Brodie.  
O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

## WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED—Second-hand Steam feed, 7 in. by 36 feet long, complete with fittings. Must be in good repair. Reply, Box 432, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

## Alligator Wanted

Wanted an alligator boat, in good condition. Reply, giving condition size, age, equipment, price and situation. Box 405, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

## Lumber Trucks Wanted

Wanted 75 good two-wheel Lumber Trucks, either new or second-hand. Must be good heavy trucks to carry 6,000 pounds each, with wood wheels, 3-in. or over tires. Write the undersigned, giving full particulars.  
Bathurst Lumber Company, Ltd., Bathurst Village, N.B. 5-6

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Band Saw Filer wants position for coming season. Single or double cut. Twenty years experience. Address Box 413 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

A.I. Band Sawyer wants position for the coming season, right or left hand. A.I. reference. Address Box 448, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

WANTED—Position as Office Manager or Head Bookkeeper in Lumberman's Office, fourteen years experience in similar position in Montreal and British Columbia. Highest references. Age 42; total abstainer. Country position preferred. Moderate salary. Address New P. O. Box 83, Montreal. 5

As Band, Saw Filer, double or single cuts, or in a factory where there are band re-saws. First-class references. Reply Box 422, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-5

Band or Circular Sawyer open for engagement for coming season; 14 seasons' experience, also filer on round saws. Reply J. M., 26 Westmount avenue, Toronto. 5-6

Position as bush manager. Have had fifteen years experience. Strictly temperate and can furnish best of references. Reply Box 446, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

As Engineer in Sawmill or Woodworking Plant, long experience with Corliss and other engines; steam feed and networks, niggers, dynamos; have certificate, reference and tools. Will go anywhere. Reply Box 452, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

**WANTED**—Position as bookkeeper with lumber firm in Ontario. Twelve years' experience, mostly as office manager; age 34 years. Acquainted thoroughly with all departments of lumber office. Best of references furnished on application. Apply Box 399, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

Position wanted with lumber company, planing mill or kindred institution by man who understands the business from tree to finished product. Years of experience as accountant, manager, etc. Could handle branch office or similar work and do it right. Toronto preferred, but any location considered. Box 439, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5F

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

**WANTED**—Energetic Lumber Salesman to handle our stock on commission basis. The Southern Lumber & Boom Company, 5 Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Suitable parties to install and operate small sawmill on limit, New Ontario. Communicate with Box 437, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

Millmen wanted, millwrights, edgermen, trimmerman, engineer, round saw filer. Lath mill men and lumber pilers. Mill will start as soon as ice clears in spring. Apply giving experience, etc. To Dymont Mickle Lumber Company, Whitney, Ont. 4-5

**WANTED**—Good reliable party capable of taking management of our lumber manufacturing plant, or preferable one able to take charge of office and store management. To such a party able to invest enough to make them well interested in the business a good paying position would be given. Address Box 450, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Partner wanted, sleeping or active, with \$10,000, to manufacture small articles from hardwood. I have a ten-year contract in my pocket for all I can produce. Fifty per cent. profits, unlimited quantity of suitable timber. Don't answer unless you have the cash. Box 378, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

### For Sale on Georgian Bay, Ontario

400 square miles of timber limits containing over 300,000,000 feet of pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar, basswood, birch, etc., and a vast quantity of the timber, also a sawmill with a capacity of 100,000 feet per 10 hrs. Price and terms very reasonable. Write for full particulars to E. Stewart, Forest Engineer, Room 11, 84 King Street East, Toronto, Ont. 4-6

### Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory For Sale

Modern in every way, machinery, building, heating, dry-kilns, etc. Would consider proposition to run same from practical man who could take full charge and would invest some money as evidence of good faith and ability. Factory could be converted for use of other industry if wanted.

For complete description of plant apply Box 430, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-TF

### Timber Limit For Sale

Timber, British Columbia Coast, sworn estimate 214,000,000 feet. Price only \$75,000. Correspondence solicited. Westminster Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C. 5-6

### Timber Limit For Sale

Ninety-three square miles of spruce tamarack timber, estimated at 297,000,000 feet B.M., along the Carrat River, Saskatchewan, for \$275,000. \$75,000 down, the balance on terms. For particulars write John Anderson, Box 661, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-8

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

### Given Free

Water with electric power and situation for plant to manufacture hardwood furniture and chairs. Will enter partnership with any man who has proved himself capable of success in the furniture and chair business, either one or both, will also finance the enterprise. Chas. T. White & Son, East Apple River, Cumberland Co., N.S. 5-8

### For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.  
11 M. ft. 1 1/4 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.  
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.  
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

## Canadian Timber Limits

### E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609. C

### Planing Mill, Saw Mill and Heading Mill For Sale

This is one of the best equipped Planing Mills west of Toronto, doing a prosperous business. Heading and Saw Mill in good condition; considerable timber to be had; will sell all or will sell Planing Mill separate. This is a going concern; no better proposition anywhere; a money maker. Will stand the strictest inspection. Can give satisfactory reason for selling. Reply to Box 417, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-t.f.

### For Sale

Mill and Plant situated on Bay Lake of Montreal River and within the town limit of Town of Latchford on T. & N. O. Ry. Plant consists of one Boiler, 60 in. diam. by 14 ft. long, full flush front and rated at 70 h.p. Right Hand Engine, 12 in. x 16 in., estimated 64 h.p.

Three Moreau Machine Pulpwood Barkers and Pullup and all saws, shafting, belts, etc., including extras.

Siding of T. & N. O. Railway runs into mill yard; good storing point for logs. With very little extra cost, a circular saw and carriage could be installed as the power is sufficient. This plant has been in use about 10 months only and is in good condition. An excellent bargain for the right parties. Write or communicate with C. & H. D. Gamble, 28 Scott street, Toronto, Solicitors for Owners. 2-7

### Valuable Timber Property For Sale

The Oromocto Lumber Co., Ltd., ask for tenders for their property. (Tenders to close on or before 3rd day of April, 1912), and to be mailed to Mark Curry, Amherst, N.S., marked "Tenders for Property of the Oromocto Lumber Co., Ltd."

This property consists of about 74 square miles of New Brunswick Government land and about 5,783 acres of granted land, and about 30 acres of leasehold land, situated on the branches of the Oromocto River and estimated to contain sixty to seventy millions of logs, spruce, fir, pine and hardwood, and one hundred millions of pulp wood; property contains mill, five houses, barns, camp outfits, seven horses, rigging, etc.

The lumber cut off this property is available for shipment to either the United States or the English market as mill is on the line of the C. P. Railway, rate of freight to Boston points 14c.; St. John 3c.

This property is well situated to be operated cheap, and logs or sawn lumber produced at a low figure and is without doubt one of the best properties of its size in Eastern Canada.

Full particulars with regard to the property, etc., may be obtained from Mark Curry, Amherst, N.S.; Frank H. Lowe, Brooklyn, Queen's County, N.S.; William E. Golding, St. John, N.B., or the Oromocto Lumber Company, Ltd., Central Blissville, N. B. 3-6

### For Sale

Heavy portable saw mill with single edger, also Leonard Eclipse boiler and engine 35 h.p. Mill now running in first class order. Situated near Delaware Village. For further particulars apply Geo. A. Patrick, Delaware, Ont. 5-tf

### Water Circulation in Steam

#### Boilers

If the circulation of the water in a boiler is slow and poor it cannot be a rapid and economical steam raiser; and, at the same time, poor circulation is one of the causes of unequal expansion and the consequent deterioration arising therefrom. Also the tendency to incrustation is increased with boilers having a poor circulation. With a rapid and unimpeded circulation the bubbles of steam formed are quickly carried to the surface, and the different parts of the boiler are kept at a fairly equal temperature, thus avoiding unequal strains, which are extremely detrimental. In conjunction with a free circulation the water should of course be kept to a steady level, and the stoking be regular and uniform.

If the water circulation in a boiler is slow a considerably increased time is, of course, necessary to get up steam.

With the object of increasing the heating surface and improving the circulation of the water a considerable number of Lancashire boilers have of late been constructed, with the addition of a series of horizontal tubes running the full length of the shell. These have been found to considerably increase the steaming capacity of the boiler, and where the feed-water is fairly pure are very well suited for sawmill purposes.

### Decrease in Maine Spruce Trade

An incident among the changes that have taken place in the supply of and demand for different kinds of lumber in the United States is illustrated by what has occurred in the Maine spruce trade during recent years. It is stated from New York that a decline in the demand for Maine spruce began in the metropolitan district about four years ago, and since has continued with fluctuations in volume, from time to

time. The falling off in requirements has been felt severely in the past two seasons. Time was when the bulk of the 3 in. stuff went to the metropolitan market, and large cargoes of heavy spruce were disposed of there readily. Last year Boston was the better market. It is now a question as to whether New York will ever again be a great market for Maine lumber. It is thought probable that the principal reason for the falling off of demand for Maine spruce is the competition of southern pine, including the long-leaf variety of the Gulf region and short-leaf and North Carolina pine. Thus it is seen, remarks the "American Lumberman," that the great southern wood has successfully invaded northern markets from the Great Lakes region to the Atlantic coast, even having become a severe rival to eastern spruce and northern hemlock.

### Sawing Accidents

Wood being thrown from the saw is the most dangerous feature of circular sawing, says a correspondent of The Timber Trades Journal. All connected with circular sawing should study and learn as much regarding the nature and quality of woods as they do the mechanical manipulation of the machine. Almost all fatal accidents caused by circular saws—and such are many—can be attributed to the wood being thrown from the back of the saw, and certainly this dangerous possibility could be obviated if the operator knew his business as he ought to do. Great care should be observed while cutting 'proud' stuff, especially flatwise. The wood should not be unduly forced against the saw, and a wedge ought to be immediately inserted in the saw kerf behind the saw when possible. Probably larch is the timber that is most liable to jam the saw in this respect, but fatal accidents have occurred with other kinds of wood as well. It may be said that guards will not avert danger or prevent accidents when sawing 'proud' timber, so the only remedy is to draw the wood back several times until the wedge can be inserted.

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# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

A good demand continues at Ottawa and in Eastern Ontario for both the high and the low grades of white pine. Based upon these conditions the general belief is that a good season's trade can be expected. Whatever change there has been in market conditions during the last few weeks points in the direction of improvement. The lower grades have continued to advance in price and the middle grades are holding their own. The building outlook at Ottawa and in its neighborhood is excellent and the belief prevails that during the present year there will be more extensive building operations than ever before. Woods operations in the Ottawa Valley have been favored with better weather of late than during the earlier part of the year, with the result that it is now believed that the output of the camps will be about as large as was at first expected.

In central and western Ontario the lumber trade continues on a firm basis. The leading feature is red pine. There is also a good demand for hemlock and the prices are strong, as stocks in the retailers' hands and at the mills are reported to be low. White pine is steady with a good demand for practically all grades. Lath are firm although the demand has not yet reached more than moderate proportions.

The output of hemlock in the Georgian Bay district this winter is likely to be much smaller than usual. One of the government rangers who is closely in touch with the situation reports that the hemlock output will fall far short of last year's. As yellow pine does not compete seriously with the short hemlock logs, it is possible that the reduced output will result in an improvement in the price situation this year. A prominent Toronto wholesaler reports that all the indications at present are in favor of a satisfactory year's trade for Ontario lumbermen.

## Eastern Canada

A serious car famine is holding back trade in Eastern Canada. Reports from Montreal state that there are plenty of enquiries and orders but that the lumber cannot be transported from the mills. Stocks in general are reported to be low, particularly dry stocks of spruce boards. Trade with the United States is dull. The hardwood trade is active and prices are firm. The retail trade shows about a normal amount of business in progress for this time of year.

The severe weather checked the trade in eastern spruce, at Boston, materially. Frames have been moving slowly. No sales are recorded at anything under \$24. A few dealers have secured \$24.50 for small lots. The asking price is still \$25, among those manufacturers who have plenty of orders on hand. A good demand continues for random and prices are steady. From \$21 to \$22, is the price of 2 x 4, though some holders are not accepting anything lower than the latter price and no one is trying to force sales. No change is reported in hardwoods, at Boston. A quiet trade continues in quartered and plain oak, with prices steady. The demand for maple is fair and ash is quiet. Hemlock boards are rather quiet, with offerings of dry stock light. Holders are standing firm. Eastern clipped boards are held at \$20, and \$20.50 is occasionally obtained when frames are included in the order. The trade in shingles, at Boston, is light but prices are unaltered. The best extras are bringing \$3.60 and clears are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35. Lath are quiet, the asking price for 1½ inch being from \$3.90 to \$4, and for 1½ inch \$3.50.

## Great Britain

The period of cold weather which was experienced throughout Great Britain recently caused a considerable interference with the lumber trade. This, however, was only temporary, and the trade quickly revived when the better weather arrived. In the London market at present, spot buying is rather quiet and forward buying is on moderate lines. About the only consuming branch showing decided activity is the packing trade. Uncertainty in connection with freight rates, together with the present high prices, have had rather a depressing influence upon future business. Prices continue firm, both for floorings and deals, but forward prices are uncertain. At the present time only a small quantity can be secured only by making a concession to the buyers.

Messrs. Churchill & Sim, in their monthly report, write as follows:—

"There has been a quite unusual importation of wood into London during January. Last year it was large, this year it is larger still, and a belated importation of this sort, coming after the business of the year is supposed to be finished, and cutting into the small remaining close time which is all that is now left to importers, has a quite disproportionate adverse effect not only on the London market itself, but also on all other markets, including the important one for

free-on-board selling for the new season, which is in full swing at this time of the year. Of this extra importation some 4,500 standards have been delivered overside in excess of January last year, but the dock deliveries are 600 standards less than they were in the first month of 1911. The dock stock may be estimated at nearly 15,000 standards less than it was twelve months ago. Prices for deals and battens are perhaps a point better than they were before Christmas, but for other things, including flooring, the market has been unsatisfactory throughout the month, with a very poor demand. The free business which was running in December for forward shipments during the new season has slackened off considerably in January. Shippers are very independent in consequence of the large sales already made, but further sales require much pushing and negotiations as the orders come along, both sides appearing to be genuinely indifferent. Much less than usual has been sold to this country, and the prospects seem in favor of quiet, steady, unsensational selling without variation in prices. Freights are opening higher than they were last spring, and seem likely to continue on the basis of about a 10 per cent. rise."

The deliveries at London docks for the week ending February 3rd amounted to 3,771 standards, as compared with 3,809 during the corresponding week of 1911.

At Messrs. Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale, 3 inch first class Quebec birch brought 1s. 6d. per cu. ft., and 1s. 5½d., and prime unsorted Oregon 4 inch sold at 1s. 6d., 3 x 11 and 9 inch of the same quality sold at 1s. 4½d.

At Liverpool the timber trade has been deterred considerably by the difficulty in obtaining freight room. The demand for tonnage is still very strong, not only for lumber but for cotton and wheat. Steamship owners are asking 50s. per standard, for f.o.w. Maramichi, to good ports in the United Kingdom. From St. John, N.B., 45s. per standard is asked to Liverpool. Reports state that no business has yet been transacted at these figures and that both sides are playing a waiting game. It is hoped that the freight situation may be cleared up somewhat as spring advances. Considerable anxiety is still felt at Liverpool and in the neighboring parts of the country, about the unsettled condition of the great industries, there being apparently no end to the unrest among the labor classes.

Spruce deals are very quiet, not only on account of the lack of building operations but also as a result of the heavy frost and of the unsettled condition of the freight market. Stocks at Liverpool, in wholesalers hands, were nearly 1,000 standards less at the end of January, than they were a year previous. Of the stocks on hand at Manchester docks, 9,740 standards, nearly one-half was held by consumers in storage.

The demand for hardwoods at Liverpool continues strong and difficulty is experienced in filling orders for favorite sizes and qualities. Great difficulty seems to be experienced in obtaining deliveries of hardwoods ordered from the United States, on account of the shortage of cars in that country and also on account of the shortage of vessel space for the transatlantic shipments. Prime, plain white oak boards are in good demand. The supply of medium and better stocks is small but the demand is dull. Ordinary medium stock in one inch boards is about the cheapest timber on the market at present. The demand for thin oak seems to be very quiet but an improvement is expected before long. The prospects are for a good demand in the near future for medium cabinet oak planks, as a result of the high prices for wagon and coffin oak planks.

At Manchester, the weather had the same effect upon the timber trade as in other parts of the country. The prospects for the immediate future, however, are bright. A slight improvement is noted in the building trade. Retail prices of timber, at Manchester are considered far too low. It is difficult in fact to characterize them by any other term than ruinous. This is hard to account for, when one considers the high prices which retailers now have to pay when they come into the market for stocks. Oak of all kinds with exception of the very low grades is scarce and higher in price. Railway companies are reported to be coming forward with numerous enquiries. Some improvement is noted in the supply of railway wagons for timber freight, though there is still a considerable shortage.

## United States

No important changes are to be recorded in the lumber industry and trade of the United States during the past two weeks. A gradual improvement however, is noticeable in most parts of the country. The extremely cold weather kept the enquiries for spring trade from developing materially. The soft weather of the last week or two has made an important difference and improvement is reported. Generally speaking there is a firm belief that the spring will witness





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an important increase in the demand for lumber, though it is just possible that this development may commence a little later than expected. Retail stocks are rather low and the same applies to stocks in the hands of consumers both in soft wood and hardwood. The prevalent buying of small and mixed orders shows no indication of change and the opinion is that only a decided advance in prices will stir retail dealers to any other method of business. Retailers, especially those of pine are still inclined to hesitate about buying very far in advance of their immediate requirements. The most important demand for northern pine, is reported for the lower grades which can be used in box manufacturing. Supplies of this class of lumber are only moderate. Higher prices for lumber are only moderate. Higher prices for low grade white and Norway pine are not unlikely in the Saginaw Valley district.

Chicago.—The lumber trade has shown no noteworthy changes, during the past fortnight. Weather conditions have been opposed to any increase in demand. Retailers however, have been buying in fairly large quantities during the last week or two, as their stocks had been permitted to run down, since last fall. A fair number of orders are reported for northern pine and the volume of trade is considerably greater than a year ago. Prices are firm in all classes of northern pine. The hardwood market is steadily improving and a general feeling of optimism prevails. The principal demand is for plain red oak which is strong, though rather scarce in the grades that are most desired. Quartered white oak is in a little better demand than formerly. A fairly active market for ash is reported. Furniture manufacturers are enquiring for birch a little more than formerly. Hemlock boards are quite strong in demand and stocks of dry lumber are low. Southern pine for railroad timber and car construction continues in good demand at Chicago. The prospects are, that this will be the case for some time. Early spring buying has developed well. An active and stronger market is confidently expected. Manufacturers are holding out for good prices and an upward tendency is expected during the spring. Shingles are dull, although receipts from the coast have been reduced. The demand is extremely light. Lath are in steady demand and firm.

Buffalo.—A good demand still continues for the best grade of northern pine, for pattern purposes, and stocks are comparatively light. Building lumber has been quiet, on account of the severe weather. The demand for box lumber is good and more strength is evident in the market. Hardwoods have been rather quiet, on account of the severe weather. Plain oak, maple and birch are in good demand and prices are firm. The trade in hemlock is small, as building operations are light. An improvement is confidently expected with the approach of spring. Stocks are light and in some grades are quite low. Prices are firm and likely to continue so. They have in fact increased about 50c. a thousand, of late. A good demand continues, for North Carolina pine, as a result of the difficulty in securing stock for immediate orders. The main difficulty has been in the delivery. Prices are steady. Southern pine continues strong and mill representatives are expecting higher prices, on account of scarcity of stock. Shipments are arriving slowly, as cars have frequently been held up during the last fortnight. Sales of red cedar shingles have been smaller than usual. A better demand is expected shortly. A feeling prevails that the demand for Canadian white cedar shingles will be good, during the year. Prices are steady.

Bay City and Saginaw.—A steady market continues for the best grades of northern pine and the trade in the lower grades for box making is also good. Stocks of box lumber are low. Coarse grades are worth more than they were a year ago and there is a little fluctuation in the price of high grade pine.

### Timber Trade in Barbados

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Bridgetown, Barbados, report under date of January 19th, regarding the lumber trade as follows:—"There has been no arrival of any description of lumber during the fortnight. Dealers' yards are fairly well stocked with both white pine and spruce, and further supplies are expected. Pitch pine—Last sales \$33.50 for merchantable (all heart) and \$26.50 for second quality, and we understand further contracts have been made in the neighborhood of these prices. Shingles—No arrivals of either Gaspe or cedar laying, for both of which there is a fairly good demand. Shooks—No arrivals. Wood hoops—Receipts consist of 1,510 bbls. by the S.S. "Caroni" from London, on importer's account.

### Port-of-Spain Markets

Gordon Grant & Co., Ltd., Port-of-Spain, report upon the trade in lumber and cooperage materials, under date of February 5th as follows:—"The only arrivals are the s.s. Trym from Gulfport with 207,000 feet pitch pine, and the small cargo of N. S. boards by the Schooner A. V. Conrad from Liverpool, N.S., to our consignment, which we disposed of on arrival at satisfactory rates. There is always an outlet for this class of lumber and a small lot of spruce

boards would sell well. A cargo or two of good heart quality pitch pine assorted in accordance with present requirements could be disposed of.

## Market Correspondence

### Montreal Trade Hampered by Car Shortage

Montreal, Feb. 24.—The outstanding feature in the Montreal Trade is the scarcity of cars, with a consequent temporary dislocation of business among wholesale lumbermen. The complaints concerning the car famine are universal, and the head of one firm states that he has never experienced such a shortage at this time of the year. In some instances flat cars have been utilized, and even in many cases where box cars have been employed they belong to foreign roads. There are plenty of inquiries and orders, but the lumber cannot be transported from the mills, and the orders are thus unfilled. This delay involves considerable expense, and there is naturally a good deal of grumbling.

Generally, stocks appear to be low. This applies particularly to dry stock, and notably to spruce boards. Dry stock has been almost cleaned up, and the situation is aggravated by the impossibility of getting whatever lumber of this description is at the mills. Export business to the United States is dull. Hardwoods continue in fair demand, and while dimension lumber is quiet, prospects are reported to be very good.

In the retail business the volume of trade is about normal for the season, with spruce lath in better demand. It is yet too early for any pronounced demands, but retailers are looking forward to a very satisfactory season.

### Pulp and Paper Mills Busy

With regard to the paper and pulp situation, there is very little change to report. The mills are very busy, and while a lot of paper is expected from the new mills, this will come gradually into the market during the summer and fall.

In ground wood there has not been much movement into the United States, (except on contracts) until recently. A sale of 2,000 tons by a Canadian mill to a Northern New York point is reported. It is expected that prices will advance materially within the next week or two. The streams in the Province of Quebec are low, and production may be limited on this account.

Chemical pulps are very high in price and scarce, owing to the extraordinarily strong demand from the United States during the present winter.

The question of "the most favored nations" seeking free pulp and paper admission to the United States, owing to the concessions made to Canada under recent tariff legislation, is still before the United States customs court. The general opinion appears to be that European nations cannot be placed on the same plane as Canada, and that the tariff will remain in effect against Europe as it is to-day. The chances seem that the small concessions made to Canada will not be changed.

### Improved Prospects at Ottawa

Ottawa, February 24.—The lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley are confident, as a general rule, that the trade conditions this spring and throughout the coming season will be much more satisfactory than during the corresponding period of last year.

Senator Edwards, of W. C. Edwards & Co., reports that "there has been little change in the outlook during the past few weeks, but what change there has been has been since the New Year has undoubtedly been for the better." This hopeful view of the situation is shared by the majority of the lumbermen. They point out that the highest grades still command top-notch prices, and are likely to maintain their strength indefinitely. The middle grades command practically the same prices as have obtained for some time. In common lumber, however, prices are stiffening appreciably. In mill culls, pine box boards, and shorts there has been a continued steady advance in price as a result of the strong demand. In fact, while this is a slack season in the lumberman's calendar, the medium and lower grades have been selling rather freely.

### Building Activity Still Increasing

The Canadian trade outlook appears to be bright to the local dealers. Already the building figures of the various cities of the Dominion are being compiled and in practically every instance the large total of last season's building operations will be surpassed. In the immediate vicinity of the Capital an active spring and summer is already assured for the building trades, and this of course will directly react to the prosperity of the retail lumbermen, with

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an indirect stimulus upon the wholesale and manufacturing branches as well. A keen demand from Montreal is also anticipated, which will still further assure a good season locally.

The United States market continues weak and unsatisfactory. To add to the other perturbing conditions, the presidential elections which are beginning to loom so large on the Southern horizon are given as a reason against being optimistic in that direction.

"The average feeling among lumbermen," as one of the leading dealers expressed it, "is not to go too steep in the United States during a presidential year. Business tends to fluctuate more and more as the time approaches and Canadian lumbermen will be well advised to be conservative in that market."

#### Woods Operations on an Average Scale

While most of the larger firms will not be through their log cutting for some weeks, several gangs have finished their winter's cut. Some hundreds of the log-cutters from the shanties have returned from the north to Ottawa and other centers in this district. Hauling logs is now the order of the day. The sleighing is excellent. This is well, for the winter's operations have been considerably delayed in certain limits; first by the late opening of real winter weather, and then, throughout most of January by the exceptional cold. Some weeks of good hauling, however, have given an opportunity to catch up. Most of the firms, therefore, are counting on the full season's operations as originally planned. This will mean a somewhat larger supply of logs than last winter's normal quantity.

Ottawa lumbermen are hoping that the Dominion Government may enact the bill, recently presented to stop the too common practice of stealing drift logs and timber along the banks of rivers and lakes. "Our logs are being continually stolen by such parties," stated Senator Edwards when questioned as to the need of further legislation. "It must be twenty years since the present amendments were made to the criminal code, to apply to the theft of timber on bodies of water. There is certainly plenty of room for improving the existing law. The trouble has hitherto been that the magistrates would very seldom convict, for if it were enforced even the present law would be pretty stringent. It has evidently been found wanting, and a better means of protecting the lumbermen is sought."

The new Bill, if made law, will make guilty of an indictable offence and liable to three years' imprisonment, anyone who takes possession of or conceals drift timber of any description whatever, or if he removes any mark from the timber or refuses to deliver it up to its rightful owner. Although this seems rather drastic, those best able to appreciate the prevalence of this 'species of thievery' assert that it is in no wise too stringent. It is generally understood that the Parliament will enact the law as proposed.

## Timber Trade in United Kingdom

**Cold Weather Caused Temporary Lull in Trade—Ocean Freight Rates Advancing—Wagon Building on the Increase**

By J. Hanmer Quail.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.—Business in timber has been checked somewhat by a time of keen frost and of unusually heavy snow. London fared better in respect of these visitations than the timber ports farther north, where yard stocks were, for a time, snowed up, and deliveries were suspended as far as might be. Though London had less snow and frost than the other ports, sales from yards were on a very limited scale. At the auction sales buying was fairly active. The lots offered were cleared without difficulty, and prices, in the main, were very firm. More business for forward delivery has been done, and has been viewed as a good feature of trade. Quebec, 3x11, has lately sold at £11, and 3 x 6 at £9 to £9 5s. Floorings have been in good demand, especially 6 and 7-inch widths. Planed boards have been in more request and stocks of these are now very small.

Matchings have been more inquired for and narrow widths have sold readily.

The high freights are interfering with the shipping branch of the trade. For Canadian spruce, from 7s. to 10s. more than a year ago is now being quoted as freight. Sawn pitch-pine has been in moderate demand. The lower grades of the wood have sold more freely but have not brought high prices.

#### Increased Use of Wood Paving Deal Blocks

Blocks for wood-paving continue to be in good demand for use by London borough councils. Among the latter wood-paving operations which have been decided on may be mentioned that of the Richmond Town Council, who have decided to pave Hill street with creosote deal blocks, at a cost of £5,600, and that of the Marylebone borough council who have decided to renew much of the wood pave-

ment of their thoroughfares in the course of the present year and next year.

At Liverpool, apart from the interference with business through the heavy snow, the demand for Canadian lumber has been good and prices tend upwards. Liner shipments of spruce have found ready purchasers at fall prices. The available freight space of the liners have practically all been booked for some time to come. Spruce has sold well and some sizes, 2½ x 7 and 3 x 9, for example, are now very scarce. In pitch-pine, a good spot demand exists, and business is being hindered by the absence of freight space, and the high and increasing rates of freight. Boards meet with a good inquiry and stocks have been much reduced. Birch planks have met with a ready sale. Stocks are still small and prices are very firm. Oak has sold freely, wagon wood being steadily called for and the demand for coffin wood being more active. Boards from 1 inch down to ½ inch sell readily.

At Manchester spruce deals have had a slow sale, partly owing to the quietness in the building trade. Spruce scantlings have been in good demand. Floorings have moved steadily and are somewhat dearer, about £9 15s. now being quoted.

At Glasgow business in pine lumber has been on a fair scale, and more confidence has been shown the trade of the near future. Stocks continue on a much reduced scale. Shipbuilding is still very active and a good demand for all classes of shipbuilders' timber exists. Yellow pine boards for joiners' uses have not been in much request, but the demand from the furniture trade has improved. Oak, elm, canary-wood and red-wood have all been in very fair demand. Prices are firm and tend upwards.

#### Expansion of Wagon Building Industry

Wagon Trade Booming.—Reports of the results of the past year's working by some of the leading wagon-building companies in the United Kingdom have just been issued, and show unmistakably the prosperous condition of the wagon-building trade of late. The Bristol and South Wales Railway Wagon Company, Limited, are paying a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum for the past year. The Scottish Wagon Company are paying a dividend at the rate of six per cent. The Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, Limited, are paying at the rate of 12½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, for the past half year. This will leave the dividend for the whole year ten per cent., but a bonus of five per cent. additional will be paid, which will bring the distribution to the shareholders up to fifteen per cent. for the year.

As regards the wagon-building work in hand and the new work being given out, there is no sign of any easing or falling off at the present time. The London and North Western Railway Company have just made a valuable contribution to the work of the kind in hand by distributing orders for the construction of 2,000 wagons among different builders. The value of this work is increased by a stipulation which has been made that the under-frames of the wagons are to be of English oak. A large number of wagons are now being built for other companies, for which oak under-frames have been stipulated, but in some cases Stettin oak has been called for. This large demand for oak, for wagon work is keeping stocks in dealers' hands very small.

The timber trade at Manchester are considering means of increasing their accommodation at the Grosvenor Hotel, where their meetings are held. It is probable that this will lead to the establishing of an adequate timber exchange at Manchester.

#### Moderate Imports at Liverpool

Smith & Tyrer, Liverpool, Eng., in their monthly circular report as follows upon January's trade:—Values have been well maintained during the past month and the moderate importation, coupled with a good demand for the season of the year, have tended to deplete stocks, and in this respect the situation is distinctly sound. The freight question is a difficult problem. It is not easy to get shipments forward from the shipping ports, and owners continue to withhold steamers from the market while more preferable cargoes are obtainable. No immediate fall in rates appears to be in sight. Spruce deals, —Liner parcels have come forward more freely than last year, but, nevertheless, prices have gradually hardened. Shippers are not pressing sales in advance, as the tonnage question continues so uncertain. Birch.—Considerable forward business has been done both in logs and planks and the demand continues. Pine deals—have been steady but without material change. Hemlock—Only a small business is workable.

#### Steady Trade at Liverpool

Farnworth & Jardine, Liverpool, England, report under date of Feb. 2nd as follows:—The business of the past month has been steady; supplies have reached the market in moderate quantities, and although deliveries have been somewhat interfered with by inclement weather, the volume of business transacted on the whole

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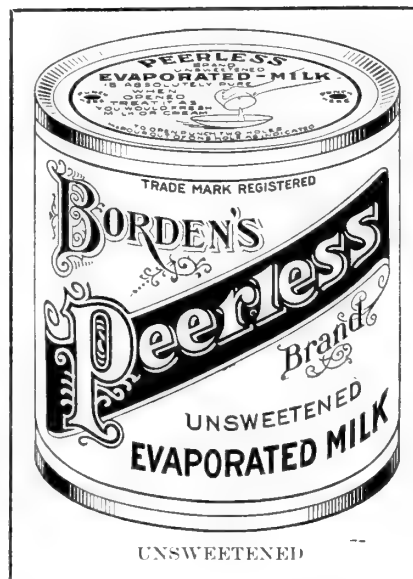
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may be considered fairly satisfactory, and compares favorably with figures for the previous year; stocks generally are moderate.

Canadian Woods.—Pine timber.—Of waney, 1st class, there has been no import. From Manchester stocks considerable deliveries have been made; the quantity on hand is somewhat reduced, and is not excessive; values rule at high points. Of 2nd class timber the stock is moderate, and values steady. Square pine—The demand has been nominal, and there is little enquiry. Oak—There has been more enquiry; stocks are light and values firmer. Elm—There have been no arrivals; deliveries have been fair, and the small stock is firmly held. Pine deals—The import has been very light; there has been a fair consumption; stocks, however, remain ample, both in Liverpool and Manchester; values are firm. Red pine deals—Stocks are not excessive, values unchanged.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals.—The

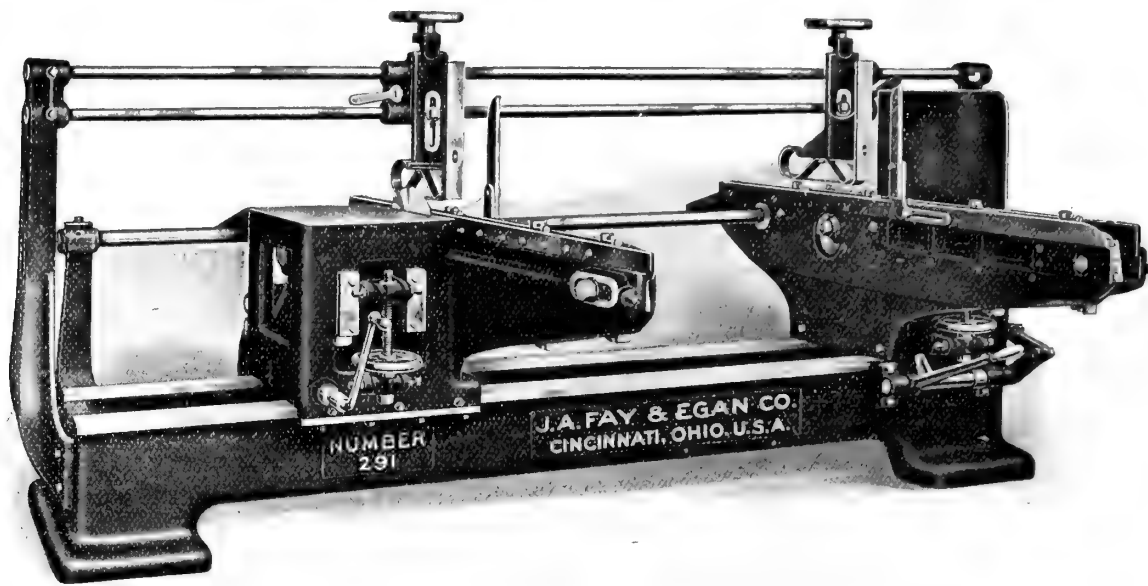
import to the Mersey (including Manchester) during the past month amounted to 3,970 stds. compared with 1,790 stds. during the corresponding period last year; the bulk of the import having been to Liverpool in liner parcels. The deliveries have been satisfactory, amounting to 7,940 stds. against 5,888 stds. last year; c.i.f. values have hardened to some extent, and the present stock is light; freights continue very firm. Pine deals have been in rather better demand.

Birch.—Logs have not been imported; there has been a moderate consumption; stocks are low, and values firm. Planks have been imported rather more freely, but consumption has kept pace, and values are firm.

British Columbia and Oregon pine.—Imports amounted to 12,000 cubic feet during the past month; there has been a slightly better demand; stocks are not excessive; values firm and unchanged.

# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing



J. A. Fay & Egan Company's No. 291, Automatic Double Cut-off Saw.

## A New Cut-Off Saw

The accompanying illustration represents a new cut-off saw manufactured by the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Ohio. It is known as No. 291 Automatic Double Cut-off Saw with Hopper Feed. The company claim that this machine will do as much work as eight or even ten of the hand feed machines, at the same time cutting off more accurately than is possible by the slower method.

As regularly made the machines can be set to cut-off up to 6 feet 6 inches long and 20 inches wide. For the wide stock the hopper feed is not used, as the operator can keep the machine filled to capacity without it. For stock 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., and 8 in. wide, however, the hopper feed is used. The operator picks the stock from the truck by the armful and dumps it into the hopper. The bottom piece always rests upon slides between which runs a chain made of milled steel blocks. At intervals in this chain are steel dogs. These dogs take hold of the bottom piece in the hopper, carry it under the pressure springs past the two saw blades which trim both ends square, and then feed out the pieces to the off-bearer at the rear of the machine.

This chain is practically the entire mechanism of the machine. The chain passes over milled sprockets, preventing any jumping, and each dog has a separate micrometer adjustment, insuring absolute accuracy at all times.

The right-hand housing on this machine is stationary. The left-hand housing, carrying the saw, moves back and forth on wide planed ways, by means of a crank operating through a rack and pinion. The machine can instantly be set to cut-off to any length within its capacity.

Further information can be had by addressing the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, 465-485 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## The Disston Crucible

"The Disston Crucible" is the title of an interesting monthly magazine which has been inaugurated by Henry Disston & Sons,

Philadelphia, Pa. The first issue, a copy of which has reached us, is a most creditable production and promises good things in the future for all who are fortunate enough to be on the mailing list. Among other interesting articles in the first issue is an account of the part played by the saw in history. Excellent illustrations help to make the magazine of value and interest and there is included, a department of correspondence, in which many hints are given which will be of material advantage to millmen. "The Disston Crucible" will receive a warm welcome from the lumber manufacturing industry.

## A Busy Machinery Firm

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., report that they have supplied the following equipment among their recent orders: The Grenville Board & Pulp Company, Thorold, Ont., a centrifugal pump, and Cushing Bros., Saskatoon, Sask., a duplex pump. They have received from The Jonquiere Pulp Co., Jonquiere, P. Q., an order for a duplex pot valve pump, and an order for a centrifugal pump for the Dryden Timber & Power Company, Dryden, Ont. They recently also supplied The Toronto Furniture Company, Toronto, with a Simplex vacuum pump.

## Wolves in New Brunswick Forests

A Chatham, N.B., report says that there have been tales from several sections of the province that wolves, practically unknown in New Brunswick woods for many years, have been seen and heard this winter. Two Chatham men state that they saw a pair of wolves recently while in the woods. They had gone to an old camp in that vicinity and were a little distance from it when a savage snarling and an unmistakable wolf howl drew their attention to a place to their right. Two grey wolves then came out in the open and disappeared in the forest.

We dare you to put any of your so called "waterproof" belts to this actual test—hot water!



The belt that will stand this test is waterproof in every sense of the word and



## Leather Belting

will stand this sort of treatment or any other test because it is water and steam proof all the way through and therefore the best belt for any drive handling wet lumber or running in a damp place.

# *Sadler & Haworth*

For over thirty five years the makers of the Best Leather Belts



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511 William Street

WINNIPEG  
244 Princess Street

TORONTO  
27 Melinda Street

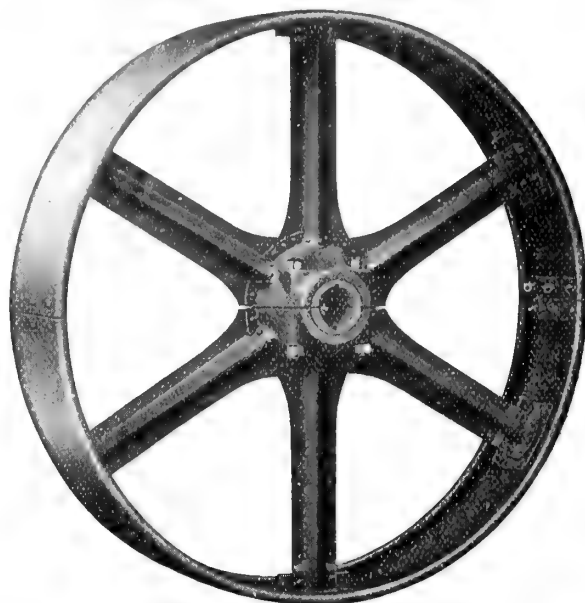
VANCOUVER  
217 Columbia Ave.

ST. JOHN, N.B.  
89 Prince William St.



☛ To Insure Satisfaction—State where Belt is to Run ☛

## ONEIDA STEEL PULLEYS



**Increase  
Your  
Output  
and  
Reduce  
Your  
Operating  
Expenses**

If you are interested in the best pulley made and wish to know how you can save two-thirds of the power now used to turn cumbersome cast iron pulleys, and if you wish to increase your output at the same time by superior running qualities of the pulleys used, write us for the full particulars regarding the "ONEIDA" steel pulleys before ordering any other.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG

**Oneida Steel Pulley Co.**  
Oneida, New York. U.S.A.

## CEDAR SHINGLES

**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

Limited  
Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

Timber Estimates  
Logging Maps

Water Power  
Water Storage

**Forest  
Engineers**

CLARK & LYFORD,  
403 Crown Building  
Vancouver

LYFORD, CLARK &  
LYFORD  
206 Board of Trade Bldg  
Montreal

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

The Canadian Timber & Land Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with authorized capital of \$250,000; Thomas Long, Allan R. Davis, James Playfair and others are interested.

The Parkhill Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Parkhill, Ont., are preparing plans for an addition to their planing mill. They will manufacture small woodenware and will be in the market for a complete outfit of new machinery.

The Thomas Manufacturing Company, St. Thomas, are erecting a wood-working factory at Outremont, Que. The building is to be five storeys, 120 x 50 feet, of mill construction. The architect is E. W. Barnes, 2126 Mance street, Montreal.

The Knechtel Furniture Company are considering the erection of a spring furniture factory to cost \$10,000. The building is to be four storeys, 68 ft. 6 in. x 99 ft. The equipment will include electric motors, elevator, wood-working machinery and sprinkler system.

The Mattagami Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$54,000 to deal in timber limits and carry on a general land and building business in all its branches with head office at Mattagami Heights, Ont. The Provincial directors are O. L. Redfern and G. G. T. Ware, Haileybury, Ont.

Parry Sound, Ont., has carried a by-law to give \$25,000 as a bonus and \$25,000 as a loan to the Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Company of Toronto. The company intend to erect a charcoal blast furnace of about one hundred tons daily capacity at Parry Sound. The plans and specifications have not yet been prepared.

The Arnprior Box Company, Limited, Arnprior, Ont., whose incorporation was recently reported in the Canada Lumberman, will make a specialty of the manufacture of cheese boxes from wood fibre, which is to be produced from spruce fibre board. The managing director of the company is Mr. Lindsay Whyte, the patentee of the box. The directors of the company are D. McLachlin, president; T. S. Church, vice-president; G. F. Macnab, secretary-treasurer; Neil Campbell and W. A. Whyte and Mr. Lindsay Whyte. The company expect to be in a position to fill orders received in good time for the present season's business.

The Canada Timber and Lands, Limited, recently incorporated, with head office at 84 King street East, Toronto, is a holding company, with an authorized capital of \$250,000. The object is to deal in timber limits, pulp limits, etc. Attention will be devoted very largely to British Columbia timber lands, which it is believed will increase rapidly in price on account of the growing markets in the Canadian Prairies, and the approaching completion of the Panama Canal, which will provide access to the markets of the eastern states. Mr. E. Stewart, forest engineer, Toronto, is one of the principal members of the company.

Allan S. Nicholson, Burlington, Ont., who for eighteen months previous to January 1st last had been carrying on business in connection with G. H. Nicholson under the name of The Nicholson Lumber Company, at Burlington and Hamilton, has bought out the interests of Mr. G. H. Nicholson, and is continuing the Hamilton business under the same name as formerly. He has been carrying on the planing mill and lumber yard at Burlington and the lumber yard at Hamilton under this name. On February 1st he made another change by taking into partnership Messrs. R. Allen and M. Maude, two of the old employees in the Hamilton business. The Hamilton business is now known as The Nicholson Lumber Company and the business at Burlington, which is a separate concern, is conducted under the name of Allan S. Nicholson.

### Eastern Canada

A project is under discussion for the establishment of a large pulp and paper plant at Newcastle, N.B., backed by English capital.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company has increased its dividend from four to six per cent., the new dividend being payable March 1st. The directors hope to make a further increase during this year.

With the putting into operation recently of the large new machinery, the output of the mills of the New Brunswick Pulp & Paper Company, of Millerton, N.B., will be practically doubled, the capacity of the entire plant now reaching 4,000 tons per annum.

The Wayagamack Paper & Pulp Company has been notified by its European and Australian agents of the closing of contracts which will take the entire output of the company's plant for twelve months after it opens this spring. The contracts, it is stated, have been made at good figures, and will total over 18,000 tons.

The Forest Reserve Pulp and Paper Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to carry on business as dealers in timber, lumber, logs, wood pulp, paper, &c., with head office at Montreal, Que. The incorporators include G. W. MacDougall, L. Macfarlane and J. G. Cartwright, all of Montreal.

J. G. Avard & Company Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to manufacture and deal in lumber, wood, pulp, timber, &c., to operate saw and planing mills, construct roads, conduits, railways, wharves, &c., with head office at Montreal, Que. The incorporators are G. Mitchell, R. Chenevert, and F. Callaghan, all of Montreal.

Reports from Marysville, N.B., indicate the likelihood of the establishment there of a pulp mill by the Consolidated Pulp and Paper Company, the corporation recently formed with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, in which both English and United States capital is interested. Senator N. M. Jones of Bangor, Me., is one of the principal United States members of the com-

pany. The proposition is to take over the Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company, the Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Company, and the St. John Forwarding Company.

The Bayless Pulp and Paper Company have practically completed all arrangements for the erection of a pulp and paper mill at Beauport, P.Q., with a capacity of 100 tons of paper a day. A contract for the supply of power has already been made with the Stadacona Power Company, of Quebec. This company, which recently secured a charter, will generate power from the falls at St. Ferrol, about 25 miles from the city of Quebec. They expect to develop 10,000 horse power. The Bayless Pulp and Paper Company's mill is expected to be in operation about the time the company is developing power.

The property recently purchased by J. L. Black & Sons, Limited, Sackville, N.B., from Arthur A. Hicks, Cooksville, is adjacent to lumber land which they already own; their former holdings lying on two sides of it, giving them in this block about 30,000 acres, all of which they own in fee simple. This block of land is watered by three fair streams; the stream running through the lot recently purchased flows into the Tantramar River and the Bay of Fundy, and the other two streams flow into Northumberland Straits. The new purchase gives them a driving stream on the Sackville side of their property and their shipments from this point will be made over the N. B. & P. E. I. Railway. The larger part of their stock from their original holdings goes to the Northumberland Straits and is shipped from Point du Chene by water to foreign markets and by rail and schooner to the local and United States markets.

### Western Canada

A sash and door factory is being built by A. Cotton at Vancouver, B.C.

Donald Fraser, lumber dealer, Letellier, Man., is reported to have sold to H. McLelland.

The Cameron Lumber Company, 355 Garbally Road, Victoria, B. C., have prepared plans for their new mills and yards.

The British Columbia Government estimate that there is approximately \$200,000,000 invested in timber properties in the province.

The Brookside Milling Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to carry on business as timber merchants, saw mill owners, &c., with head office at Vancouver, B.C.

The Graham Island Coal and Timber Syndicate Limited has been incorporated with a capital of £13,348, and head office at 815 Bower Building, Vancouver, B.C. A. H. Douglas, barrister, is the company's attorney.

The Western Vancouver Lumber Company Limited has been incorporated with capital of \$400,000. The incorporators are C. Y. Dupont, W. Mawson and F. A. Robertson of Victoria, and F. F. Buckley of Vancouver.

The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co. will construct ten miles of standard gage railway next spring near Wardner, B.C. The company already have two sections of railway for logging purposes.

The Western Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$400,000. The incorporators are, C. T. Dupont, M. Mawson, and F. A. Robertson, of Victoria, and F. F. Buckley, of Vancouver.

The Western Sash and Door Factories Limited have been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to carry on business as timber merchants, lumber dealers, and manufacturers of sashes, doors, &c., with head office at Vancouver, B.C.

Fire recently destroyed the sash and door factory of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, Limited, St. Boniface, Man., entailing a loss in the neighborhood of \$25,000. The loss included over \$10,000 worth of machinery. The insurance amounted to between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

C. T. McAllister Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to carry on business as dealers in all kinds of building materials, timber limits, &c. The head office is at Calgary, Alta., and the incorporators are F. C. Moyer, S. C. Gray and G. W. Gallagher, all of Calgary.

Cooke, Peden & Company Limited have been incorporated with capital of \$100,000 to acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on by The Northern Lumber Company at South Fort George, B.C., to carry on business as builders, contractors, and general merchants, with head office in the County of Cariboo, B.C.

Reports from B. C. state that the Western Vancouver Lumber Company, which was recently incorporated, will soon commence active operations on their limits on the western side of Vancouver Island. The property includes from 90 to 100 square miles located in and around Nootka, Nitinat and Clayoquot, which is reported as all heavily covered with valuable timber. The promoters are Messrs. G. H. and F. V. Robertson, Vancouver, and a large amount of English capital is said to be behind the proposition.

Four hundred million feet of standing timber in British Columbia, located on 10,240 acres have been sold to Henry Carstens, president of Carstens & Earle's. The tract was owned by S. B. Bolom and Elliott G. Cormick and is located on the Salmon River, about 125 miles from Vancouver. The Salmon River divides the tract. The timber consists principally of spruce and cedar with a little fir, and covers sixteen limits of 640 acres each. While the price was not announced, it is said to have been considerably in excess of \$250,000.

The Board of Trade of Kindersley, Sask., reports that there exists at that place a first class opening for a small but well-equipped wood-working plant, capable of turning out the contractors' and carpenters' supplies required there. The town, which is now about two years old, and a divisional point on the C. N. R. Saskatoon-Calgary line, has a population slightly in excess of 800; there are no competing towns within fifty miles in any direction, and no wood-working plant nearer than Saskatoon, 125 miles distant. The town is the centre of a thickly settled district, and a great deal of construction is going on



## The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE  
RED PINE  
SPRUCE**

**Enquiries solicited from the  
wholesale trade.**

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

**Ottawa**

**49 Metcalfe Street**

**Montreal**

**Canadian Express Bldg.**





## Purchasers — And How To Locate Them

John Apsley Jenkins sells Hardwood trim. I met him yesterday, plodding along as though headed for the undertaker's. "Deucedly hard work digging up business—made nine calls to-day and not a dollar in sight" he confided.

Now, Jenkins is like nine out of every ten salesmen—spending their time making unproductive calls. They waste much time and good energy canvassing prospects that may want something, somewhere, sometime.

How can this waste effort be eliminated? How can knowledge of present and prospective markets be acquired quickly, efficiently, economically? How can this information be obtained, daily, from every town in Canada?

If you really want to know—drop us a line. Let us send you specimen reports relating to your business and explain our facilities for supplying you, daily, with information that will enable you to make sales.

**MacLean Daily Reports Limited**  
220 King Street West, TORONTO

### The Value of a Forest Survey

An interesting booklet entitled "Forest Surveys; What they are, wherein they serve, what they cost," has been issued by Lyford Clark and Lyford, the well known Forest Engineers, of Montreal, and Clark and Lyford, Vancouver. The booklet is a simple explanation of the manifold advantages involved in the possession of a properly prepared forest survey, for all who are owners of timber limits. These advantages are well explained in a portion of the booklet under the heading, "Forest Surveys,— Wherein they serve," from which the following quotation is reproduced:

"The maps and estimates resulting from a forest survey furnish an inventory of raw material, complete, concise, and fully classified. They provide a usable and convenient vehicle for taking directors and managing officers over the ground, keeping them in close touch with field operations. Maps made by competent forest engineers in such a way that all pertinent information is shown; and which are so drawn that they can readily be kept up-to-date by annual revision (mapping of new cuts, etc.), enable the managing officers to obtain a birds-eye view of their operations—to see at a glance just what and how much area has been cut over; how much is waste land; how much timber is coming from each watershed; the location of routes of travel through the property; the exact location of camps and areas tapped by each one; the location of dams, chutes, and all improvements;—and give them a correct impression of the relation of the various features of the property one to another as regards distance and direction. With the maps and estimates both at hand, general plans for operations can be made for years ahead. Moreover, a distinct advantage is gained for the men who are financially interested in the property, but have no close connection with the management of either the office or field operations. With the aid of an adequate forest survey system, the manager can readily show them in a comprehensive way just what is going on and where it is going on, and what relation the amount of wood used annually and the area cut over bear to the total supply of wood and the area remaining uncut.

"A great many owners of standing timber are holding their property with a view of eventually operating when industrial conditions, extension of railroad facilities, etc., permit them to do so to advantage; or, they may be holding their timber as an investment, aiming to take advantage of the steady and world-wide advance in stumpage values. Most of these owners lack reliable information regarding the actual area and condition of their timberlands. In many cases the boundary lines are not located on the ground, leaving the limits subject to the possibility of being overlapped by limits adjoining. There are usually cruisers' reports on these properties, but they are at best but rough estimates; in very few cases have the areas been systematically covered, and in almost no cases are there adequate maps. These owners can attain a strong position as regards the value of their property by having a forest survey made, thus providing themselves with all essential information thoroughly digested. Along with the forest survey, boundary lines may be established, thereby eliminating all chance of disputes with adjoining owners."

### Car Shortage Holds Back Camp Supplies

Lumbermen and produce dealers have appealed to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners for relief in the matter of car shortage. H. K. Egan and E. McLaughlin, prominent lumber manufacturers asserted that the situation was never before so acute. It is said to be nearly impossible to get provisions to the men and horses in the woods and log handling is in danger of suspension. The shipping of manufactured lumber would suffer seriously if the market was brisk, but the trade is rather quiet. The Ottawa Board of Trade sent a protest to the Railway Commission, setting out that within a radius of 100 miles of Ottawa, 7,000 cars of hay lay awaiting shipment. This hay was worth \$1,000,000 and was badly needed in the shanties. It was urged that the older parts of Canada were suffering from the inadequacy of shipping facilities, although the authorities were engrossed with the needs of the western grain men. I. Proulx, M.P. for Prescott, one of the largest hay producing counties in Canada, called the attention of parliament to the trouble and the minister of railways said he would refer it to the Railway Commission. A railway authority ventures the explanation that farmers have a surplus of hay now because they refused to sell before the election on September 21, when there was a chance of reciprocity which would have brought a higher price for hay.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is about to place an order for 25,000,000 feet of fir lumber for construction work near Tacoma, Oregon. The Washington millmen see in this the beginning of a period of activity in railway orders, and think trade in general will quickly improve.

# Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

Security

**Lumber Insurance Co. of New York**

Economy

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License

**E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager**  
 Ontario and Quebec

Canadian Deposit

 Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :  
**J. A. CHRISTIE & CO.,** Winnipeg, Man.

 For British Columbia, address : Pacific Coast  
 Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency  
 609 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.

 Agent for Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland :  
**J. G. RAINNIE,** Halifax, N. S.

**ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?**  
**SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN**



## RUBBER GOODS FOR LUMBERMEN

**Belting**—Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "Monarch," "Red Strip" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-1.)

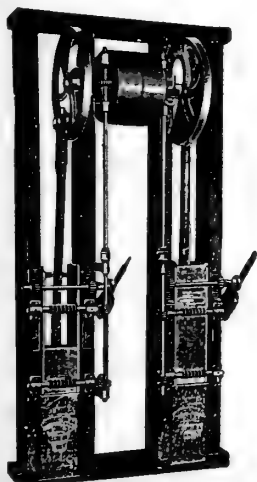
**Packings**—"Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable. (Booklet P-1.)

**Hose**—for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-1.)

**Fire Hose**—One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-1.)

### The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited

TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER



### Excelsior Cutting Machinery

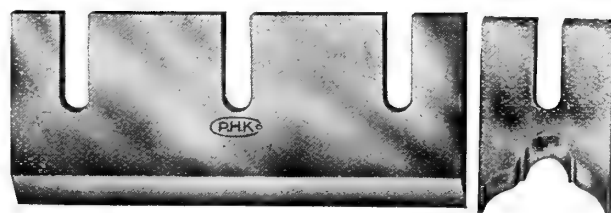
MANUFACTURED BY

**The Elmira Machinery  
and Transmission Co.**

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

### The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

**Machine Knives, Circular Cutters  
and Mortise Chisel**

## TURN INTO MONEY

Your slow and doubtful book accounts — HAND them to the COLLECTION DEPARTMENT of the Mercantile Agency

**R. G. Dun & Company**  
70 Bay Street, TORONTO

The Collection Service, which has been proved most satisfactory by all users of it, is open to Reference Book Subscribers. Subscription and Collection Rates on application.

**Over Seventy Years Record of Efficiency**

**Life Saver!**

Patent  
**Car Stake Pocket**

for Logging Cars and Slips

**Money Saver!**

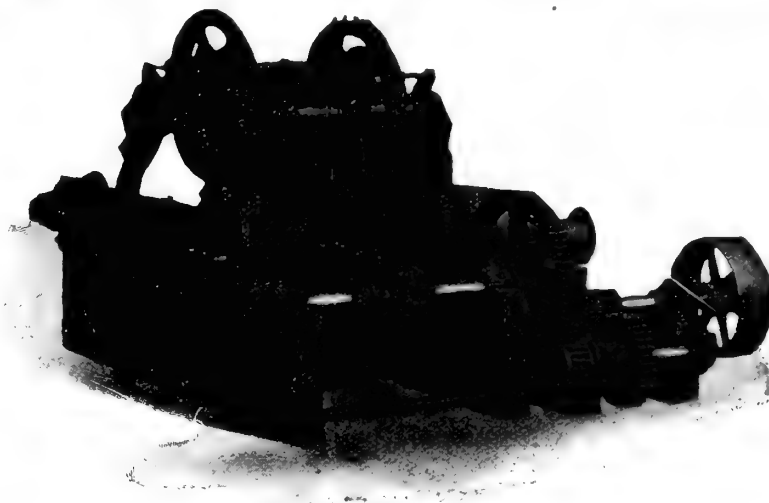
**The Western Steel & Iron Works Co.**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Winnipeg - Canada

## Every Hour Saved on a Job adds to the Working Capacity of your Mill

Will slab opposite sides of a log at one operation, and do it rapidly and perfectly. The machine is provided with two circular saws and improved feeding and guiding mechanism.



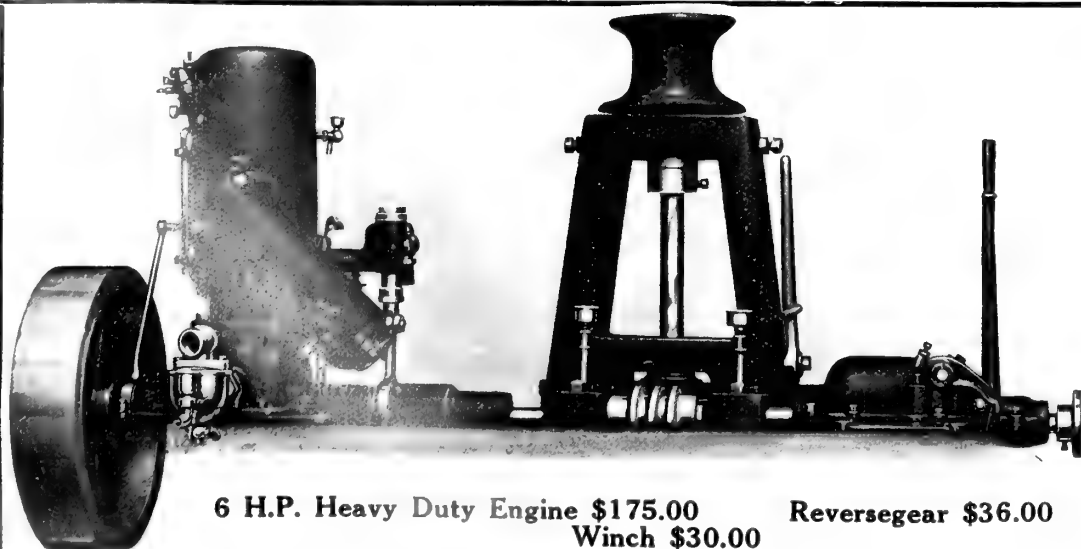
Will cut over 3000 Ties in Ten Hours. Will slab opposite sides of logs or bolts from 4½ in. to 20 in. in diameter and 30 in. in length up.

New Tie or Log Sliding Machine

### HERE IS A TIME-SAVING MACHINE

A machine to do special work and do it twice as quickly as any machine in your mill.  
A machine to take care of a small class of timber or bolt work.  
This class of work cannot be profitably manufactured with a band saw or circular mill.  
This new Tie or Log Sliding Machine will do the work—will turn non-paying work into profitable business.  
A veritable money maker—it will extend your trade—it will increase your profits.  
You are a Tie Maker—Think it over.

**The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited**  
LINDSAY, ONTARIO



6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00  
Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00

## River Driving Costs

will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

**Adams Launch and Engine Co.**  
Penetang, Ont.

## METROPOLITAN OIL CO.

Manufacturers High Grade Cylinder, Engine and Machine Oils and Mill Supplies, Etc.

### Mr. Saw-Mill or General Manufacturer:—

Are you willing to let us help you reduce the cost of lubricating your plant? If you are, we can do it, and believe this is a good time to call your attention to one of our Specialties. Lubricating Grease by our system has put many an extra dollar in the pockets of others, it will do so for you if you give us a chance, and you will be the gainer by the scheme.

Our Famous Lubricating Grease is a product that by common consent is admitted to save 50 per cent. in cost of Lubrication; fully 75 per cent. in cost of application. Continuous Lubrication, Economy, and Safety from Overheated Journals are the results of its use.

A post-card will bring Metropolitan Oil Company's samples and prices, or better still our representative, who will give you his advice, and expert services.

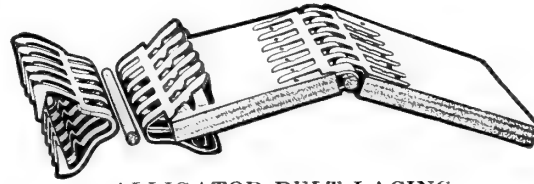
## METROPOLITAN OIL CO.

34 Atlantic Avenue - - TORONTO, ONT.

## "LIMESTONE" Wood Split Pulleys

The Strongest Wood Pulley Made. NAILED and GLUED

We carry the largest stock of Wood Pulleys in the Country.



ALLIGATOR BELT LACING

Also Lukenheimer Valves, Lubricating Oils and Greases, Packings, Hose, Paints, etc.

Rush Orders Promptly Filled.

Belting in Stock 1-in. to 20-in.

LARGE BELTS A SPECIALTY

Crescent Oil Co., Hamilton, Ontario

## Algonquin Steel Shanty Range

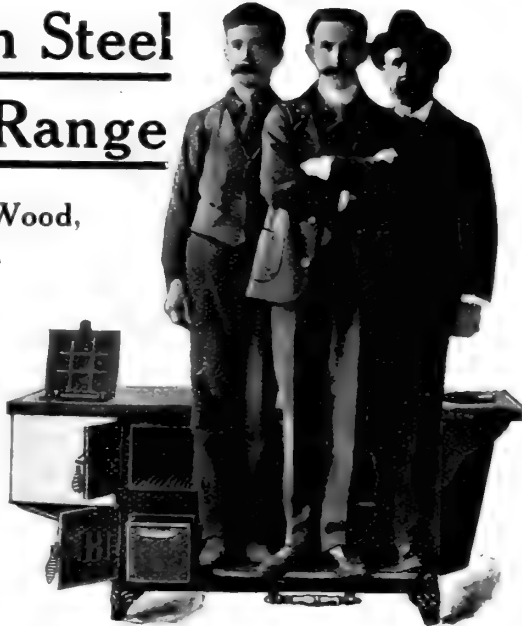
For Coal or Wood,  
or Both

Built for the big capacity and rough usage required in

Lumber and Mining Camps,

Railroad Construction or Boarding Houses,

Threshing Outfits and Ranches



Big cooking surface.

Big Oven—Big Reservoir—Big Fire Box—Big Ash Pit.

Heavy Steel Body—Extreme Heavy Cast Iron Top and Lids.

Duplex Grates and Fire Box Linings—all of heaviest design and construction.

Double Steel Wall on top and bottom of oven, interlined with heavy Asbestos Board, ensuring quick and even baking.

Top Cooking Surface, 53 x 28 in.

Six 10 in. Cooking Holes.

Oven 24 x 26 x 14. Fire-door 9 x 9. Ash Door 9 x 9.

15 Gal. Capacity Reservoir.

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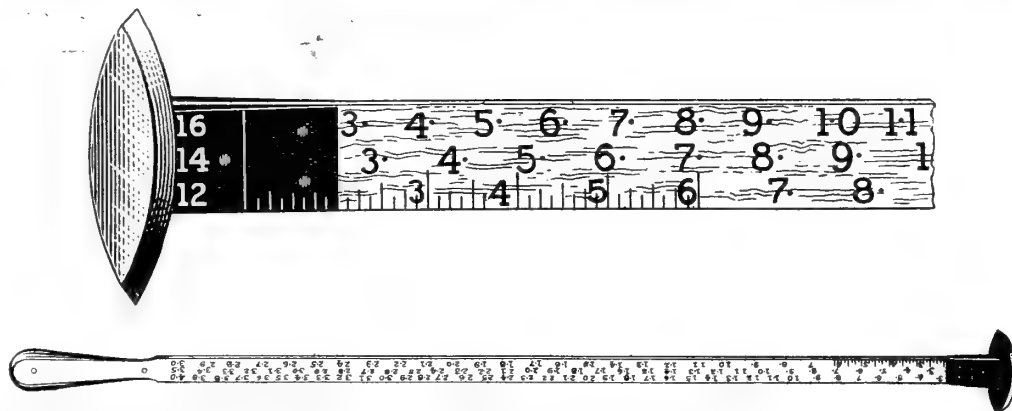
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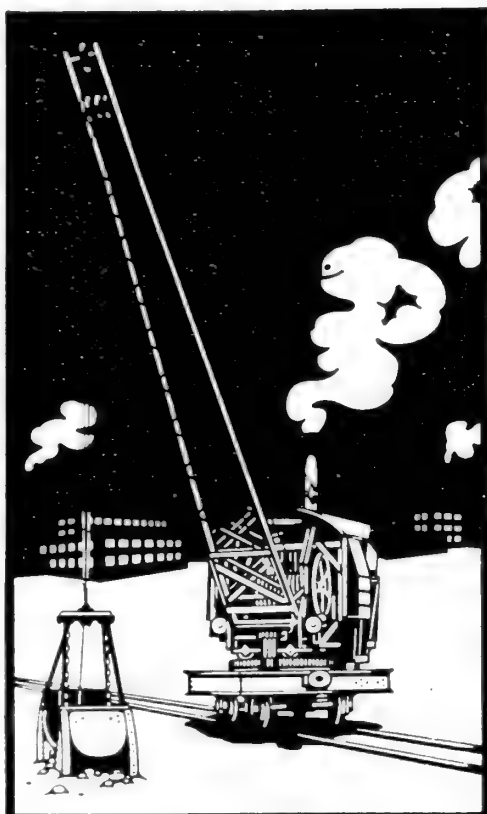
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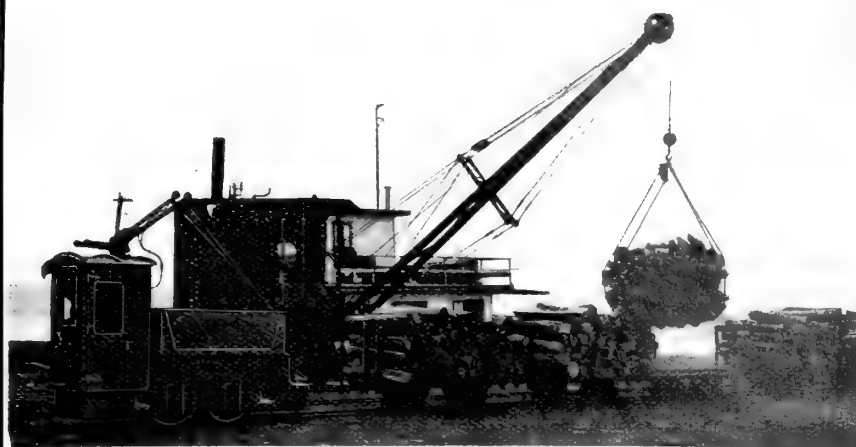
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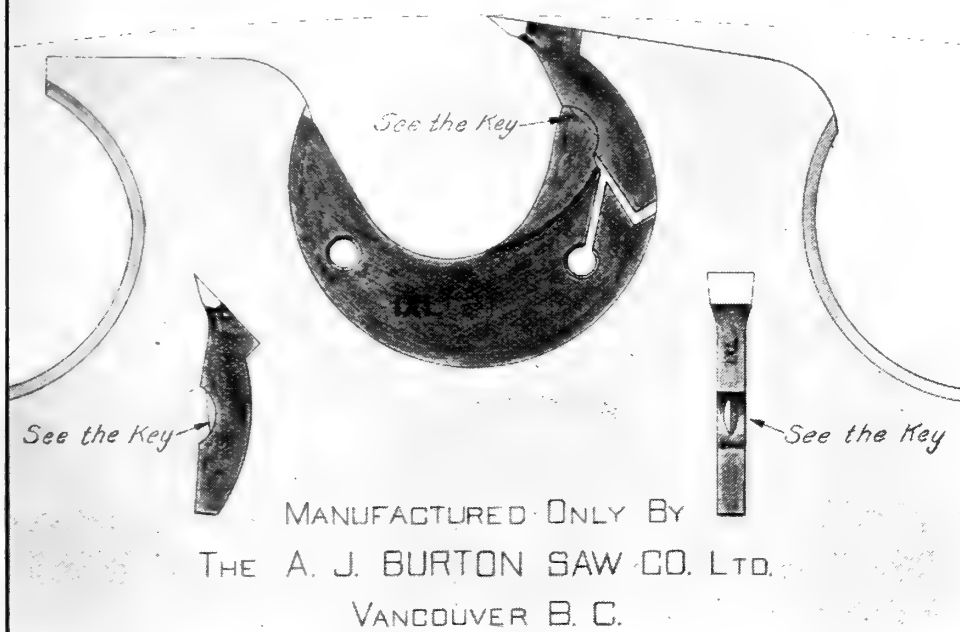
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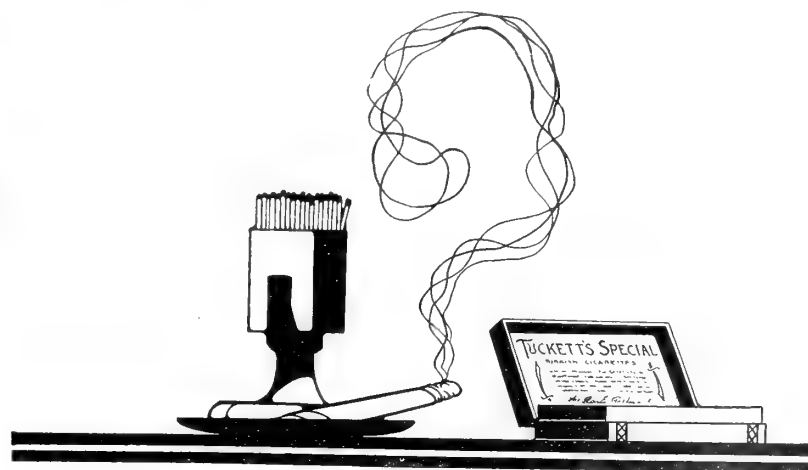
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1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	39 00	41 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	17 00	18 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	19 00
1-in. dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	29 00
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	23 00
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	26 00
Norway, c and cf 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and cf 1½-in.	35 00	36 00
Norway, c and cf 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	21 00	22 00
Spruce mill culls	15 00	16 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18		
18x18, and 20x20	34 50	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 00	
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
anh 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following ad-		
vances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and		
2-in. Fir rough	47 10	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 25	
1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath	3 75	
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XXX pine or cedar shingles	3 30	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	2 40	
XXX 6 butts to 2-in.	3 30	
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 52	
XXXXX	3 75	
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

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Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00
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Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. & better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00
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Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	28 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4	
& 8/4	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½	
and 2-in.	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	70 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts	

and 2nds	87 00
White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$54 00	58 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	55 00
2-in.	50 00	52 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	33 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	48 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better, 12 ft. to		
16 ft.	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.	17 00	19 50
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1x4x4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	15 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 50	19 50
mill culls out, 1½-in.	21 00	22 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	14 00	16 50
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10", & up, 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1½"x7" 8-9" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	26 50
Hemlock 1-in. rull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	24 50
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	13 00	16 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	12 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8-in. x 4-ft.	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	2 75	3 00
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 85	3 25
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

Square white pine, measured off, 30	40	50
to 40 feet average		
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. av-	80	85
erage, according to lineal		

## Oak—Michigan and Ohio

By the dram, according to average	60	65
and quality		

## Elm

By the dram, according to average	73	77
and quality, 40 to 45 feet		
By the dram, according to average	55	60
and quality, 30 to 35 feet		

## Ash

13 inches and up, according to aver-

age and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4

## Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

## Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	18 00	19 00
Oddments	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	16 00

## Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
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## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	62 00
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	65 00
2 in. and up wide	68 00

## Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	48 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	60 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	62 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	48 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	50 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	42 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00

## No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	59 00
2 in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00
2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide	75 00
4 in., 8-in. and up wide	80 00

## No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	31 00
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	45 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and	
up wide	60 00 65 00

## No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	23 00
1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00
2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up	
wide	43 00 48 00

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	20 00
1-in. x 5-in.	22 00
1-in. x 6 and 8-in.	24 00
1-in. x 10-in.	27 00
1-in. x 12-in.	32 00
1-in. x 13-in. and up	32 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00

## No. 1 Barn

1 inch	31 00	42 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3-in.	42 00	
4 inch	45 00	

## No. 2 Barn

1 inch	29 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.	35 00	

## No. 3 Barn

1 inch	21 00	26 00
1½, 1½, and 2-in.	25 00	30 00

## Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	22 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½ 2-in.	16 00	19 00

## Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in.	15 00
1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.	16 00
No. 2	13 00

## Lath

No. 1, 32-in. pine	1 50
No. 2, 48-in. pine	3 75
No. 3, 48-in. pine	3 00
No. 1, 48-in. pine	4 25
No. 1, 48-in. hemlock	3 00

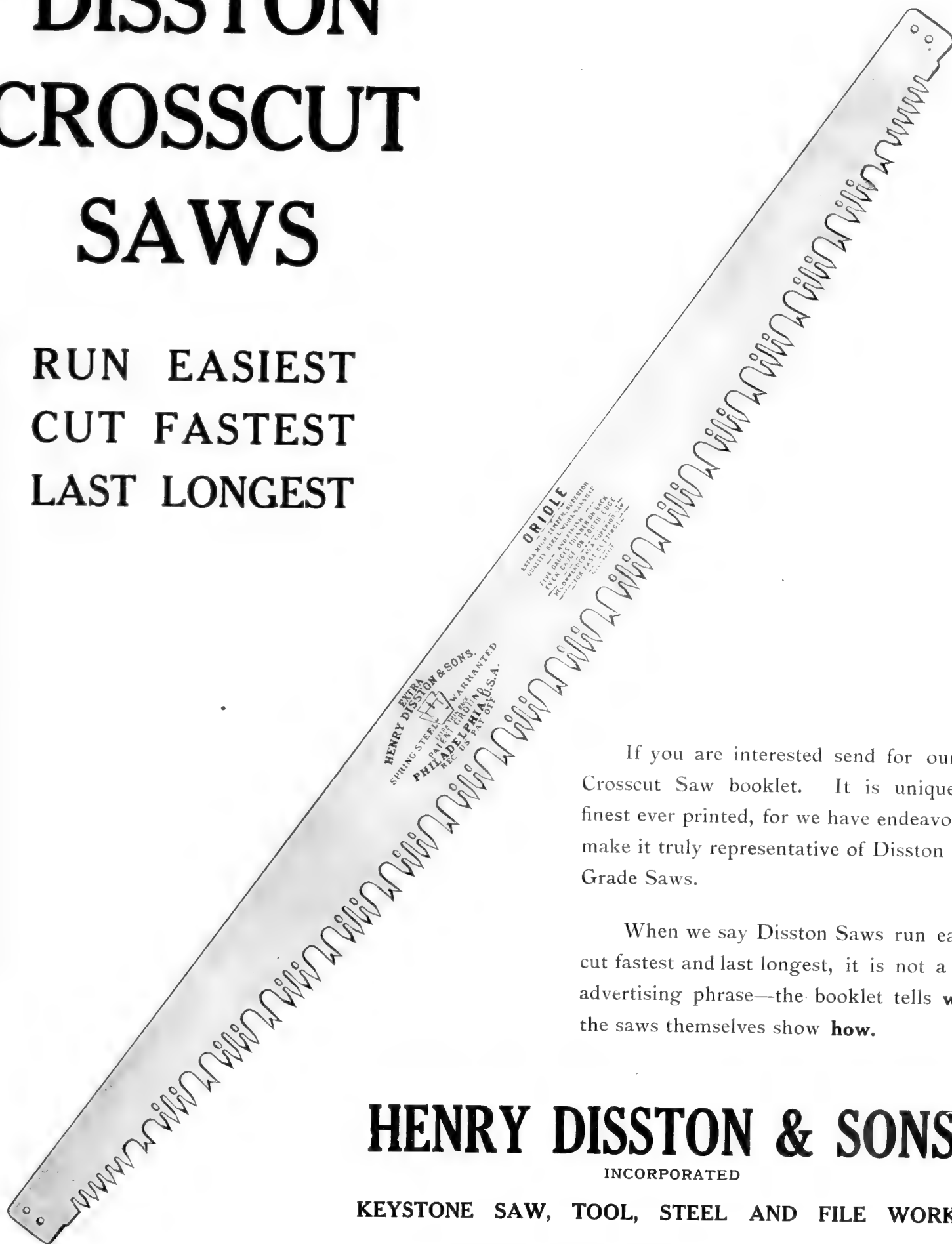
## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.				
	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14x16 ft
2 x 4 .. ..	13 50	16 50	20 00	18 00
2 x 6 .. ..	15 50	16 50	20 00	18 00
2 x 8 .. ..	17 50	18 00	21 00	19 50
2 x 10 .. ..	18 50	19 00	22 00	20 50
2 x 12 .. ..	18 50	19 50	22 50	22 00

# DISSTON CROSSCUT SAWS

RUN EASIEST  
CUT FASTEST  
LAST LONGEST



If you are interested send for our new Crosscut Saw booklet. It is unique, the finest ever printed, for we have endeavored to make it truly representative of Disston High Grade Saws.

When we say Disston Saws run easiest, cut fastest and last longest, it is not a mere advertising phrase—the booklet tells **why**—the saws themselves show **how**.

## HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS

**PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

BRANCH HOUSES:—Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Toronto, Vancouver.

# 128,350 Laths in Ten Hours



**Five-Saw Lath-Mill**

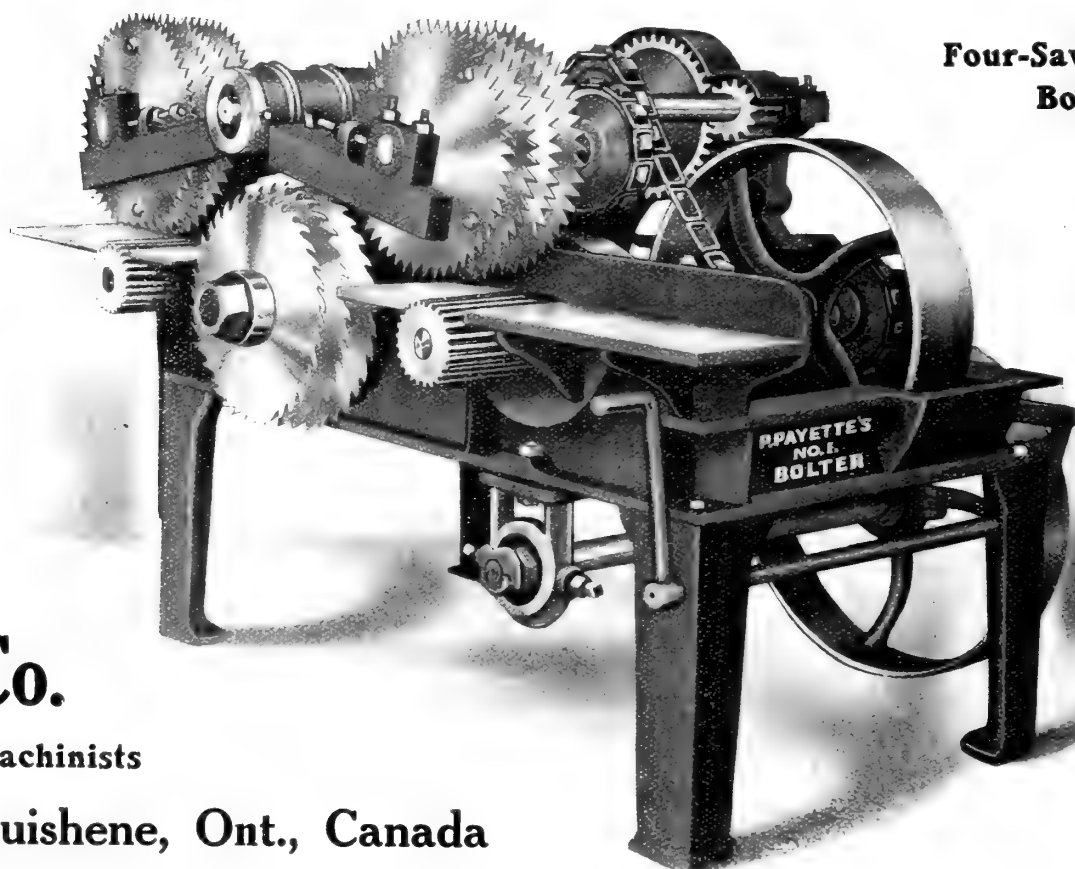
Our Lath-Mill and Bolter have made a test cut in ten hours of 128 350 four foot Laths, 1 1/2 in. by 3/8 in., counted, tied and piled.

We also make a full line of Lath-Mill and Picket-Mill Machinery, for mills, both large and small.

We also manufacture the following High-Grade Saw-Mill Machinery:—New Modern Saw-Mill Carriages, with either three or two head-blocks; P. Payette's New Patent Saw-Mill-Dog, for use in either winter or summer; P. Payette's Grip-Set Works; Steam Feed Valves, Steam Lifter and Loader Valves. Five different class and style of Edgers, for either light or heavy duty. Combined Gang-Circulars and Edgers, or Independent Gang-Circulars.

Steam-Canters, Steam Lifters and Loaders, and a general line of saw-mill machinery. Detachable Chain-Sprockets. Castings of Gray-Iron, Semi-Cast Steel, and brass castings for general use.

Descriptive Booklet and prices mailed free upon request.



**Four-Saw  
Bolter**

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Engineers and Machinists

Penetanguishene, Ont., Canada

# ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

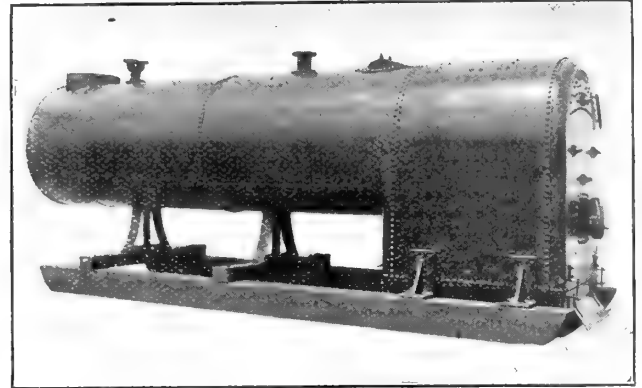
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WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.



Locomotive Boiler on Skids

# International

Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

### International Stock Food

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

### International Silver Pine Healing Oil

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

### International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

### International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

### International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

### International Gall Cure

Cures while horses work or rest.

### International Foot Remedy

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

### International Harness Soap

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Ont.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**

**Short Leaf Finish**

**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**

**Cypress**

**New Brunswick Shingles**

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**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**

Box 1600

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Are You Interested  
in British Colum-  
bia Trade?**

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Branch at Winnipeg

When ordering from your Jobber specify

## Pink's Lumbering Tools

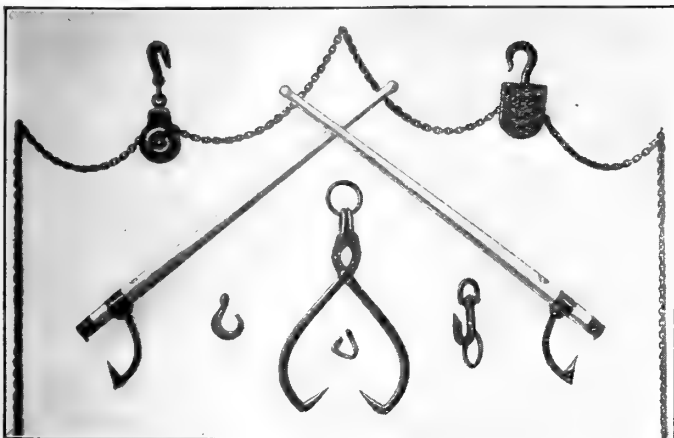
and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada





## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

No. 2 Cuts 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	51 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	37 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	37 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	37 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	51 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	35 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	37 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	33 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	35 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	27 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	24 00
Box 1 x 10	24 00
Box 1 x 12	26 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	31 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

White Ash		
1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00

Black and Brown		
1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Common good culls	14 00	20 00
1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

Elm		
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	10 00	17 00

Maple		
1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00
1st and 2nd, soft	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00

## BOSTON, MASS.

White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00	100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	70 00	72 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.		75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.		45 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00	37 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		29 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under		24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3x4 random lengths, 10 feet and up	20 00	21 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p ls.		19 00
Vermont spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, 6 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
5/8-in. spruce laths		4 10
1 1/2-in. spruce laths		3 50

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$3 40	\$3 50
Clears		3 16
Second clears		2 50
Clear whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 75	4 00
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch. butts to 2-in.		4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 3/4		4 75



The most economical all around loading machine is the old reliable

## McGIFFERT LOG LOADER

Made with either stationary or swing boom. It is also equipped with four-wheel, swivel trucks for use on light rail. These trucks always remain in horizontal position when raised and come back squarely to the track when lowered. Send for catalogue.

CLYDE IRON WORKS, DULUTH, MINN., U.S.A.

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It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

## Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

Further particulars on request.

## Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont.  
Hamilton, Ont.

Midland, Ont.  
Fort William, Ont.

Londonderry, N.S.  
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## The

Canada Iron Corporation  
Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

## "MULE-HIDE" TOUGH, TIME-TRIED and TRUE

## SOLD WITH A TEN-YEAR IRON CLAD GUARANTEE

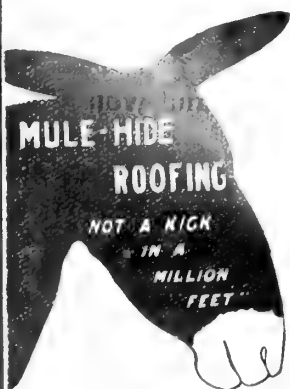
When we are prepared to back up every foot of Roofing sold you with such a guarantee, it surely is up to you, Mr. Lumber Dealer, to investigate. Dealers handling our Roofing find it most profitable, because it means a satisfied customer.

## FOR THE RETAIL LUMBER DEALER

We have planned a local campaign for every dealer who handles our line. It is the most effective aid ever given to dealers, and is entirely new and in advance of anything ever done in this line. It is all planned at our office and done at our expense. It not only helps your Roofing sales but advertises your other sales as well. You owe it to your business to investigate this proposition.

WRITE US. DELAYS DON'T PAY—OUR PROPOSITION DOES.

The DOMINION ROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited, Toronto, Can.



## Makes It's Mark Vivid and Lasting

Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

## DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS

have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

Write for lithographed booklet No. 239, illustrated in colors.

**Joseph Dixon Crucible Company**  
Jersey City, U. S. A.



**"John  
Bull"  
Larrigans**

**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

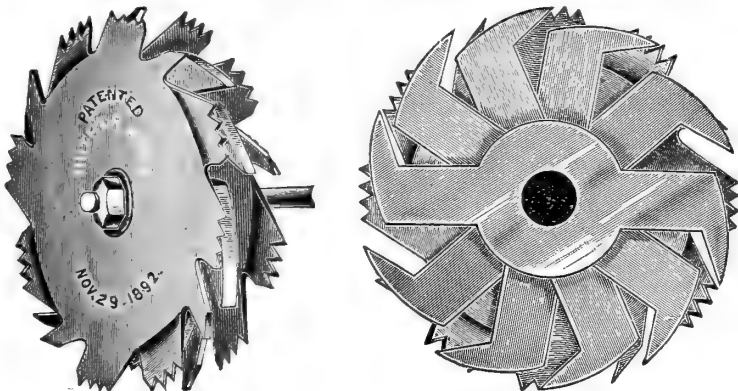
**R. M. Beal Leather Co.**

LINDSAY, Ontario

Limited

## HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.



## Timber Estimates

With increasing values in timber land, accuracy in estimates of standing timber is all important. We are practical foresters and make all estimates according to the most approved methods, assuring the smallest margin of error. We furnish forest maps showing the character and location of timber and the average stand in each, as well as the topography; also the blocking of townships in one mile blocks, a most necessary piece of work in the economic operating of timber lands.

La Compagnie de Pulpes de Chicoutimi  
Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada,  
August 23rd, 1911.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your favor of August 11th, would say that we have no objection whatever to your using the name of this company with reference to the quality of your work.

After a careful examination of the maps and reports which were the result of your work on the two hundred odd square miles in question, we take pleasure in complimenting you on their accuracy, neatness and generally satisfactory character.

With best wishes for your success in the future,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE C. W. LOW,  
Manager Woodlands Department  
Messrs. Appleton & Sewall,  
156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We survey wild lands for the renewal of lines to prevent encroachment and to get actual acreage, the old surveys often being faulty.

We appraise for present and future worth—of particular importance to Bond and Banking Houses in connection with purchases and sales. Our Booklet F, "Applied Forestry," will prove of interest. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Kathdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston, Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp and Paper Company, Chicoutimi, P.Q., Canada.

Old Town  
Me.

**Appleton & Sewall** 

Bangor  
Me.

INCORPORATED

156 Fifth Avenue - New York City

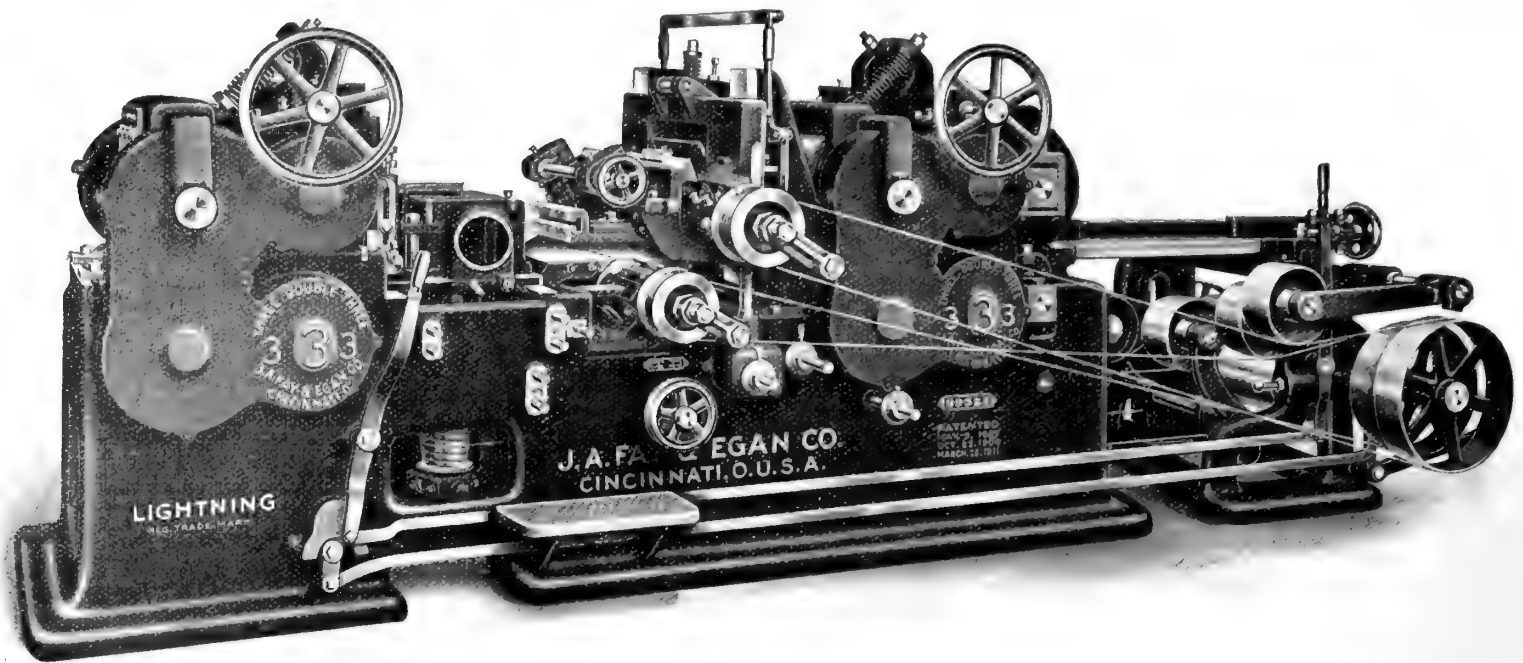


**Not altogether what we  
say but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,  
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**



## The Fay & Egan "333" is for the Planing Mill Man who keeps ahead of Competition—the Man who Succeeds—

—the progressive mill owner, who investigates carefully before he buys, is the man who is putting in the "Three-Double-Three."

—you have got to come to this fast-feed proposition sooner or later—for your own benefit, the sooner the better.

—and when you do, you are going to buy a Fay & Egan "333" if you give the fast-feed proposition the careful investigation it deserves.

—because the "333" is the most advanced type of Planer and Matcher made.

—it has twenty-eight new and exclusive features, for which patents are being applied, that increase its efficiency 25% over anything heretofore attempted along this line.

—chief among these may be mentioned the construction which permits every adjustment to be made from the outside of the machine, saving many hours of time, and time means money.

—every "333" that has been put out started off without a hitch, and has given increased satisfaction as its wonderful capabilities are being more fully realized.

—for formed work of all kinds we furnish a profiling attachment, fully capable of keeping pace with the planer itself.

—for making bevel siding, we furnish a twin spindle resawing attachment which doubles the number of lineal feet produced by the Planer.

—investigate this machine now, the detailed description and samples of work done at 200 ft. per minute, which we will send upon request, will in themselves demonstrate the superiority of the "333."

—or we will be glad to arrange for you to see a machine in operation.

—don't be a laggard in the march of progress—investigate this matter carefully and you will soon find that you can afford to put in the new "high speed king," the Fay-Egan "333."

**Mail the attached coupon now. We want you to know all about the FAY & EGAN "333" whether you are ready to buy or not. It won't obligate you in any manner. Fill it in and mail it now.**

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Will

*Increase your Output  
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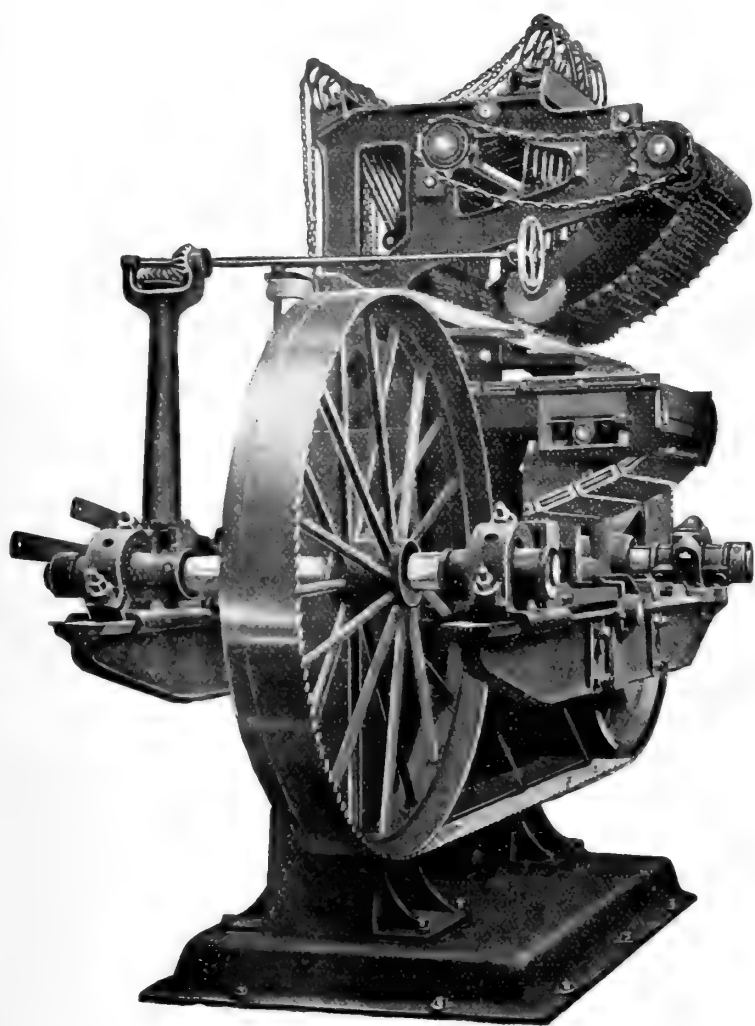
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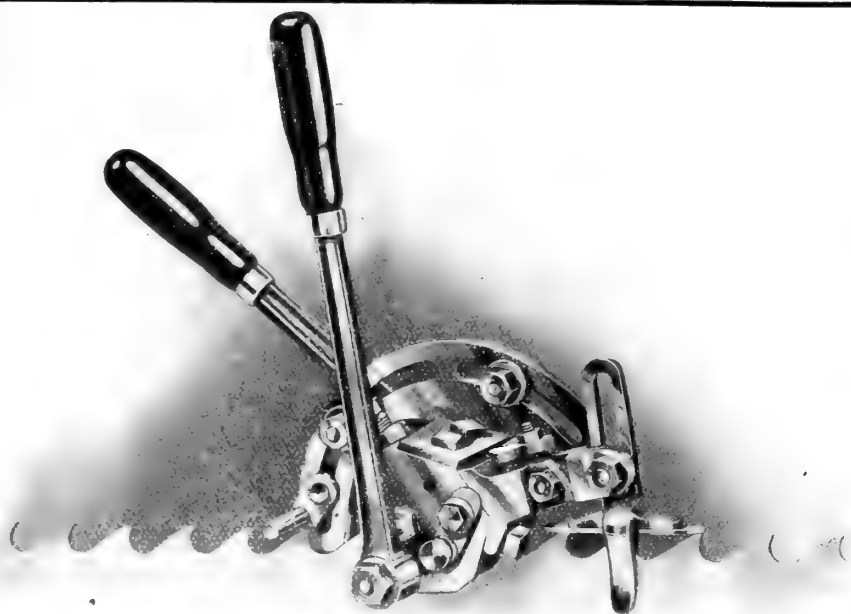
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For nearly 20 years the  
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There are today nearly three  
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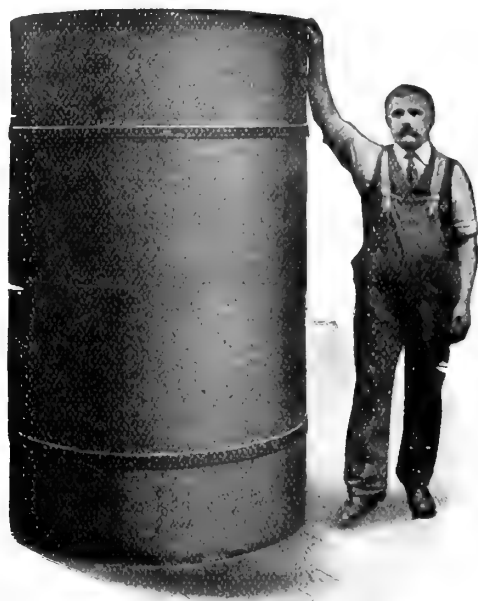
any other swage. There are over 14,000 of them in use up to this date. They are long lived too, for many of the very first ones made are still in daily use. We have now made an attachment or die lever stop whereby the eccentric die may be adjusted to not turn past the anvil or to turn past the anvil as desired. This attachment will fit on any of the older Hanchett Swages. It is neat, solid and compact. Send for Catalog No. 2.

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When purchasing Belting don't come to conclusions quickly—the selection of a poor cheap belt might mean considerable loss of power and efficiency in your plant.

**Beardmore Belting** will save you this trouble and loss—it will also wear better and last longer than any other belting on the market.

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Made only from extra selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides—tanned under the slow old fashioned process which positively ensures the long life of the belt.

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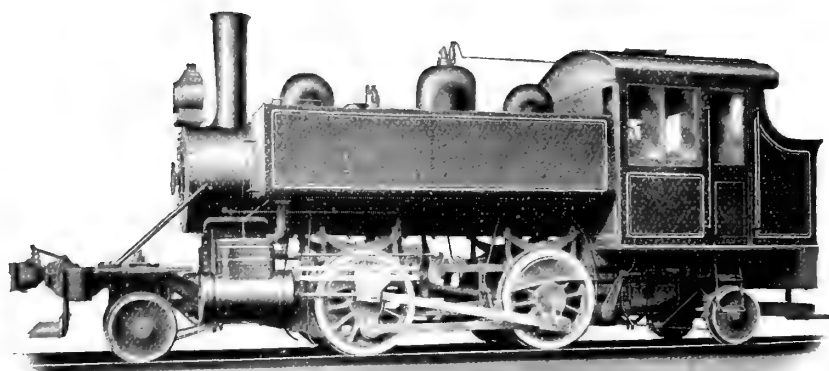
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It is important for you to know what a locomotive will do to justify its cost.

It must pull the required load, start it and keep it going.

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Each and every part must be sure to fit not only the locomotive of which it is a part, but every other locomotive of the same size and design. Every operation must be made in fixtures or to templates compelling accuracy of manufacture so that the

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The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.



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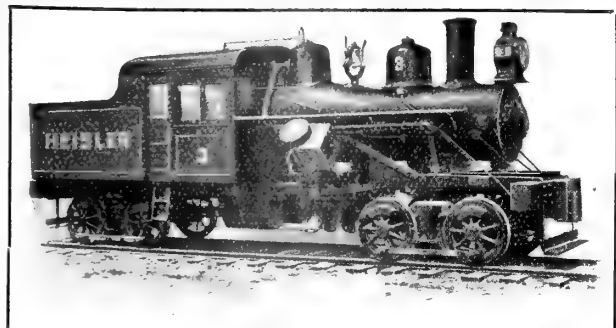
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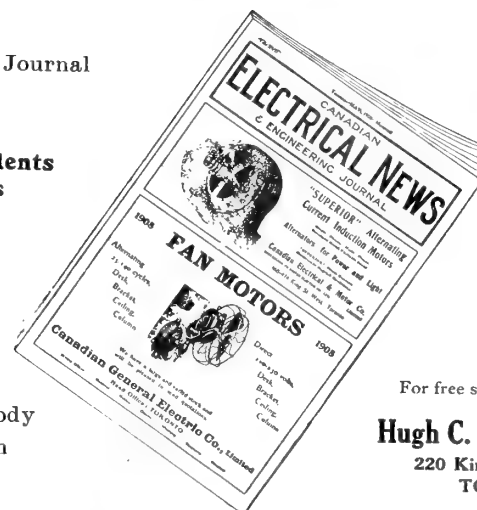
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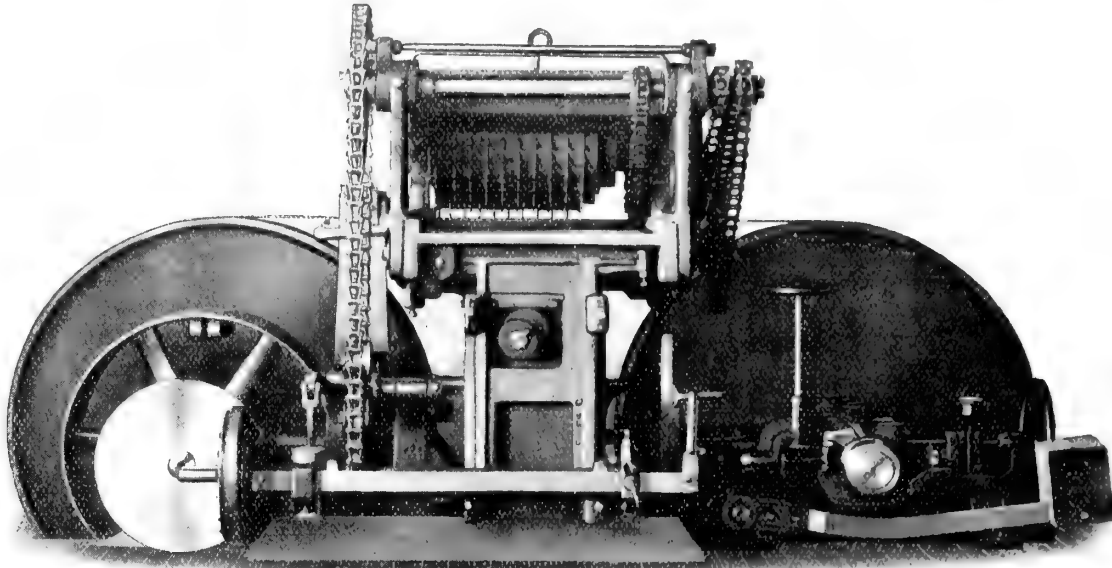
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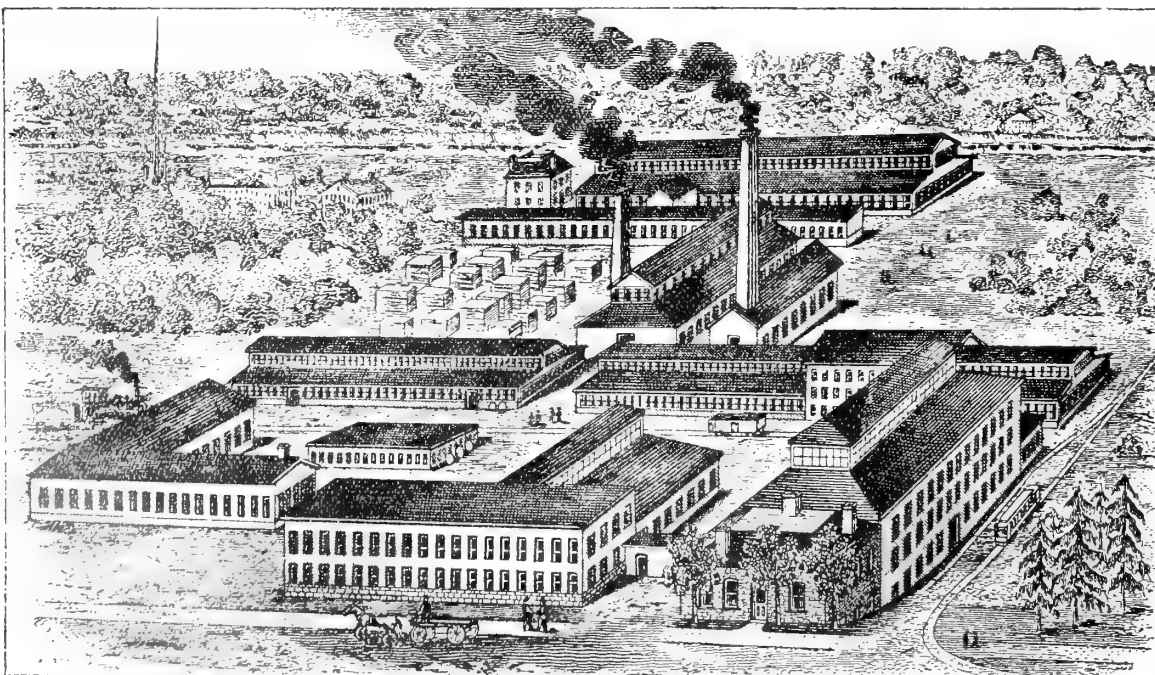
We also manufacture **Hopper Feed, Box Board Resaws** and many other **Hopper Feed Machines** for box factories.

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# MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made



The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

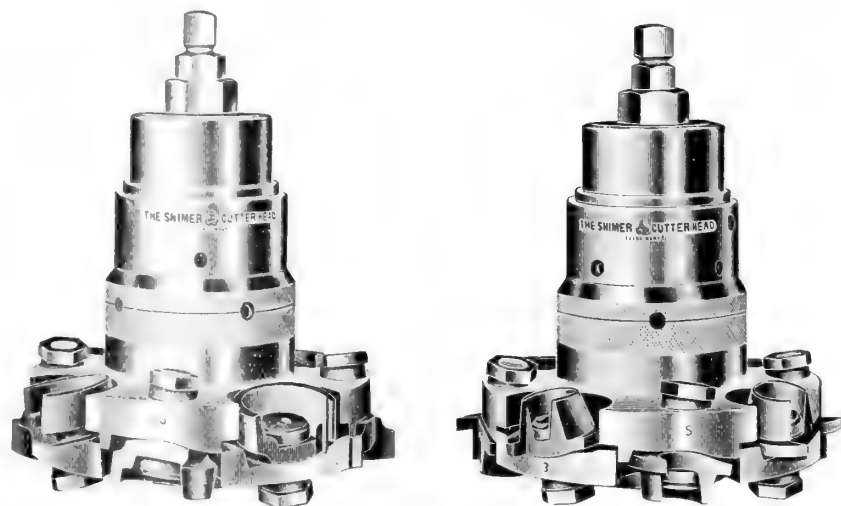
The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

**Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited** Galt, Ontario



# Shimer Cutter Heads and Cutters!



The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Heads with Expansion, Figs. 627 and 628

These Heads have self-centering and spindle-gripping features that will interest you. The Bits carry a larger areal surface and are set at an acute angle for fast cutting. Price, net, for Flooring \$72.46 the set complete.

## The Making of a Cutter Head

Demands years of experience, the employment of materials that use and experience have shown to be the best for the purpose, and a clear understanding of the needs of the mill man. Only in buying from those who have made the manufacture of Cutter Heads a life study can these demands be met, or is there certainty of getting a thoroughly reliable, dependable and efficient tool.

The man who buys Shimer Cutter Heads, buys with his outfit the assurance of a lifetime of accurate service—a guarantee that he is going to be satisfied with his purchase.

Shimer Cutter Heads are designed so as to be practically indestructible. In addition only the highest grade of Steel Forgings are used in their manufacture, consequently they give long service and perfect satisfaction, doing their work without calling for constant attention and continual repairs.

Shimer Cutter Heads will save more actual time and money in the mill than any other single tool you have. They make the work more agreeable for the operator, more profitable for the employer and are guaranteed to pay for themselves in a few months' use. They are simple and easy to operate, strong and durable, reliable and economical, offering a solution to many difficulties that come up daily in the mill.

We have perfect faith in the ability of the Shimer Cutter Head to "make good," hence we make them to your order to fit any matcher or molder and send them on trial to responsible mill men anywhere.

Let us know what your requirements are in the way of Cutter Heads or Cutters, We guarantee satisfaction on everything we sell

Let us hear from you today!

## Popular Cutter Heads

The most popular of The Shimer Cutter Heads are Figs. 202 and 203. The Bits are held within conical duplex bit seats, self-centering, arranged with the very complete Expansion feature for the fine adjustment of tongue and groove thicknesses.

Price with 4 bits to each head, the set . . . \$40.95

Price with 6 bits to each head, the set . . . 49.27

Price with 8 bits to each head, the set . . . 57.60

Complete with Flooring Bits. The Heads will also receive Bits for thin Ceiling— $\frac{3}{8}$  at \$1.30 each and Bits for 2-in. thick plank at \$1.63 each.

## Jointer Heads

For jointing plain edges we make several styles of Jointer Heads provided with shearing effect to produce the easiest and at the same time the smoothest work. Made of Steel Forgings they supply the strongest and best. Our very reasonable prices put the tools within the reach of all.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. \$31.20

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set, 2-in. 33.28

## Ship Lap Heads

to give you the best service must be of a kind that is always ready and to interchange with matcher and other Heads you may have fitted to your machine, thus avoiding a change of machine guides. This is one reason why the Shimer Ship Lap Heads are so generally used. The other reason is that they do work so satisfactorily that all who know their convenience take them in preference to others.

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. thick, \$34.84

Price, with 4 bits to each head, the set,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. thick 35.88

## Double Ceiling Heads

These heads have a special design to suit the purpose of double tonguing and grooving, with overlapping of the bit cutting edges to produce perfect clearance and to protect the leading points from unnecessary friction and wear.

They double the capacity of any matcher or moulder and provide a means of turning out single surfaced ceiling or flooring upon the most economical basis.

Price, Double Ceiling Heads complete with Bits, net, \$40.94

## Door, Sash and Coping Tools

That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing the door and sash parts when they are matched up with the Shimer Cutter Head. We relieve you of that detail of the business when we place the mould in counterpart within the contour of the Bits. The Bits are filed only to sharpen and being set by means of a gauge give accurate and uniform results. Prices very reasonable.

## Reversible and One Way Cutters

The Shimer Reversible Cutters for Single Spindle Shapers, Variety Moulders or Friezers, are carefully moulded opposite to the shape of the mould to be produced, in such a way as to have only the cutting edge touch the lumber. They are complete—inexpensive—time saving. We also make One-Way Cutters for the Double Spindle Shaper.

## Thin Steel Knives

Advanced ideas referring to the planing and surfacing of lumber have developed into the use of the thin blades, made from high speed steel, which when properly tempered and treated, serve for one or two days of work on hard maple, oak or hickory.

These blades are known as our Bedee Knives and are recommended by users as the best that can be procured. For the benefit of those desiring to use this style of a knife we have facilities to furnish them in any length or thickness.

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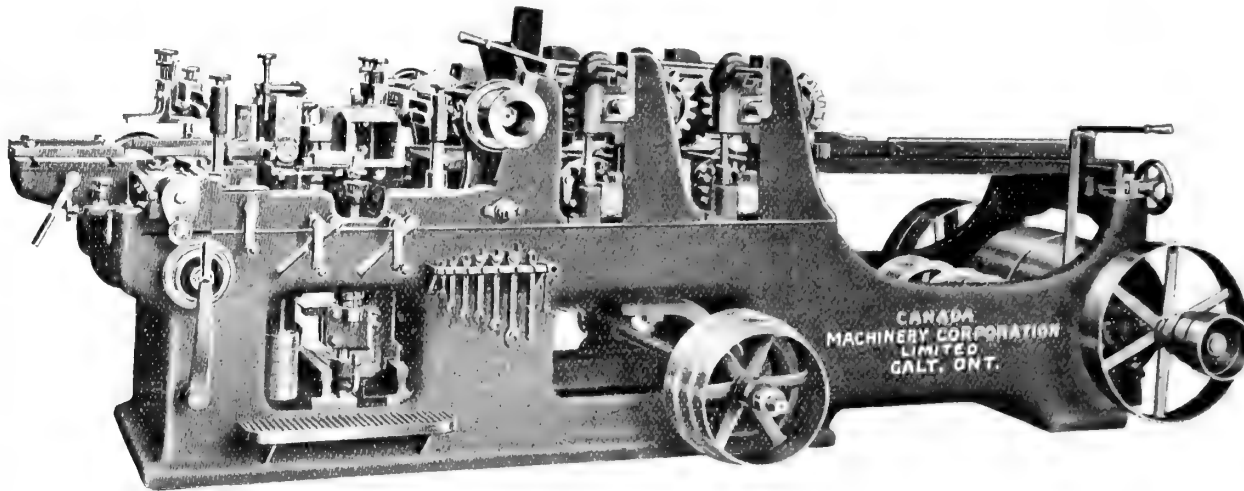
**SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS, Galt, Ont., Can.**



# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

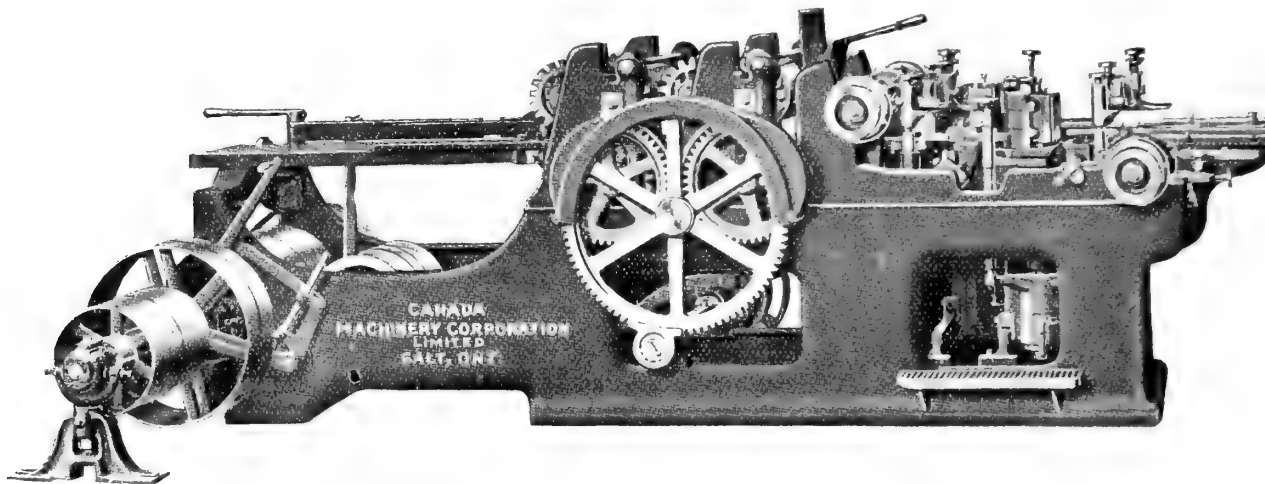
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**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6

**Catalogue and Prices on application**

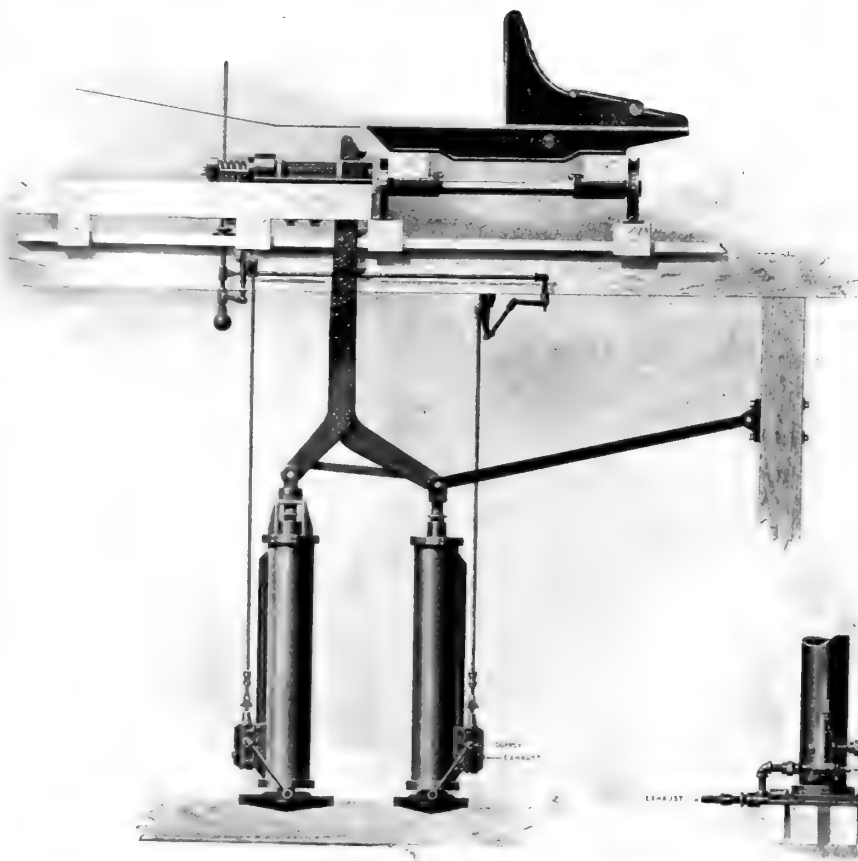
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# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

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Tooth bars are of refined machine steel.  
 No cast steel or cast iron filling.  
 They taper and are practically unbreakable.  
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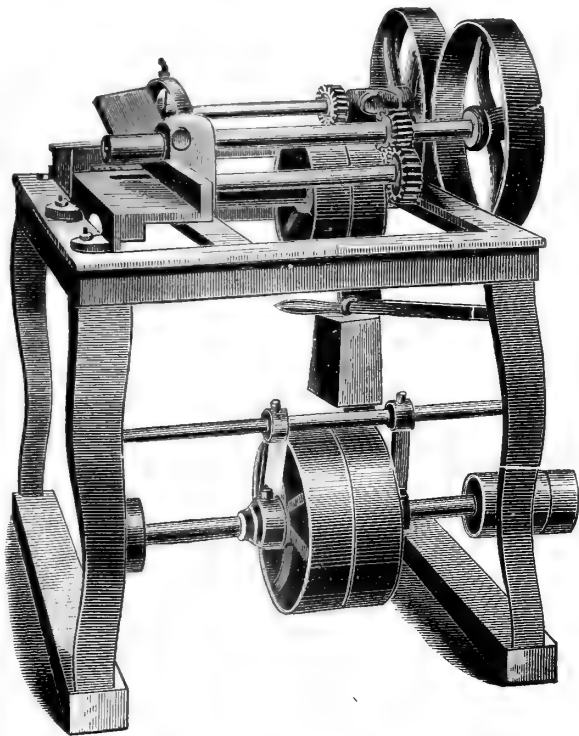
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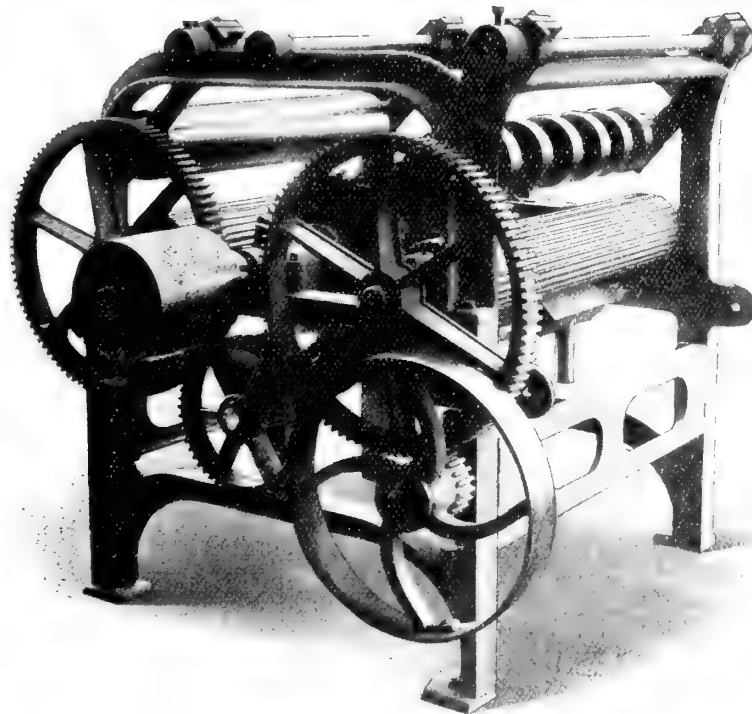
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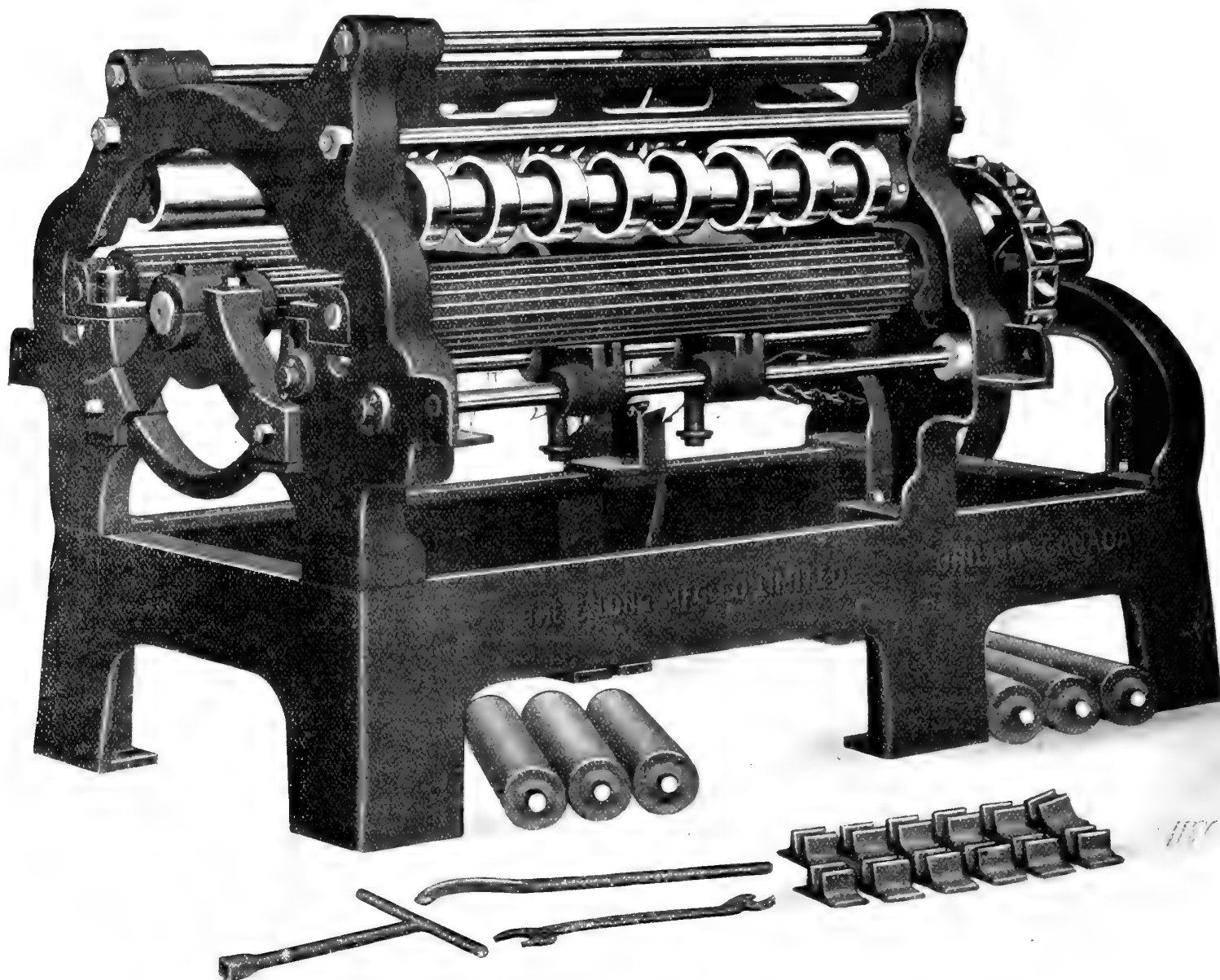
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42" — 3 Saw Edger

We build edgers in the following sizes between frames : 32", 36", 42", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72", 84", 96".

A few points regarding our 42" edger worthy of consideration :

**FRAME** consists of one solid base, which supports three upright frames. Each frame is fitted with a mandrel bearing 9" long, lined with best babbit.

**ARBOR** is 3" in diameter and made from best machine steel.

**SAWS** Standard machine is fitted for three saws, one stationary and two moveable.

**SAW SHIFTER** We use a combination steel collar shifter and saw guide.

**END BEARING** can easily be removed by loosening two cap screws which allows saw to slip off end of mandrel.

**FRONT PRESSURE ROLLER** is self raising, and raises towards the saws.

FULL SPECIFICATION ON APPLICATION.

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# Steel Carriages



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Designed for rope or steam feed. Bulletin 107.

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The frame is built to eliminate spring. Stringers and cross girts of 8in. x 6in. selected oak, braced through-going tie rods and substantial corner brackets. Stringers are iron banded to prevent wear.

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All steel. Double axles under each log seat. Bearing surfaces everywhere much larger than is the usual practice. Adjustment to take up wear provides means of quick re-alignment.

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Cast of toughest steel throughout. Log seats of double girder section with wide heavy nigger nose, braced internally and steel faced with reversible lining plates. Knees high and of new design, are steel faced, provided with nigger hook and spring cushioned, self aligning taper movement of 6in.

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Cut from the solid steel with deep involute tooth. Extra wide with the pinion split and adjusted to overcome back lash.

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These carriages are provided with Waterous Inserted Tooth Dog, latest and most common sense dog on the market. Damaged teeth can be withdrawn and replaced without disturbing the dog in the knee. Designed to swing to draw the log against the knee tightly and firmly. Small logs, large logs and cants of all size handled equally well.

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Our No. 4 Combination Set Works. A setter and receder in one machine. Cannot develop lost motion. We can prove this. New form of pawl. All operating parts of steel or wrought iron. The strongest, quickest acting, most exact set works yet produced.

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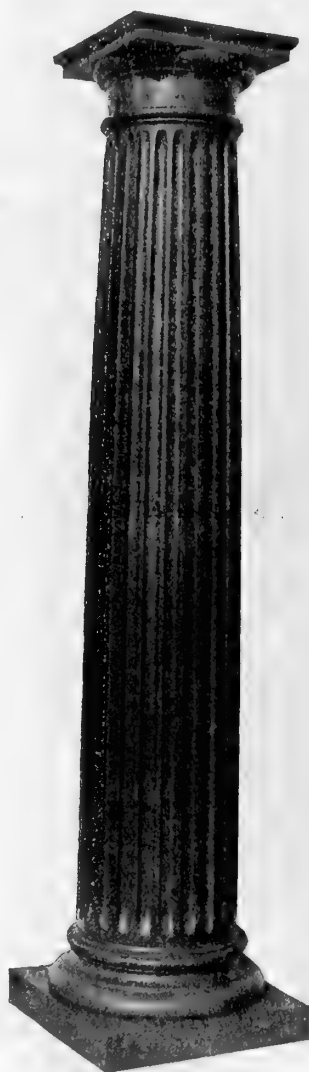
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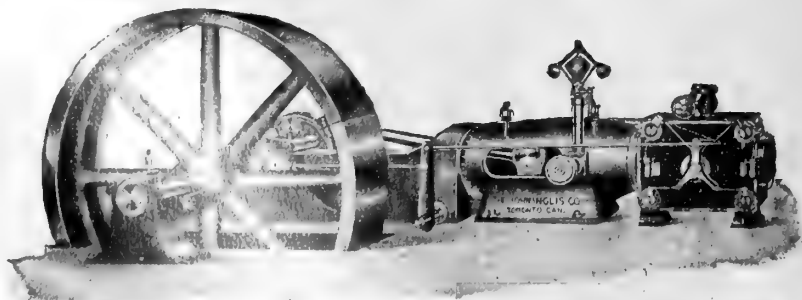
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"Inglis" Corliss Engines

We make Engines and Boilers of all kinds, also special machinery for Sawmill use. Fifty-two years practical experience in Engine Building.

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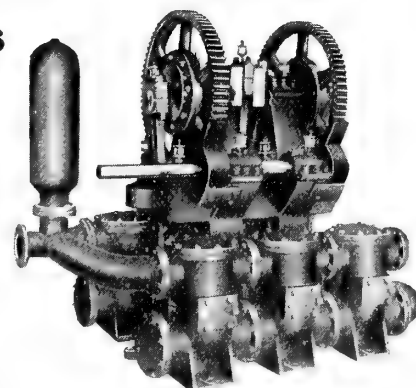
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**Steam Pumps**  
**Condensers**

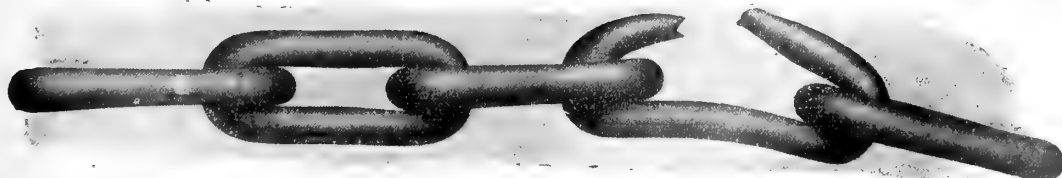


**THE SMART-TURNER**

**MACHINE CO., LIMITED - Hamilton, Canada**

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7 16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

**CAN YOU BEAT IT?**

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

..

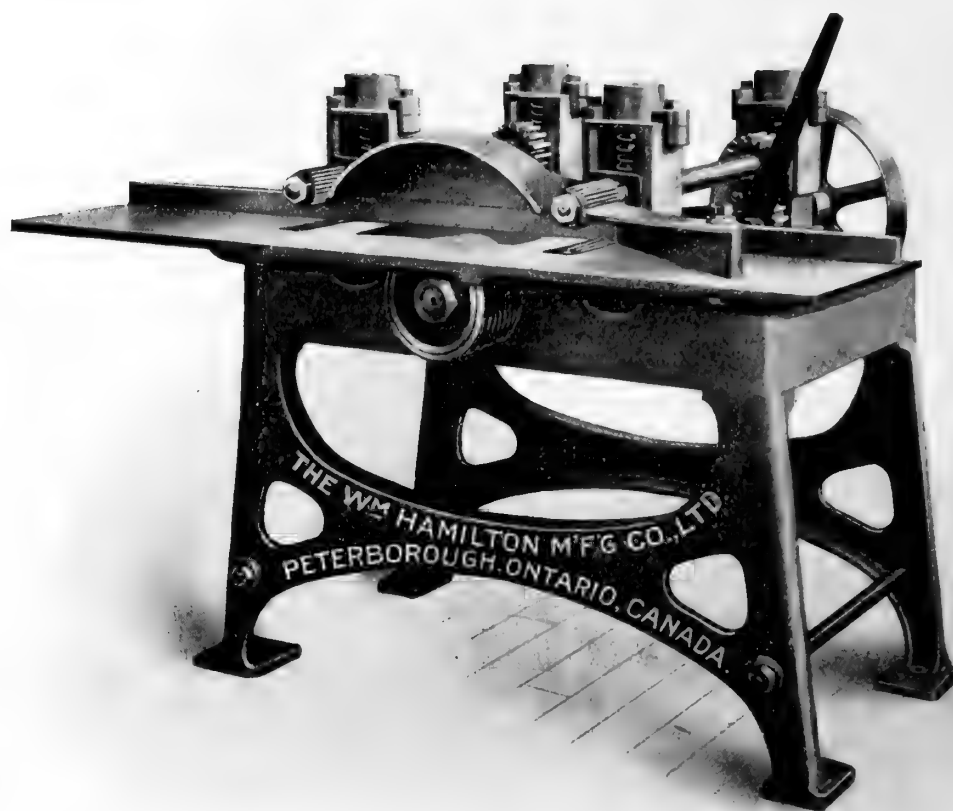
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**MONTREAL**

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers, page 64

# Lath Mill Machinery

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All our Lath Mills are solidly built to stand the severest work.

We have made a special study of Lath Mill Machinery for many years, the result being that we can furnish machines correctly designed, each size of mill being designed specially for a certain capacity, and having the weight placed properly—where it is of some value to the machine.

Our catalogue shows machines ranging from a capacity of 20,000 lath up to 100,000 lath per day for a single machine.

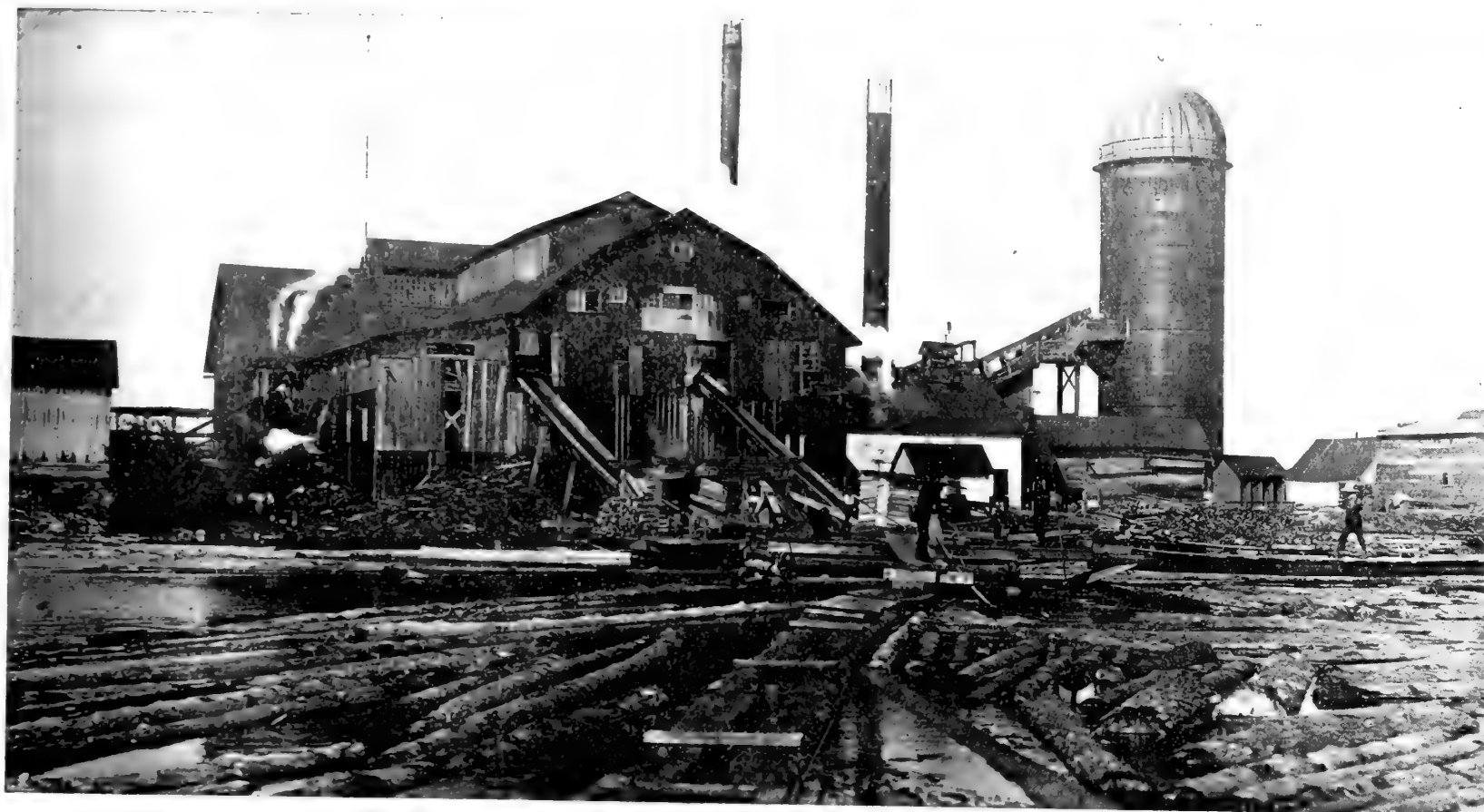
*JUST AT PRESENT WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF LATH MACHINERY  
ON HAND, AND IF YOU REQUIRE ANYTHING OF THIS NATURE, THIS  
IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET PROMPT SHIPMENT.    ::    ::    ::*

We are now making the Covell Patent Automatic Saw Swage and Shaper. Write about it.

---

**William Hamilton Company, Limited**  
PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

# RED and WHITE PINE



Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

## George Gordon & Company

Limited

CACHE BAY

ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Norway and White Pine

Dressed Flooring, Mouldings, Bridge Timbers, Siding, Ceiling, Pickets, Lath, etc.

Our 1911 Cut is nearly all sold. Place your orders early for 1912 dimension stock.



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

Limited

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

New York City  
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles** Limited

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

# You Give Away Real Dollars When You Hold Back Orders

Our uniform grades and prompt shipments mean satisfied and profitable customers to you.

Poor lumber is dear almost at any price. It means worry and loss of time and friends. Those who make the most profit insist on buying and having delivered only standard, consistent grades.

This is the only kind of lumber we handle and right now we are prepared to accept contracts from 1912 sawing for delivery next summer, so get your requirements placed early. Don't overlook the fact that we leave the **Clear and Fine Dressing** in our Mill-Run, Quebec Spruce.

With the spring season invariably comes a greater demand for lumber. This means that the dealers' supply becomes taxed to the utmost and—prices jump.

## QUEBEC SPRUCE

should be ordered **now**, before the busy season really begins.

We supply you with choice mill-run stock, 1" x 4", 1" x 5", 1" x 6", in full or mixed carload lots; rough, dressed or re-sawed, as desired, and remember that we leave the clear and fine dressing in our Mill-Run Spruce.

**WHITE PINE**—We have it. Well watered factory stock in 1", 1½", and 2" strips, shorts and sidings; etc.

**HEMLOCK**—A nice dry stock of 1" sidings on hand. Will make a low price on No. 1 and No. 2 to clear them out.

## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN.

# 440 Square Miles Timber Limits

## on Georgian Bay

to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

## THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

## The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

**Yellow Pine Timbers**  
**Finish, Flooring, etc.**  
**White Pine and Hardwood**

"WANTED: 4", 4½" and 5" Birch."

**W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.**

801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

**Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.**  
 Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

**Lumber and Lath**

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS  
 Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont. GENERAL OFFICE  
 Sudbury, Ont.

**To Shingle Manufacturers**  
**For Sale**

Slash Table with six saws spaced for  
 18 in., variable friction feed, 2 in.  
 steel saw arbors cutting independently.

Will sell at half original cost.

Can send fuller details.

**The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited**  
 OTTAWA, ONT.



**'RED DEER'**  
**Hardwood Flooring**

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

**The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited**  
 Huntsville, Ont.

**Knowles & O'Neill**  
 WHOLESALE  
**Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood**  
 Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**  
 ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,  
 also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
 Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

**"Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring**  
 in  
**Maple Oak Birch**

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those  
 demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from  
 lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have  
 heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE  
 BRAND," just send us a trial order.

**J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd.** ORILLIA,  
 ONTARIO

JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE  
**PLAYFAIR & WHITE**

Manufacturers and  
 Wholesale Dealers

**Lumber - Lath - Shingles**

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
 BILL TIMBER a Specialty

**Long Lumber Company**  
 Hamilton, Canada

**Must Move Quick**

100,000 ft. 1 x 4 x 5 Norway Pine.

100,000 ft. 3 x 4—10 to 18 Norway Pine.

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**  
 In Transit

10 Cars X X X B. C. CEDAR SHINGLES—A. Cottons Brand

## Cameron & Co, Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,  
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

**NO. 1 HEMLOCK**

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard  
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

## The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

**Everything in Lumber**

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase

**Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm**

ADDRESS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

## The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

**British Columbia Timber**

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

## The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,  
Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory  
Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

## Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

**White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED**

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

*Write us before placing your orders*

**18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.**

## Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

**Owen Sound, Ont.**

===== All grades of =====

**WHITE PINE**

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

## William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at  
Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock  
of Shop and Better 1 to 2". Also a good  
percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10" and  
6/4" and 8/4" Sidings at Midland. All White  
Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs.  
Also at Collingwood, Ontario, 1910 Cut, 1 x  
6-8 and 10" - 5/4", 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings. A  
nice line of 6/4 and 8/4" Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

**Pembroke - - Ontario**

## The McGibbon Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Bill Stuffs, Lath,  
Shingles, Wood, etc.**

**Hemlock a Specialty**

Best Assortment

Phone us your requirements **Penetanguishene, Ont.**



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: 46 Elgin St. Montreal Office: 759 Notre Dame St., W

We Buy

**SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot  
Lath White Cedar Shingles,

**WANTED**

4/4, 5/4 and 8/4 No. 1 CULLS

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**

149 Broadway, New York City

**THE  
Brockville  
Lumber  
Company**  
LIMITED

Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N. Y.

Wholesale and Retail

**Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

**Siemon Bros., Ltd.**  
WIARTON, Ont.

Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO  
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.  
14 University St. MONTREAL

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,  
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will Interest You

## Rush Orders for Pine Doors

**No. 3 Pine Doors** are now our specialty.

Our recently doubled plant enables us to  
handle all kinds of rush orders to perfection.

We supply first-class, thoroughly well made  
**No. 3 Pine Doors** and guarantee them.

We handle this line ourselves from the  
forest to the dealers—from the logs which we  
cut in our own sawmills to the final shipment  
from our own factory to the dealer.

We can therefore quote you the lowest  
prices and give prompt shipments.

Let us quote you your next order for  
**No. 3 Doors.**

**THE  
Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

## Buy and Smile



as do all the Retailers  
who handle our

**Hemlock  
Pine and Hardwood**

Because they know it  
sells well, prevents  
complaints, is up to  
grade and always sat-  
isfies their customers,  
which means satisfac-  
tory business.

WE SPECIALIZE IN CAR LOTS.—WRITE US.

**Hocken Lumber Co.**  
Limited.  
Otter Lake Station, Ontario

**WE SPECIALIZE IN  
Saw Mill Repair Work**

Our machine shop is equip-  
ped with best and most up-to-  
date machinery for Saw Mill  
work of all kinds and we can  
turn out your work promptly  
and with satisfaction.

Let us send you estimates  
on your spring work.

**Maass Bros.**  
Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

**WE** have 500 M ft. 8-4  
Common and Better  
and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common  
and Better White Pine  
that we want to move  
quick at bargain prices.

Write us

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
Limited  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

**WE** Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
ada and United States: Spruce,  
White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,  
Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
wood, Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER  
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo

## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every description of Douglas Fir,  
Red Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock,  
Larch and Pine Lumber, also Red  
Cedar Shingles.

**Heavy Timbers a Specialty**

Export and Domestic Shipments.

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.  
Papineauville, P.Q. Limited

The  
North Channel Lumber Co. Limited  
Successors to  
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.  
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

### For Immediate Shipment

1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying  
rails with fastenings.  
25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons  
capacity.

Full particulars on application.  
SESSENWEIN BROS.  
Montreal

MAPLE LEAF  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK  
BELTING  
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.  
HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

1 Car 1 x 4" and up  
No. 2 Norway \$13.00

Suitable for Decking, Sheet-  
ing and under Flooring.

2 Cars 1 x 6"  
Box and Common \$18.00

Best End suitable for Drop  
Siding, Balance for Flooring  
and Decking.

4 Cars  $5\frac{1}{4}$  x 12"  
Select Mill Run \$37.00

Ideal stock for D.4 S. Bone dry.  
F. O. B. Midland.

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills : Byng Inlet, Ont.

## We are Buyers of Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

### Staves Hoops Headings

JAMES WEBSTER &amp; BRO., Ltd.

Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:

Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.

News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

## Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square

GLASGOW

### Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow

A1 and A B C Codes used

## Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

### WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

## WANTED

100 m ft. clear hard Maple  
axles 4 in. x 5 in.-6ft. and 12  
ft. long. Also all thicknesses  
Common and Better Birch.

### For Sale

All grades and thicknesses of  
Cherry and Mahogany lumber.  
Also Mahogany, Circassian Wal-  
nut and Quartered White Oak  
veneer all thicknesses. Please  
let us hear from you.

WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO.

Jamestown, N. Y.

# Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

## Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.**

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

## The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

**Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch  
Rough and Dressed Lumber**

Dimension and Bridge Timber  
a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and  
Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

**FERNIE, B. C.**

## D. S. PATE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Yellow Pine

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Leaf Timbers and Implement Stock.  
Short Leaf Finish.

Fisher Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

34 Victoria Street, TORONTO

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD,  
CEDAR POSTS AND SHINGLES

BILL TIMBER A SPECIALTY

Special prices on 5/4 and 6/4 dry, common and dressing White Pine, all widths from 4 to 12" piled separate, lengths 10 to 16 ft.

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

== WHITE PINE ==

1 1/4 No. 1 Mill Cull, . . . 150,000 feet.

1 1/4 No. 2 " " 100,000 feet.

2 x 12 Common and better 100,000 feet.

1, 1 1/2 and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## The Harwood Lumber Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

### YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO  
OR

The Harwood Lumber Company Toronto, Ontario  
Toronto phone Main 4089.

## Buyers of Lumber

should patronize the manufacturers and wholesalers who advertise in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. Give your business to the man who is enterprising enough to spend money and time to get in touch with you.

And, if not too much trouble, mention this paper when writing.

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers

TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2 3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.

For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.  
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

## The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

We offer for prompt shipment

90,000 ft. 2 x 10 - 10/16 ft. No. 1 Spruce  
100,000 ft. 5/8 x 3 & up Crating Pine  
50,000 ft. 3 x 8, 10 & 12 in., No. 1 Hemlock.  
300,000 pcs. 1 1/2 x 4 ft. Mill Run Red Pine Lath  
800,000 pcs. 1 1/2 x 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine Lath

Inquiries Solicited

## We have secured the total output of the celebrated Cloverdale B. C. Shingles

manufactured by The Cloverdale Milling Co.  
Take up your season's supply with us. The best costs no more than the inferior grades.

C. G. Anderson Lumber Co.  
Manning Chambers



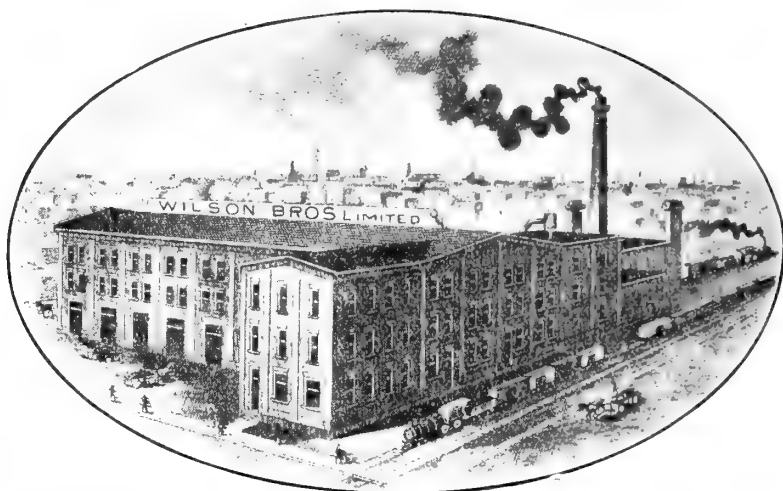
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: **AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES**  
**B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

Mills at  
**Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

Head Office: **Victoria Drive and Powell St.**  
**VANCOUVER, B. C.**



### Send along your Orders

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings**  
**Interior Finish**  
**Hardwood Flooring**  
**Pine Flooring**

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

### Wilson Brothers, Limited

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

President and General Manager    Assistant General Manager  
D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg    WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver  
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co, Ltd.

—Manufacturers of—

**Fir, Cedar and Spruce**

# LUMBER

**Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath**

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers  
for heavy construction work

**Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.**

## Pine

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



## Larch

Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

### The East Kootenay Lumber Co.

Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.  
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

## The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

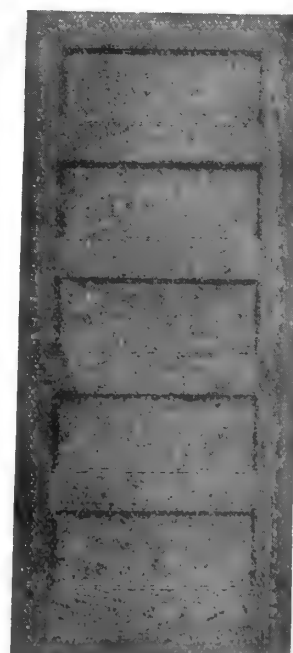
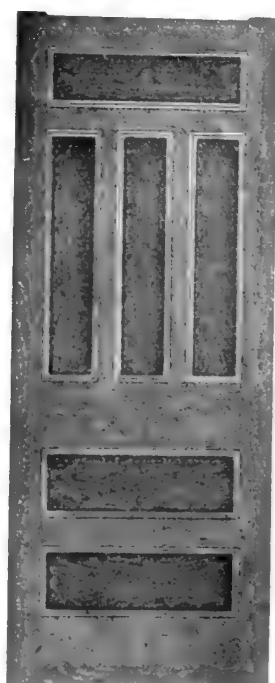
290,000 1 1/3 x 3/8 x 32-in. Mill Run Hemlock Lath  
145,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
125,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
55,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/18 Mill Cull Red Pine  
3,000-ft. 3/4 x 4 & up 6/16 C. & C. F. Red Pine  
98,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull White Pine  
15,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
17,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
60,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Merchantable Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

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" "	2 x 5,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 6,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 7,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 8,	" "	" "
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" "	2 x 12	" "	" "

A choice lot of Winter Sawn 1" Basswood; also Birch Flooring in all grades and thicknesses.

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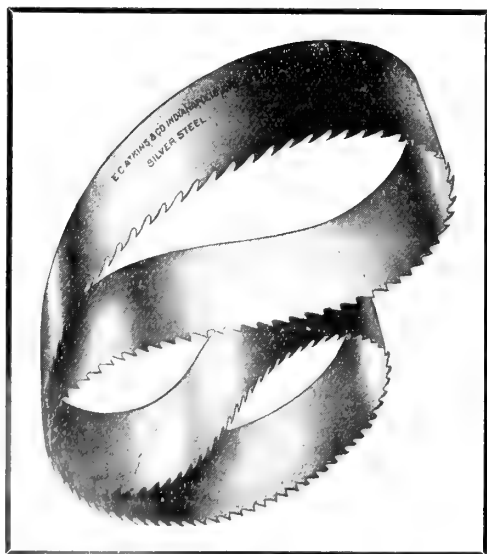
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*Why not make 1912 the most profitable saw year in your history?*

## ATKINS STERLING BAND SAWS

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THESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

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Dressed



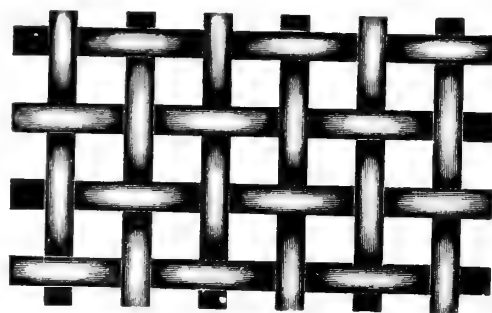
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Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd.—A Logging Scene

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## for REFUSE BURNERS

Write for sample and full particulars.

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White and Red Pine, Spruce, etc., Bills, any Size, any Length

**ROUGH OR DRESSED**

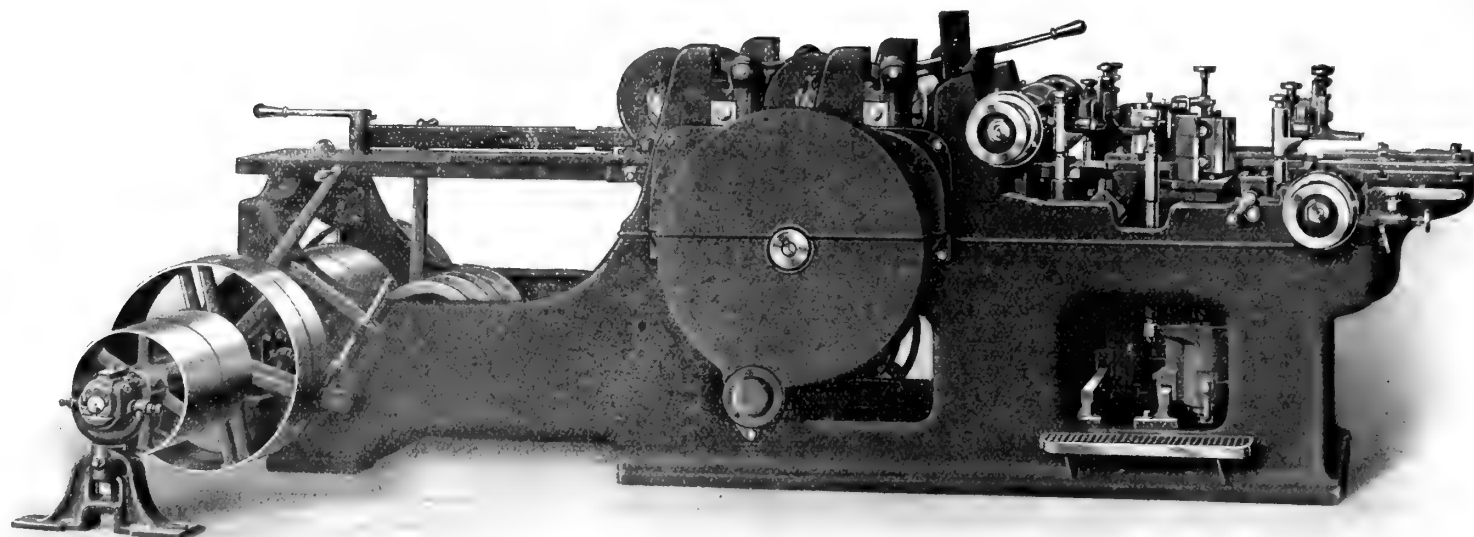
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Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

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Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

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QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

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NEW AND SECOND HAND

ALL KINDS and SIZES—FOR EVERY PURPOSE

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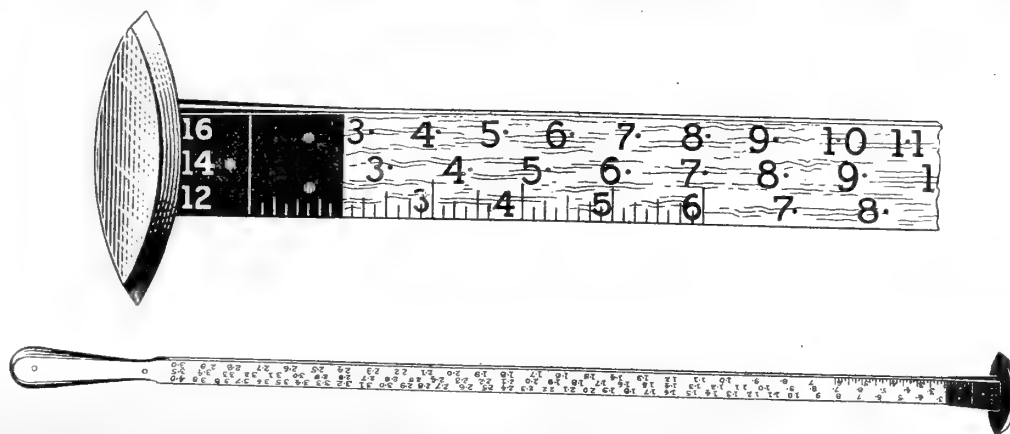
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### Our Guarantee:

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of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both  
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WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

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SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

5 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Chesnut. 10 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak.  
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Send Us a List of Your Needs

## Lower Michigan Hardwoods

Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
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We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood  
Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We  
own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us  
a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
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## Duhlmeier Brothers

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## Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
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Main Office  
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Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We always carry a stock of about 3 Million Feet of Plain Red and White Oak, Guaranteed White Oak, White Ash,  
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OAK, ASH, CYPRESS Our Specialties

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All Grades and Thicknesses in Stock Dry.

We especially want to move during next thirty days and will make  
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Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our mills only.

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Our Specialties

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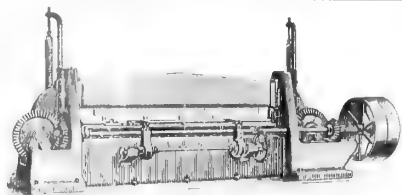
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Also quick deliveries on NORTHERN  
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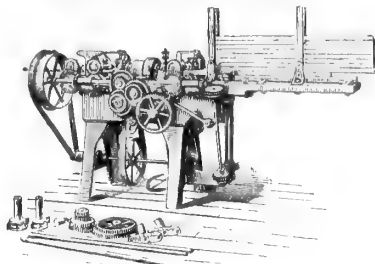
Estabrook Skeeel Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers  
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PUT THE PROFIT SIGN ON YOUR BUSINESS

**DEFIANCE****Wood-Working Machines**

PRODUCE REAL PROFITS OF DOLLARS

Our extensive experience in practical machine engineering should be a real profit to the manufacturer who is looking for success.

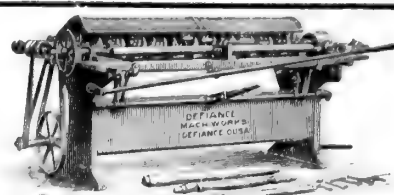
Each and every Defiance machine has a certain work to perform and unless it is fundamentally correct the purchaser has no right to expect it to produce the desired results. We therefore offer you **Machines that are Right** and that give you unlimited satisfaction.

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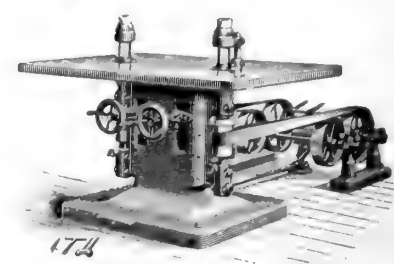
Address Dept. M. for particulars and prices.

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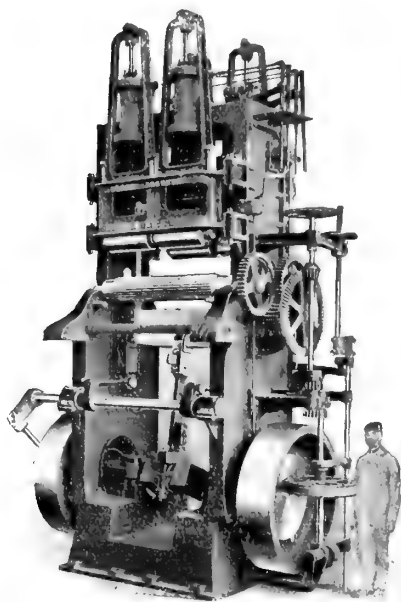
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Why? Because of

Your ability to cut boards thinner in the rough.  
Perfect boards, enabling the planer to dress both sides clean the entire length on a very light planer shaving.  
The use of very thin saws destroying minimum in saw kerf.  
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Inexpensive filing room machinery.  
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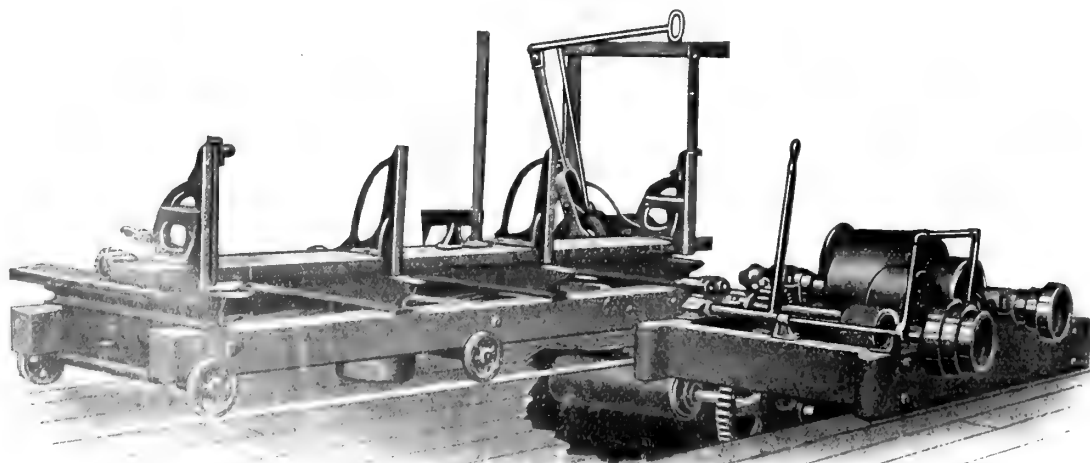
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The removable rim does away with removing Sprocket from Shaft. To renew, unbolt two halves of old rim, and replace with two new halves. You only buy the Rim, at one-third cost of new Wheel. Done in one-fifth the time compared with Standard Sprocket.

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You can get better results out of this little mill than any other on the market.

It can be made portable or stationary.

It reduces the Cost of Manufacturing.

It Increases your mill Output.

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It is Indestructible, Light and never in the Repair Shop.

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Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for *saved energy*—**economy**. Built up of plies of rubberized fabric, cured and vulcanized into the solid piece. Neither slips nor stretches. Has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enduring strength of a specially woven cotton duck fabric from which all stretch has been taken out. It is steam, water, weather and rot proof.

The same high grade materials, the same skillful workmanship and the same years of experience that have built such famous service into the products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., U.S.A., is doing the same for Goodyear Rubber Belting and our many other rubber products.

## **GOOD** **YEAR** Rubber Belting

### **High Efficiency Belting**

Every size for every purpose—1 inch to 60 inches wide—2 plies to 8 plies thick.

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The highest grade made. Heaviest duck, best rubber, seamless, tough, durable. The saving main-drive belt for **Paper, Pulp** and **Lumber Mills**—for *all* mills where the horse-power transmitted is large and the demand for tensile strength is great.

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The ideal belt for **Thresher, Small Sawmill** and **Flour Mill** use. Built to meet competition, yet is far superior to all other third-

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We make this belting in **Quality, Black Diamond** and **Red Cross** weights for those preferring this type of belting.

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For conveying crushed stone, grain, coal, ore, etc. Made in all thicknesses of face to suit requirements. Great toughness of rubber face prevents cutting and chipping; insures longest service.

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Goodyear Rubber Belts quickly earn their cost in pains and power saved—yet they cost less than the common kind. Let our expert solve your problem. Send requirements or write for catalog to-night.

Our sales of the last four months 50% greater than those of last year. Defective goods returned only \$23.93.

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THE SIMONDS STEEL and SIMONDS METHODS used in our Montreal factory are responsible for that especially high grade Saw we are now furnishing the trade. This applies equally to Solid Tooth and Inserted Tooth Saws.

Our factory facilities are good for giving reasonable service and on the basis of best value given for money received we are soliciting additional orders for these saws. Buy them through your Supply Dealers or send to us direct.

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BAKING POWDER  
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(In sealed air tight packages)

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**EBY-BLAIN, LIMITED**

TORONTO

Importers and Manufacturers

A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 32

Toronto, March 15, 1912

No. 6

## U. S. Lumber Market Conditions

A decline in prices of lumber during the last three months of 1911, was general in the United States according to the quarterly record of wholesale prices of lumber, published by the Forest Service. The prices which the government secures are based on actual sales made f.o.b. each market. In an introductory summary the report says:

In general, lumber prices for the last three months of 1911 show declines under prices for the first three quarters. Yellow pine prices were practically unchanged throughout the year, except in planking and dimension sizes, the prices of which are higher for the last quarter by \$1 to \$3 in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Jacksonville. White pine was higher in Buffalo and Pittsburg during the last three months of the year by \$1 to \$3, while in Chicago and Minneapolis it was lower by \$1 to \$2. North Carolina pine prices held closely to one general average throughout the year. West Virginia spruce for the fourth quarter was higher by 50 cents in Pittsburg and \$1.50 to \$3 in New York than during the previous quarters of the year, and Eastern spruce in the Boston market was higher by about \$1.

Douglas fir generally sold at lower prices throughout the last six months of the year. In Minneapolis, prices for this wood declined \$1 to \$3 for this period, and in Kansas City, \$1 to \$1.50, while in Denver and Salt Lake City they were lower by \$1.50 to \$3. In California markets, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Douglas fir prices held well throughout the year, there being no marked decline for the last quarter, but in Portland and Seattle there was a definite decline amounting to 50 cents to \$2 for the last half of the year. In San Francisco redwood items sold at about \$1 lower for the last quarter than during the preceding three quarters.

In hardwoods, comparisons show many variations, October-November-December prices being generally lower. In Memphis, ash

FAS fell off by \$2 from prices obtained during the first half of the year, and cottonwood boxboards sold at \$4 less in the fourth quarter than in the first. In New Orleans, plain red oak FAS and No. 1 common sold by \$3.75 and \$3 lower than in the first quarter. Hardwood prices in Northern markets, on the other hand, while a trifle lower during the fourth quarter, held well with the prices of the first nine months of the year.

Throughout 1911, eastern softwoods held fairly firm, but western softwoods sold for lower prices in most markets during the last half of the year. Comparing 1910 and 1911, eastern softwood prices held firm through both years, but western red cedar and Douglas fir sold much lower and redwood somewhat lower in 1911 than in 1910.

Hardwood prices in 1910 declined in the second and third quarters and advanced somewhat in the last quarter. This advance continued into the first quarter of 1911, and most of the hardwoods have held fairly firm throughout the year. It is noticeable that ash, basswood and oak, both red and white, brought lower prices in most markets in 1911 than in 1910. Maple, gum, and tupelo generally sold at higher prices.

## Trade Associations Here to Stay

During the last few months most of the important trade associations connected with the lumber business in Canada and the United States have held their annual meetings. As the years pass by and successive annual meetings are held, nothing is more increasingly apparent than the fact that the association movement has come to stay. It has proved its usefulness more conclusively than any other factor in the wonderful development which has characterized recent years.

In Canada, although the association movement is still young, it is wonderfully lusty and promises to develop even as strongly as it has in the United States. A number of active and indispensable associations have now been in existence for several years. A few of them, such as the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association number their ages in decades and the field of their activities is expanding annually. One of the youngest associations in Canada is the Sash and Door Manufacturers' Association of Ontario. Like most of the important associations, this one developed out of a series of meetings of a few of the prominent members of the trade. They found the benefits of these meetings so pronounced that the natural result of their gatherings was a decision to form an association. Since the date of the formation of the association their usefulness to the industry has increased rapidly.

The case of the Ontario Sash-and Door Association is mentioned here because it is typical both of the successes and of the opposition which characterize the early years of association life and it provides encouragement for others who may be at present in doubt as to the wisdom of following the same road. When this association was first suggested there were many who opposed it and who really believed that it would be a menace to the industry. It has proved the reverse. By way of substantiating this assertion a few quotations may be cited from letters written by members to the secretary upon the general subject of the association work.

A large manufacturer expresses his views as follows: "We believe that all trade associations are valuable, where they honestly seek to acquaint members with the exact conditions under which they are operating. A frank discussion of matters of interest should promote increased intelligence as to costs, the extent of competition and what business is really desirable." This short statement of the situation practically sums up the position. It is the result of many years of experience in association work.

Another prominent and successful lumberman outlines the situation as follows: "The writer is a very strong believer in association work, as a great deal can be accomplished by co-operation. In December 1903 the writer organized the Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia, and the benefits which were obtained by the manufacturers from meetings, exchanging ideas, getting personally acquainted, etc., helped everyone, as it eliminated intense competition and we are able to work together and get more out of the



manufactured product. Through this organization we were able to go to the government at Halifax as a body of representative lumbermen and we succeeded in establishing the forest fire laws of Nova Scotia, which to-day are conceded to be the best in Canada or in the United States. If the lumbermen had never met again after this and had only accomplished this particular work, they were well repaid for their trouble and efforts."

One of the most prominent members of the Sash and Door Association of Ontario writing upon the same subject says: "I cannot see how friendliness and co-operation in this work can in any way hinder competition. There are a great many things of mutual benefit to all, which we can only secure by united effort and if we do not obtain them it is an injury to the trade. By agreeing upon a schedule of standard qualities, sizes, measurements, styles and prices, we are rendering our service more efficient to the trade."

These views of prominent men in the lumber business accentuate the claims of those who have been active in promoting the spread of the association idea. They are substantiated also by the vigorous growth of the movement and by the continual development of new movements in the same direction. To-day in Ontario another association is probably in the germ, in the gatherings of the hem-

lock manufacturers which take place every few months and at which the proposal to form an association has already been discussed seriously. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association which was formed a little over four years ago has just proved in its annual meeting that it is a force for great good to the whole lumber industry of Canada, and that its influence will increase rapidly. It promises, in fact, to become an influential mouthpiece for the whole industry. It has had remarkable success during its formative period and has recently reduced its annual fee by one half making it now \$25. This step is certain to result in a great increase in its membership and influence.

An off-shoot of the association idea is found in the lumbermen's clubs which are springing up in many parts of the United States. These clubs are an excellent feature of the business life of the members. The wonder is that they have not long ago developed in far greater numbers. A movement is now on foot in Toronto for the formation of a lumbermen's club. Other cities are likely to follow suit once the example has been set.

The association movement has apparently made good in Canada and will remain with us.

## The Muck-Raker and the Lumber Trade

Canadian lumbermen are not unfamiliar with the trials which have beset their fellows in the United States of late years in the direction of being branded by some of the public press as the promoters of a great nation-wide trust. Such charges are sometimes made even in Canada and we are able to appreciate in a small measure the feeling of the lumber manufacturers of the United States who have been fighting for a profit, against the allied forces of financial depression, overproduction and bloodthirsty competition. The charge of conducting a trust, so far as the lumber manufacturers of Canada are concerned, has been restricted largely to the few members of Parliament who see in it a fine opportunity for making themselves solid with the constituents in their ridings, which happen to be large consumers of lumber. Fortunately their attacks are pretty well understood by the people of the country at large and practically none of the mud which they sling sticks. It is otherwise in the United States and the industry to-day is suffering greatly in this regard. One of the principal accusers in the United States is a man by the name of Charles Edward Russell who secures publicity in the columns of sensational eastern publications. He has lately come out with a wonderful description of the lumber trust of the United States. He admits that the trust so-called, is not a trust in the ordinary sense of the term, but declares that for this reason it is all the more dangerous.

That the country discounts the sensational in journalism to some extent, even though it enjoys the sensation itself, is indicated by an article which was published recently in the Tacoma Daily Tribune. "The lumbermen of Canada," says the Tribune, "are petitioning Ottawa to raise duties on lumber manufactured by their fellow Hoo-Hoo south of the line. The lumbermen of this country declare that unless Uncle Sam is agreeable to keep up the duties on Canadian lumber and also give free coastwise tolls on vessels passing through Panama the woodsmen of the north will capture what is left of the American lumber market.

"They 'viewed with alarm' and 'denounced with indignation' the Taft reciprocity scheme with Canada. There seems to be little fraternal love, in a strictly business way, between the manufacturers of the two nations.

"Even when consideration is confined to this country, matters do not seem to be any better. The retail dealers declare that the manufacturers are trying to butt into their field and that many of them are of that despicable class, the mail order house. Lumber apparently got down to such a picayunish affair that the retailers denounce the parcels post as a possible means of invading their market by the wicked wholesalers.

"The wholesalers are setting up selling agencies so that the ne-

farious retailers shall not combine to make them cut each other's financial throats by underbidding among themselves. Mills are going or have gone into bankruptcy. Others are running at a loss. Wages are down to the last possible notch, as there are as many men out of employment as are engaged in the industry.

"Even in the West, where the lumber barons (or is it 'barrens'?) are supposed to have their habitat, any two by four paving company with a 'patent' work their sweet will with complaisant city councils (or commissions) and are able to make cities pay double the proper price for inferior pavement, while men that are 'richer than Rockefeller' (who, probably, wish they were) are kept in the chilly atmosphere of the anterooms, blowing on their fingers to keep them warm!

"There is no great industry in the country which is in a more disorganized condition than that of lumber at the present day. That being the case, and the evidences of it are everywhere, the national muckraking joker, one Charles Edward Russell, in a Hearst publication, denounces it as the greatest trust in the United States. He says the trust is all the worse because it isn't a trust and because its members have no organization and not having one don't even know that they belong to it. But, nevertheless, in some mysterious way, this 'octopus' exists.

"If Mr. Russell were suddenly discovered to have one leg marching south and another marching north, to be without a head and bodyless, how much of Mr. Russell would there be left to entitle him to recognition? Incidentally, how much is there of him now?"

All of which is reprinted here, for the purpose of reminding the lumbermen of Canada that the symptoms of sensational journalism are pretty well developed in Canada, as well as in the United States, and that the occasional charges made on the floor of the House of Commons, may be considered as something in the nature of a warning as to what may come about in this country one of these days, unless lumbermen benefit from the experiences of their fellows in the United States and persistently and gradually educate the public to a reasonable appreciation of their situation. Already the situation has developed into an unfair one and the lumber manufacturers find it a matter of the utmost difficulty to obtain justice whenever they have to ask for government action. The signs of the times are pointing to a day when they will not only have to fight for their rights but will be placed unfairly on the defensive by those whose unpatriotic interests require that the lumber manufacturers shall be sacrificed. The lumber interests in Canada are great enough to make their opinions effective at Ottawa if they could only be persuaded to act in unison. The time for such action is to-day. In the course of a few years it may be too late.

## Increasing Domestic Consumption of Pulpwood

Statistics of the production of pulpwood and manufactured pulp and paper in Canada, which were published in the "Canada Lumberman" of February 15th are of the greatest interest to all who are engaged in the paper and pulp industry. Not only is the paper industry of Canada keenly concerned in this statistical record of the progress of production, but the paper and pulp industries of the United States are even more vitally involved. To some of the producers in the North Eastern States the statistics afford a statement from which they can foresee their future with almost startling clearness.

The statistics are those of the year 1909 and 1910, it being as yet impossible for the Forestry Branch to secure statistics in further advance than this. On account of the increasing importance of the paper-making industry in Canada, it is to be hoped that those who are concerned will join with the Forestry Branch in an effort to make it possible to prepare the statistics for publication with considerably less delay than has been the case up to date. At the present time the paper-making industries of Canada and of the United States are more keenly interested in statistics than probably any other industry one could name off-hand. Conditions have been changing rapidly and the only way to form in advance a trustworthy idea of the way things may be expected to develop, is by careful analysis of every available source of information. The increasing scarcity of spruce in the Northern States and the closing off of the supply from the Crown Lands in most of the provinces of Canada are two important factors at the present time.

So far as the statistics show, exports of pulpwood increased slightly during 1911 both in quantity and in the relative percentage to the total production. The production of 1910 amounted to 1,541,628 cords, and that of 1909 was 1,537,762 cords. The exports in 1910 amounted to 943,141 cords or 61.2 per cent. of the total. In 1909 the exports amounted to 915,633 cords or 59.5 per cent. of the total.

The figures illustrate clearly that during these two years Canada was exporting far more pulpwood than she was converting into wood pulp. The fact is one which must occupy our attention more closely than any other in connection with the pulpwood industry of the present day. It seems reasonable to expect that the rapidly increasing production of paper in Canada will result in a reversal of

these conditions, and that in the near future the quantity of pulpwood consumed in Canada will be considerably greater than the quantity which is exported. Natural conditions are now likely to bring about this result. Until the various provinces of Canada imposed a prohibition upon the export of pulpwood, such conditions could not have been fostered. By prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut from Crown Lands, the erection of pulp and paper mills in Canada was encouraged and the last year or two has seen enormous developments in this direction. These mills must of necessity consume large quantities of pulpwood and those who are closely in touch with the situation feel convinced that statistics for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 will show that the mills of the Northern States have been seriously deprived of one of their principal sources of raw material.

Many other interesting features are to be noted in the statistics referred to. One of these is the increasing popularity of balsam as a pulpwood. In 1908, balsam was reported to have formed 12 per cent. of the total. In 1909 it formed 16 per cent. and in 1910, 20 per cent. of the total. Another interesting feature is the relative development of the mechanical and the sulphite processes. Pulpwood used in the mechanical processes in Canada during 1910 amounted to 388,561 cords. During the same time Canada consumed 192,857 cords of wood for the manufacture of sulphite pulp. The soda process during 1910 was responsible for the consumption of 17,069 cords in Canada.

The report makes the interesting statement that if the pulpwood exported in 1910 had been reduced to pulp in Canada it would have supplied 80 mills of the average size of those operating in Canada to-day. The total number of mills would then have been 131 instead of 51. Some day it is to be hoped that we will have in Canada a sufficient number of mills to take care of the greater part of our output of pulpwood. During the last year wonderful progress has been made in the erection of pulp and paper mills and the year which is to come promises to eclipse this record. In the meantime however, the United States presents a most convenient market for our surplus wood and it is probable that much of this surplus will continue to be exported until the day comes when we can utilize it in our own pulp and paper mills.

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## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Instructions are about to be issued by the Customs Board at Ottawa prohibiting the importation of United States shingles marked as of Canadian manufacture. This action is believed to have been taken largely as a result of the representations made by Hugh Davidson and A. Cotton, who represented the manufacturers at the meeting of the Canadian Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

While commenting upon the proposed provincial timber legislation, Mr. G. F. Gibson, connected with the timber department of the Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, expressed the opinion that means should be adopted to safeguard the public against misleading reports of timber cruisers, many of whom, he declared, possessed no qualifications. Mr. Gibson emphasized the truth of his statement by producing a map showing the location of some timber on a river in the interior, with the cruisers' report to the effect that the river was driveable—a statement which was afterwards proven to have been absolutely incorrect.

One hears from time to time, serious complaints from employees in lumber camps that they do not receive proper medical care in return for the money which, as a rule, is deducted from their wages to cover such attention. Opinions vary greatly upon the subject and there are no doubt many camps in which the owners, realizing the advantage of proper medical care for the men, do all that lies in

their power to provide the best attention that the circumstances permit. Nevertheless those who are interested in the lumber business will be interested in a bill which has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. A. E. Donovan which is entitled a bill to amend the Charity Aid Act. While a little aside from the subject of medical aid in lumber camps the bill touches the matter at one point and in the course of the discussion upon the bill Mr. Donovan dealt with the methods in existence for the care of lumber camp employees when they were in need of medical attention.

In some cases, he declared, physicians would be retained to care for the health of perhaps one thousand men in lumber camps, who were each compelled to contribute \$1 a month for the service, whether needing it or not. Doctors thus engaged had farmed out the jobs to other medical practitioners at, say 75 cents per man on the payroll. These concessions would be refarmed at 50 cents, or, Mr. Donovan had heard, down to 25 cents per head, per month.

The purport of Mr. Donovan's bill was to force municipalities to pay the actual cost of caring for sick or injured persons who are unable or unwilling to pay their own bills in hospitals, which receive grants from the Government.

Mr. Donovan's statement reflects seriously upon the management of camps in Ontario and it would be the part of wisdom among those who conduct lumber camps to furnish the Government with a statement of the actual conditions prevailing so that an effective remedy may be provided, or the charge disposed.

## British Columbia's Forest Wealth

Interesting Address by Hon. Price Ellison in Introducing His Budget—Optimistic Outlook for Lumber and Pulp

Hon. Price Ellison delivered his budget speech in the British Columbia Legislature on February 24th. Referring to the condition of the lumber industry and the lumber trade, he stated that they both showed very satisfactory returns for the year 1911. In the course of the speech he said: "I ventured to predict in my last budget speech that 1911 would prove a prosperous year in the lumber trade. My forecast was correct. The steadiness of the lumber market enabled the mills to operate during the entire year though some of those in the interior curtailed their output during November and December, on account of the American mills dumping their surplus cut on the markets of the northwest at less than cost price."

"According to the returns made to the chief timber inspector the lumber cut for 1911 was as follows:

"Logs officially scaled west of Coast range 619,000,000 feet; cut from Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway lands, 144,000,000 feet; logs officially scaled east of Coast range 297,000,000 feet; total, 1,060,000,000 feet.

"Of this amount the total manufactured into lumber was 1,013,000,000 feet, and the total exported 47,000,000 feet.

"The royalty collections for 1911 exceeded those of 1910 by no less than \$50,734.

"The causes of this better return may be summed up as follows:

"1. The crops in the prairie provinces compared favorably with those of 1910.

"2. The record number of incoming settlers increased the demand for dwelling and other houses.

"3. The checks on the dumping from the United States effected by the enforcement of the customs regulations by the new government at Ottawa will prevent the importation of other than real rough lumber.

"4. The lesson taught by the prolonged shutting down of mills in the United States has produced a lasting effect.

"I look forward therefore, to a still greater stimulus in the lumber trade in 1912—especially as there will be a larger amount demanded provincially owing to our development.

### Possibility of Pulp Industry

"The supply of pulpwood in the eastern United States has been hopelessly insufficient for the present needs of their people, and they already import one-quarter of the whole of the raw material for their paper mills from Canada. We are also exporting to them \$4,000,000 worth of manufactured pulp for the paper mills of the eastern states.

"I look forward to a rapid growth in that industry. I may add that the completion of the Panama canal in 18 months time cannot but have enormous influence in the development of our lumber trade. It can hardly fail in fact to become by far the most profitable of our staple industries. The cheaper freight rates, which will necessarily accompany the opening of the canal, must give an unprecedented stimulus, and will at the same time prevent a recurrence of periods of depression. With an easy means of communication secured to us by water as well as by land the depletion of the world's timber in other regions cannot fail to make the timber output of our forest lands a most permanent source of revenue for generations to come.

"This province more than two years ago outstripped Quebec in the production of lumber, while in 1910 her output was on a par with that of Ontario. It does not require the eye of a prophet to see that, with a vast proportion of her virgin forests still untouched she will, in proportion to her size take a prominent place within a year or two among the great timber producing countries in the world.

"In order to bring about this end and to encourage the establishment of the paper making industry in the province the government granted in 1901, 21 year leases of pulp wood forests to companies on liberal terms. In 1903 the law granting pulp leases was repealed. The annual rental now paid under these leases, is two cents per acre and a royalty of 25 cents per cord of pulp wood cut. Four companies are now either erecting or operating plants, the British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Co., the Swanson Bay Forests Wood Pulp & Lumber Mills, the Ocean Falls Co., Bella Coola and the Powell River Paper Co. As a proof of the prosperity of the industry the last named company is filled up with orders for all the paper and pulp it can produce.

"I believe that the mills of Powell River, Swanson Bay, Howe Sound and those of the British Columbia Wood Pulp & Paper Co., vast as they are, are but the pioneers of an enterprise which will fling its tentacles all over the world.

"Looking forward into the centuries, one can imagine a time when the great forests of this province will be denuded of most of

their timber; but even then, if all the wealth were gone, British Columbia would remain the greatest producing region in the world. No country shares with us our climate or our soil. It is the most congenial for the cottonwood, spruce, balsam, hemlock, and Lombard poplar, which produce the best paper. Already our ships are conveying the output of our forests in pulp and paper to Australia, New Zealand and the orient, and no far sighted man can doubt that in the near future half of the whole world will be the market place of the pulp and paper produce of British Columbia.

"We have in this province a combination of the three factors which together insure the prosperity of the pulp and paper trade—factors without which the industry can nowhere be successfully maintained. These three factors are (1) cheap water power; (2) cheap timber; (3) cheap transportation in close juxtaposition. Washington, Oregon and California have the last two but they lack that most essential factor—cheap water power. My conviction is therefore, that we can always compete successfully against other producing countries in capturing the pulp trade."

### Railway Found Responsible for Fire

A Nelson, B.C., despatch reports that a verdict has been given for the plaintiffs in the case in which the King Lumber Mills, Limited, claimed \$140,000 damages for fire on their limits near Yahk. The jury finds that the blaze originated on the railway right-of-way, but whether caused by a locomotive it is unable to decide. It also declines to say whether the railway had the proper appliances to prevent the escape of fire from locomotives, but it decides that the railway was negligent in failing to maintain a clear right-of-way, and in failing to properly attend to the fire when reported by its employees. It also finds that the railway did not take reasonable precautions to prevent the fire spreading. The amount of damages to be paid to the plaintiffs has yet to be decided by the Supreme Court judge.

### Wood Pulp Resources of Ontario

The extensive wood pulp resources of western Ontario, or rather northwestern Ontario, are described by a correspondent of "The Paper Mill," in the following interesting article:

Western Ontario is a district which, at present, merits the attention of all manufacturers of wood pulp. It is destined to become, within a few years, as important as the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Recent examinations have shown that the whole country is well watered, and that in each of the larger river valleys there are large tracts of spruce, balsam and jack pine forest which have escaped fire.

There is, at present, only one pulp manufacturing company west of Sault Ste. Marie. This is the Dryden Timber and Power Company, situated on Wabigoon Lake, west of Fort William. A pulp and paper mill costing \$400,000 is now being completed. A steel and concrete pulp mill covering 50,000 square feet is now erected. The chemical recovery room is 130 feet by 80 feet. The screen room is 90 feet by 50 feet, the tank room 140 feet by 50 feet and the main paper machine room 210 feet by 60 feet. The mill will use 20,000 cords of wood yearly, cut from the limits of the company, and will have a pay roll of \$400,000 yearly for the employees of the pulp, paper and saw mills.

The mill at Dryden will be operated by electricity supplied by a fall of about 5,000 horse power which is leased from the Provincial Government for a term of twenty years, upon an annual payment of \$10 for the first two years and an annual payment of \$1,000 per year for each year thereafter. About 2,000 horse power are developed at present.

There are sites in the country north of Lake Superior for two score of mills similar to that at Dryden, provided that a market can be found for their output.

Though the region is heavily forested, the pulp wood industry will be more important than the saw mill industry. In ten years the white and red pine of the Rainy River region will be exhausted. Then nothing except pulp wood will remain. The whole region is well watered. Every large river valley carries enough timber to run a large mill indefinitely. On every river there are waterfalls to supply the power, and at the head of every river are lakes which will act as reservoirs and maintain the flow of water. Adequate transportation will be provided by the three transcontinental lines of railway which will cross the country in two years.

A few districts which are worth investigating are noted here.

Michipicoten Harbor. At this point, a short distance north of Sault Ste. Marie, 17,000 horse power are available at the mouths of the Magpie and Michipicoten rivers. Pulp wood may be driven down the valleys of the two rivers mentioned, or may be towed to the harbor from various nearby points on the lake.

Nepigon River. This river affords great possibilities for the pulp manufacturers. The Nepigon River drains Nepigon Lake, a



lake of 1,000 square miles surrounded by a watershed heavily forested with spruce and jack pine. The power available on Nepigon River reaches 78,000 horse power. The C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P. transcontinental lines traverse the watershed of the Nepigon River.

Seine River. This river crosses the line of the C.N.R. between Fort William and Fort Frances. It drains a heavily forested territory covered with a network of lakes and waterways. At one point on the Seine, near the railroad, 7,500 horse power are available. There is a vast quantity of timber available to this fall.

Fort Frances. This town is certain to become a pulp centre. East, west and north from it numerous waterways stretch into a forested country. At Fort Frances 14,000 horse power can be developed on the Canadian side of the Rainy River. The Canadian Northern Railway runs from here south to the States, west to the prairies and east to Ontario. It is understood that the construction of a mill is to be started in the spring.

Kenora. The Winnipeg River, at Kenora on the Lake of the Woods, offers great possibilities. There are available over 19,000 horse power, of which only 6,300 horse power are developed. The whole Rainy and Lake of the Woods watershed—several thousand square miles—is available as a source of wood, and Kenora is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 200 miles from the prairie market.

On the Grand Trunk Pacific are many prospects.

Pelican Chute, near Lake Superior Junction, will furnish 3,500 horse power on a river which drains a large area of spruce.

Further east, in the densely forested headwaters of the Kenogami River, where are thousands of square miles of the heaviest spruce, balsam and poplar in Ontario, are twelve water powers aggregating 99,000 horse power under discharge control.

In addition to the above most striking propositions awaiting development, a close examination of the territory would reveal many more.

### The Government's Plan for Settling Northern Ontario

An old settler by the name of Fred Mullett, living at Bancroft, Ont., criticizes the proposal of the Ontario Government to provide houses and clearings for settlers in Northern Ontario. In a letter to the Toronto Star he says in part:

"I do not mean to say that Government assistance could not be profitably given, but it would have to be in a different form from that which I have seen proposed. Permit me to very briefly outline my views in this matter, it being understood that space will not permit more than an imperfect explanation.

"The first and most important rule to be observed would be to prohibit the settling of land that was not suited for agricultural purposes. Many thousands of acres have been cleared in Muskoka, Haliburton, and Hastings that are now abandoned, and in many instances large and expensive buildings have been erected on farms that became worthless after the first few crops had been taken off.

"Instead of clearing land and building houses and barns on the lands granted to the settlers, it should be understood that the Government would, in case of necessity, make advances of, say, half the nominal value of the improvements made by the settler, the interest being the very lowest amount at which the money could be procured by the Government.

"Strict regulations as to the prevention of bush fires should be enforced, not only on the settlers, but on the railways and lumbermen.

"If the authorities would take off from the timber dues the one dollar a thousand feet that it would cost to burn the debris caused by lumbering operations, we would hear very much less about settlers' fires, and if effective screens were kept on the smoke stacks of locomotives in dry times, many disastrous fires would be prevented.

The construction of towns in the Porcupine mining region has created a great demand for lumber and large supplies have gone in from the mills in northern Ontario, the price being greatly increased by transportation difficulties. A year ago as high as \$65 a thousand feet was paid for lumber brought from a distance. The camp is now supplied by four local mills, two of them operated by Timmins Bros., near the Mattagami River; one by Joy Bros., at South Porcupine; and one by Golden City parties on the banks of Shallow Lake. The principal woods available in the neighborhood are small jack pine, spruce and tamarack. As the timber can be taken only where the title to the land has been granted by the Government it is being petitioned to allow the cutting of timber on public lands where there is danger that it will be destroyed by fire.

A Vancouver report says that last year's output of lumber from the mills of the interior or mountain district of British Columbia is

estimated by a competent authority at approximately 300,000,000 feet. About 90 per cent. of this lumber was shipped to the prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the balance being absorbed by local consumption and by a few shippers to Europe.

### Statistical Facts of the Lumber Trade

The 1912 edition of "5,000 Facts About Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh, has just been published by the Canadian Facts Publishing Company, 667 Spadina avenue, Toronto. It contains as usual a great variety of information regarding the Dominion of Canada. Some of the facts relating to forest resources and timber production will be of interest to lumbermen. The book includes the following statements:

The timber and lumber industries of Canada represented in 1905 a capital of \$148,000,000.

British capital invested in the land and timber industries of Canada amounts to \$34,000,000.

British Columbia's forest production during 1910 was valued at \$17,160,000.

The timber cut of the Maritime Provinces during 1909 amounted to 666,628,000 feet, valued at \$8,663,091.

Nova Scotia's products of the forest, during 1911, were valued at \$5,000,000.

The Nova Scotia timber cut of 1910 amounted to 400,000,000 feet, one-half of which was exported.

New Brunswick has 7,000,000 acres of crown lands.

Two-thirds of New Brunswick is covered with forest. The estimated area being 7,500,000 acres.

New Brunswick's timber cut during 1908-9 was 281,000,000 feet.

Ontario's lumber cut during 1910 totalled 1,642,191,000 feet, valued at \$30,011,000. Ontario's timber cut for 1910 was made up as follows:—Pine 605,000,000 feet, other descriptions 95,000,000 feet, square timber 308,000 feet, cubic; cordwood 40,000 cords; pulpwood 138,000 cords; railway ties, 3,800,000 pieces.

The quantity of timber standing in Ontario, available for cutting, is estimated as follows:—On unlicensed lands (red and white pine), 13,500,000,000,000 feet, on licensed lands, 7,000,000,000 feet; pulpwood on unlicensed lands, 300,000,000 cords.

Quebec is Canada's chief spruce producing province, turning out one-third of the total Canadian cut.

Quebec's revenue from government forests is over \$1,000,000 a year.

Quebec has the largest forest area of any Canadian province, viz., 77,000,000 acres, the estimated value of which is \$450,000,000.

Quebec has an area of 220,000,000 acres, of which 45,034,880 acres are under timber licenses.

Quebec's forest reserves include 111,400,900 acres.

Quebec's timber production from 450 mills is about 1,000,000,000 feet per year.

Canada's forest products exports during 1910-11 were valued at \$45,439,057.

The timber cut of Canada, during 1910 (26 native species of wood) totalled 4,900,000,000 feet, worth over \$77,000,000.

Ontario lead with one-third of the cut; British Columbia second; Quebec third.

Canada's average annual output of sawn lumber is more than 4,000,000,000 feet. Expressed in board feet units, the total annual consumption of wood for various purposes in Canada is estimated at 16,000,000,000 feet.

Canada has sixty pulp mills,—one-half in Quebec and one-fifth in Ontario.

Paper and pulp products and manufactures were imported into Canada to the value of \$5,000,000 during the last fiscal year. Wood pulp was exported during 1910 to the value of \$5,700,000. Pulpwood was sent to the United States to the value of \$6,210,000. After reduction to pulp its value was \$13,500,000.

### A Record Carload of Lumber

Berlin, Ont., March 4, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Car No. 41718, P. & L. E. arrived here with 31,817 ft. of 4 x 10 Norway and 1 inch No. 2 hemlock, shipped to us by the firm of Muir, Terry & Gordon, 203-4 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto. Can you beat it?

H. J. HALL & SON,  
Berlin, Ont.

The average size of the logs driven down the Ottawa River is decreasing 8 to 10 feet b.m. yearly. A few years ago the average log contained 150 board feet; the average log in 1911 contained about 48 board feet.



# Looking Two Ways—Past and Future

Significance of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association in Canada's Development—Stirring Address Delivered Before Annual Convention at Winnipeg

By J. L. Campbell



J. L. Campbell, Toronto

At the recent annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association at Winnipeg, one of the features was an address delivered by Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Campbell & Johnson, Toronto. Mr. Campbell, who was one of the pioneers in the formation of the association, was specially invited to honor the association with his presence at the convention and to deliver an address. He chose as his subject, "Looking Two Ways." After a few introductory remarks, Mr. Campbell said:

In the first instance I wish to congratulate the association on obtaining its majority. If any justification were needed for its existence it is abundantly evidenced by its twenty-one years of increasing usefulness and the presence

here to-day of such a large number of its members. Its past is a long, honorable and useful one; its future beneficence I contemplate with confidence.

Some of you know something of the reasons why this organization became established, but there may be others to whom a little review may be useful, and after we have spent a little while at this, I may take another view, that of the future, so that I propose to deal as shortly as I can with two aspects, "Looking Two Ways," partly to the past and partly to the future.

Away back in 1890 the lumber business of this province was in a very bad condition. The wholesalers used to sell to anybody, the retailers had to contend with that sort of competition. Almost anybody could enter the lumber business, and the trade became so cut up that there was no encouragement to anyone already in the business to keep anything of a stock. Good bills were frequently supplied from outside sources and the local lumber dealer had to worry along with the dribbling trade of his locality mostly done on uncertain credit. Having only the worst end of the trade you will readily see it was impossible to keep a stock to meet the requirements of a good service to his customers. This bad condition was accentuated by unfair competition, reducing reasonable profits to which every man is entitled, to so small a margin that it was only with the greatest difficulty he could make ends meet. So that the public and those in the trade suffered through bad conditions. He was also hampered in the way of finances. There were very few banks at outside places; only in the large places, the centres, and he had to get along as best he could. If he was fortunate enough to have a bank account, he had a balance, but it was generally a red one. These bankers don't like red balances. There was a farmer who was considered to be in good circumstances, but he ultimately got a red balance and the banker duly notified him of same; sent him two or three notices, which were stuck up behind the clock, and they finally sent a messenger to him, who said: "Here, Mr. So-and-so, you have an overdraft at the bank; we would like you to fix it up." Said the farmer, "Say, if you don't stop bothering about that overdraft I will go down and draw it all out." Well, this was the condition most of the retailers were in, they had a red balance.

## Birth of the Association

Now a number of wholesalers were on an excursion down to the Lake of the Woods, and these matters were under discussion, and it was decided something should be done for the purpose of organizing the business in a proper shape. After considerable discussion, Mr. G. B. Housser was appointed Secretary of this Association, and he went around and got a number of signatures, and the first meeting was held in Brandon, about August, 1890. From that beginning it went on and increased, and became quite an institution. The good work it performed was noised abroad, and the dealers out west as far as Moosomin were making applications to be brought in, and the idea was formed of extending the association over a greater area, and so the work went on until it extended from Fort William to the coast. Within that territory every wholesaler and retailer of consequence became a member. From this forward the benefits of concerted action soon became apparent. The wholesalers and retailers by association and exchange of views began to

understand the others' position, and each extended to the other a greater measure of fair treatment to the advantage of each. Soon the retailers' position financially was so improved that failures were almost unknown and losses to the wholesalers became a negligible quantity. Owing to such improved conditions and unity of action the price of lumber was reduced some dollars per thousand to the retailers, who in turn were able to reduce their price to the consumer, at the same time giving him a superior service, so that advantages came to all parties concerned. When it got to be known what great benefits were accruing to the lumber trade, other lines of trade attempted to imitate this association and formed organizations of their own, as nearly upon our lines as possible, but so far as I know none of them reached such a state of perfection as The Retail Lumbermen's Association. We, however, became the envy of some outside the fold, and some within, who could not control its actions, to their selfish purposes, and, not realizing the advantages of the association became our enemies, joining action with some individuals without, attempted to break up the association. They appealed to the council of the city of Winnipeg for aid; to the provincial government, to the courts, but their efforts were vain; we held our own and continued to be a power for good in the community.

Now we have seen this association as it has grown to extend half way across the continent, while I must say that the growth was dependent on the loyal support of all the members, there were a few members whose services stood out conspicuously, as is always the case, and I think it is only right in taking a retrospect of the past that we should refer to some of those who have done their duty and made the association what it has become to-day.

## Fathers of the Association

I see my old antique friend, J. K. Robson—it is only fair to start with him. He has acted in the position of Director of this association longer than any man of this same association, but he is still a Director, and words of mine can add nothing to the delicacy of such a compliment. There was another man—I refer to Isaac Cockburn, whom you all know, I fancy. Now, Mr. Cockburn was not present at the birth of this association, but I can assure you that he helped to rock the cradle, and he rocked it well. No man could have taken a greater interest in the affairs of his own bairn than did Mr. Cockburn in the affairs of this association. I know, as I was closely associated with the man. I know he spent his best thoughts—gave his most earnest attention, to the details of the association, morning, noon and night and always. If any occasion arose where there was a difference between the association and any other interest he was on the side of the association every time. I do not think it is sufficiently known how he husbanded the resources of this association, as closely as anyone could have looked after his own individual business, and as a result of the care with which he administered the affairs of the association, you were able, when you wanted to establish your Western Retail Lumbermen's Fire Insurance Branch, by reason of his large balance in hand, to do so, and I fancy you will bear me out when I say that its establishment has been of very great benefit to you all.

Another one whom I think I ought to mention was D. C. Cameron, now the Honorable D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of the province. There were times when Mr. Cameron held in the palm of his hand the life or death of this association. There were instances arose when the life of the association by his one act would have been sacrificed. There were times when it would have been to his temporary interest to have followed another course, but he knew that had he done so it would have affected detrimentally the interests of this association, and on no occasion did D. C. Cameron allow his own private interests to militate against the interests of this association. There is something more. In those days banking facilities were not at all good. The dealers in remote parts of the country, and there were very many of them, were not able to have bank accounts, much of their banking was done at Rat Portage, through Mr. D. C. Cameron; he carried wads of past due paper in those days for all of us. I feel sure of this, that there were times when Mr. D. C. Cameron walked the floor at night when we fellows out in the country were sleeping comfortably in bed. He is a man you can afford to honor because you will never know how much he has done for the association.

There is another gentleman I might mention, a gentleman of

very nice manner, diplomatic, who knows how to be smooth without being rough, and is a delight to look upon. I wonder is there anyone here who can guess to whom I refer? (Laughter). Now I must tell you that Mr. D. E. Sprague occupied in respect of this association, an unique position. Of those whose names I have mentioned as having a practical interest in the association, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. J. K. Robson, Mr. Cameron—they all had an interest in the welfare of this association, Mr. Sprague was the only man who gave any considerable attention to this association, who was not personally interested in its welfare; whichever way its destinies might go it could make no difference to Mr. Sprague. But I can assure you he has given a very great deal of his time and talents and serious consideration to those questions which affected the well-being of this association. I know, speaking for my own part, while I had the honor to be President of this association, I used to go to Mr. Sprague with a bundle of intricacies, a mass of chaos, would talk the matter over with him, he would receive me courteously, kindly, blandly, and I went away with all these things smoothed out. His services were given absolutely without reward, except the consciousness of having done good to a worthy institution. It is a very great gift to be so constituted. I am also going to let you into another secret. There was almost no important legislation within the last twenty years, having for its object the welfare of this association, in which Mr. Sprague was not the power behind the throne.

There is another gentleman here—your good-looking Secretary. Now I have not known him as Secretary. You know more about him in that capacity than I do. I served with him as a Director of your association, and he was a good Director, and I am glad to say that I hear the best reports of him as Secretary. If any of you think a secretary has nothing to do but sit in his office and hand you a cigar when you call, I am sure that you will discover that it is a delusion. There are many things to be done that must be done right. He is the responsible man in carrying out the instructions given by the Board of Directors. The welfare of the association depends very largely upon his diplomacy in the way of carrying out instructions given by the Board of Directors, giving every man his due, and the arranging of those varying interests that are bound to come up. His is not altogether a bed of roses. As you know, in an association of this kind, questions arise that require to be treated with great delicacy. A slip on the part of your Secretary might involve you in difficulty and paralyze the whole institution. That he has kept you out of trouble is the greatest compliment that can be paid him, and at the same time your guarantee for the future.

#### In Good Hands

It was my privilege yesterday, and my pleasure as well, to be present at the meeting of your Board of Directors, and I was very much struck with the business-like manner in which the questions which were put before them were taken up and discussed. I doubt very much if there are any other associations of men covering your territory, who could take in the questions and discuss with more intelligence those which came before them yesterday than they did, and I came to this conclusion, that so long as this association was in the hands of men of the calibre of your Directors and President the future of your association was assured.

Now, having taken a short retrospect—I have had to go over it very quickly, of course—I hope you will pardon me if I make a little digression—the reason will, I hope, become apparent later on.

I cannot attempt to discern the distant courses of futurity, but so far as human vision can penetrate the mists of the future, I believe I am not wrong in saying that the destinies of this country do not lie in the way of political union with our neighbors to the south. We do not want them to annex us, and they do not want us to annex them; they have their questions to solve, of national importance, and I believe they can solve them as well or better without any help or hindrance from us. Some 150 years ago our cousins of the south started national housekeeping on their own account—thirteen small colonies formed a fringe along the Atlantic Ocean. They founded a nation upon the great principles of self-government; liberty of the individual, safety of property and the right of free speech, that trinity of principles which are the bulwark of old-established governments, and which form the sure foundation upon which young nations may rear a superstructure. These three principles which they had brought across the Atlantic, were the result of a thousand years of evolution in the old land, and with the diversified resources of half a continent behind them, they have gone on and built up a nation which has become the wonder of the world. Their progress has not had its parallel; so great has been their success that the Britisher at home can look with pride to the success of the first off-shoot of the British Empire, while our cousins of the Republic need not look back with anything but pleasure to the fact that their origin was the Mother of Nations beyond the seas.

Now our position is somewhat parallel to theirs. We come of the same stock, have the same principles of government, the same

ideas of civilization, but our destiny is to develop, not as an independent nation, but as a link in the chain of Empire around the world, and that Empire the greatest the sun has ever shone upon, and upon which the sun never sets. Great, not because of the number of captives brought home; great, not because they have devastated one people after another; not great only because her navy commands the seas; but great because she has given to the world the principles of freedom of government, freedom of the subject and the securing of property. Great, because she has done much to improve the condition of the downtrodden and the enslaved portion of the world, because she has carried enlightenment to the dark corners of the earth, and there is no instance in which she has not left a people better than she found them. Now it is a great privilege for us to look back upon an ancestry of that nature, to be co-partners in such an Empire.

#### Our National Resources

So far as we are concerned in Canada, let us do a little bit of national stock-taking; let us look at the national show-windows of our nation. In Cape Breton you have coal and iron, those twin sources of industrial greatness, lying side by side; there is the greatest depth of coal in the world; seams 47 feet thick. Nova Scotia, important not only on account of the \$12,000,000 fisheries a year. She has the Annapolis Valley, famous not only because it is the home of Evangeline, but partly because the apples shipped from that valley have made for that province a reputation for excellence in the markets of the world. Passing through New Brunswick, with its agricultural and timber wealth, we come to the province of Quebec, whose history during the French regime is more romantic than fiction itself. A province divided in twain by the St. Lawrence River, unique among the rivers of the world in this very important respect, that its waters are not affected by drought or by freshets; it maintains a mean level almost throughout the year. And as its waters roll on towards the sea they bear upon their bosom the great leviathans of the deep, bringing the products from the ends of the world, a thousand miles inland from the ocean. The southern half of the province noted for its agriculture, the northern half for its enormous forests of pulpwood placed as if it had been designed by nature for the greatest reserve of waterpower of any province in Canada. Among the waterpowers of Canada we have about sixteen million horse-power; of that, they have seven million in the province of Quebec. One can imagine in these days of electricity what an enormous advantage this electrical power may be to us in converting the pulpwood and in manufacturing articles of all descriptions.

Next, the Ontario Province, hugging the shores of the inland seas. I won't say much about Ontario, but I know that you will feel that what I say is true, when I tell you that the province of Ontario, from the point of view of development of its electrical power, the variety and magnitude of its natural resources, has not its equal in any province in Canada or any state in the Union. Take in the north, the subterranean wealth of Ontario. There are the nickel mines at Sudbury, which control the nickel of the world. They supply 95 per cent. of the world's requirements. They fix the price of nickel. This is an article which is used in the manufacture of naval armaments, and if the British Government were to obtain control of these mines and use for their own purposes only the product of these mines, Russia, Germany, France, Japan, could not build a Dreadnaught each in ten years. Further on we have the Cobalt, which Professor Coleman informs me is only the beginning of a succession of Cobalts, extending all along the west coast of Hudson's Bay, there, too, are enormous deposits of iron, copper and coal. We come next to the prairie provinces, the home of millions yet to be. The largest untouched area of wheat-growing land on this continent.

Three-fourths of the wheat-growing area of America is situated north of the international boundary. To give you an idea of the great extent of the wheat-growing possibilities of the prairie provinces, away back in 1783, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company took some wheat from New York into the Peace River District. The product of that wheat, sown in successive years, took the first prize at the Centennial, nearly one hundred years later, as the best hard wheat grown in the world. This enormous wheat belt varies in width from three hundred to six hundred miles from north to south, extending nine hundred miles from east to west. In 1883 the total amount of wheat shipped out from the west was 3,600 bushels; now the output based on present acreage is some 200,000,000 bushels, and only ten per cent. under cultivation. Is it surprising that we say that the time is not far distant when the prairie provinces shall become the granary of the Empire. In British Columbia we have the mountains great with coal, iron and precious metals. The valleys produce fruits in almost extravagant abundance. The largest compact area of timber land in America is there—some 200,000,000 acres of timber land—and the best timber land in America.

Now, having taken a very rapid review of our resources, let us

come a little nearer home. The territory covered by your association, before many years, will be the paramount district in Canada, from point of wealth, population and political importance. The territory to the west of the Great Lakes will ere long control the destinies of this great country.

Next to agriculture, I think the lumber industry is the greatest in this country. You are bound to play a very important part. I think I may say without fear of contradiction that the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association is the most important trade association in Canada, I know of no other association that equals it in detail of application and breadth of territory. I am going to say this: The lumberman as a rule is a broad-minded man; he thinks on a larger scale than some other classes of men. The nature of his business is conducive to such habits of thought. You cannot expect men who spend their lives counting buttons and measuring tape to have as large a grasp of the things of the world, or as wide a vision of its conditions, as those accustomed to think in large dimensions. From the very nature of your business you deal in large figures. You are accustomed to taking a broad outlook generally. You contemplate things at hand and afar off. You consider freight rates; trends of trade; what the future has in store. Now the very exercise of your minds in dealing with these large questions, has a tendency to strengthen your intellect, to develop a broader mind; to take a wider outlook with a greater grasp.

These things being so, you will naturally become leading men in your own locality. This behooves you to remember that dis-

tingtion brings with it responsibility and consequent duty to perform in adding to the welfare of your own sphere. I have been speaking of you in your individual capacity. Collectively, your association should be characterized by the same distinctive traits as its individuals, and it, too, has a duty to perform in relation to this country. Individually and collectively it seems to me, it is due from you to set a high standard of business probity. The well-being of business interests are dependent upon the great principles of justice, involving upright dealing, not because it is the best policy, but because it is right. Show me a country whose business ethics are founded upon these principles, and you will see a country leaving its competitors behind. In an association covering such a large territory as this, where the interests are so many, so diversified and so antagonistic, it would be indeed strange if instances should not arise involving friction. I think it is the duty of each to take a fair and square look at all subjects as well in your private capacity as collectively. Apply the square of right to your own actions. Try how it fits to the view of the other party. Always be willing to see that the other party has rights and respect them by giving and receiving a fair deal. No individuals, no society of men, can make proper headway whose actions are not founded upon the principles of a fair deal all around. Gentlemen, by applying these principles, by upright conduct and square action, you will set a high standard of business probity to the credit of your association, and the well-being of this great country in guiding whose destinies you are bound to play an important part.

# Quebec's Forest Revenues Increasing

**Annual Report of Department Indicates Permanent Annual Receipts of Nearly \$1,500,000—Stumpage Dues Greater by \$85,000—The Paper Birch Industry**

The annual report of the Minister of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec, for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1911, which has recently been published, contains much that is of interest to lumbermen in that province. The Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Jules Allard, in his introduction to the report, states that the ground rents due on timber licenses brought in \$221,215.50; the dues on timber cut under such licenses, \$821,719.37; penalties for infringements \$44,730.03; accrued interest \$7,798.80, and bonuses on transfer \$31,444, making a total of \$1,126,907.70. The total revenue of lands and forests amounted to \$1,229,928.97. On account of greater production the stumpage dues brought in nearly \$85,000 more than in the previous year, although the new tariff was not yet applicable. Through the increase in stumpage dues and ground rents and also by reason of the rapid settlement of the public lands, the Minister of Lands and Forests reports that the department is sure of a yearly revenue of nearly \$1,500,000. The expenditure of the department includes \$85,000 for surveys, \$16,523 for protection against fire, and \$4,000 for the Forestry School. The salaries and disbursements of forest rangers amounted to \$23,546.33. Woods and forests general expenses amounted to \$36,199.94.

## Details of Timber Production

The report contains a tabular statement of the timber cut on Crown lands during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1911, and the amount collected for timber dues, etc. This statement shows that the area under license during the year amounted to 70,138 square miles. The amount of square timber cut was 109,406 cubic feet. The cut of spruce, hemlock, balsam, cypress, cedar, white birch and poplar, saw logs and boom timber totalled 498,624,002 feet b.m. The cut of white pine and other varieties of saw logs and boom timber amounted to 154,429,708 feet b.m. The cut of red pine, saw logs and boom timber, amounted to 21,623,970 feet b.m. The cut of white pine 11 inches and under for saw logs amounted to 62,112,914 feet b.m. The quantity of poles cut was 203,586 lineal feet. The cut of pulpwood amounted to 345,206 cords of 128 cubic feet. Of this quantity 180,803 cords were shipped out of Canada. The cut of firewood was 3,808 cords. Railway ties were manufactured to the number of 608,429 and pickets to the number of 109,734. The cut of shingles amounted to 8,373,000. Spool wood was cut to the extent of 8,981 cords. Of posts and rails, the output was 44,372 pieces and 755 cords of lathwood were manufactured.

The report contains a number of interesting appendices. Among them being a report on the Paper Birch, by G. C. Piche and A. Bedard. The limit holders in the county of Gaspé and Matane had presented a petition for a study of the paper birch and the report is the outcome of this petition. They asked that the stumpage on paper birch be reduced from the present rate of \$1.05 per thousand feet.

In their petition they stated that a cord of paper birch, although estimated at 600 feet b.m., really contained only 370 feet on an average. In the lumbering of paper birch, they also stated that they were under very unfavorable circumstances, the winters being long, the snowfall heavy and there being no railways by which to ship. Moreover, they have to compete with the industries in the United States and Maritime Provinces which can operate at a lower cost. The refuse from the manufacture of spool-wood could be used only as fuel and the market for this was very limited, so that the greater part of the refuse was lost.

## Reduced Stumpage Charge For Paper Birch

An inspection of the situation was made by Mr. Warren, inspector of agencies, and he reported favorably upon the lowering of the stumpage and suggested at the same time that the department should allow the trees to be cut at a diameter of 7 inches at the stump.

After a consideration of the various natural peculiarities of the paper birch, the report considers the uses to which it may be put. During the season of 1908-9, 8,358 cords of birch were cut on Crown lands. To this figure must be added, however, the quantity cut on private lands. In 1908—to cite one case only—the Messrs. Richardson shipped 10,650 cords of birch, which shows that the industry is carried on, on a large scale. Considering that this timber sawn into lengths of four feet, cut into bars, tied in bundles and loaded on sea-going vessels costs about \$27 per thousand feet, it is seen that at least \$100,000 a year is spent in that region. This is the only source of revenue for the settlers during the winter and it is important to preserve this industry and to improve it if possible. Referring to the loss of forty per cent. in the manufacturing, of the timber, the report ascribes it to the abundance of sawdust, owing to the number of saw-kerfs, and to the slabs, etc., being very thick. Frequently also the heart of the birch is red and then it cannot be used for turned wood. Red heart and knots alone are said to cause a loss of fifty feet b.m. per cord. According to a report by the Richardson Company, the average per cord in 1906 was 374 feet b.m.; in 1907, 358 feet b.m.; in 1908, 348 feet b.m.

The report also agrees with the petitioners in regard to the difficulty in shipping and marketing the product of the paper birch. This is caused by the lack of deep harbors in the district of production and the heavy freight cost of \$3 per thousand feet to take the product to Montreal, which is the nearest market.

Among the uses to which the paper birch may be put are the following: making spools for thread, wooden shoes, shoe-pegs, and shoe-last, toothpicks, clothespins, childrens' toys, chair rails, dowels, shuttles and other turned goods, also rules and squares. The young



twigs are used for making hoops and brooms. From the bark of the tree Indians make the celebrated birch bark canoes.

In conclusion the report says "we consequently believe that paper birch should be cut at a maximum diameter of 7 inches at the stump. That is the diameter fixed for the cutting of birch in Maine, where conditions are exactly similar to those existing in Gaspé and Rimouski. We might, therefore, allow such cutting, compelling the lumbermen to take the tops down to a diameter of four inches, to cut the stumps very low (this is necessary for obtaining good shoots), and to endeavor to make use of the bark and refuse in the manner indicated above.

To sum up, we consider that the requests of the limit-holders of Gaspesia and Rimouski are grounded and that, in the case of paper birch, it would be advisable to calculate the contents of an English cord at 400 feet b.m., and also to allow the cutting of that tree at a diameter of 7 inches at the stump.

#### Forest Protection Was Effective

The report of the forest protection branch shows that the province suffered very little from fire during 1910-11. The season was a very dry one, but the excellent organization of the service and the interest taken by the public resulted in all the fires being put out in the early stages. The report contains the following reference to the use of lookout stations and telephone lines.

"The River Ouelle Lumber Company report that they have had in constant use their telephone service and that it proved extremely useful. This company, probably owing to the comparatively flat area it has under license, finds the telephone service more practical and useful than the lookout system; at all events it gives them satisfaction.

"The John Fenderson Company, which last year erected a good lookout station, report very favorably on the results obtained from it this year.

"The Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Company erected a large and substantial lookout on Lac Ouareau mountain, and the report made by the company's chief fire-ranger is so clear that I deem it proper to submit a synopsis of same as follows:—

"Acting under orders received from A. MacLaurin, Esq., I constructed, during the summer just passed, a lookout station on the summit of Lac Ouareau Mountain.

"The lookout is situated on the west side of the bay at the south end of the lake and has an elevation above the lake, according to the estimate of Hon. Judge Fortin, of 800 feet. Looking eastward, one can see far into Berthier County; to the north, a long distance, not determined as yet; to the south and southeast, one can see across the St. Lawrence, and actually, on a clear day, discern Beloeil Mountain; to the west one can see across Terrebonne County in places; the view to the northwest is the least extensive.

#### Construction of the Lookout

"The lookout is divided into sections, the lower one being fitted up as a dwelling for the resident ranger, the two storeys above as apartments, and the top as an observation tower. Each storey is ten feet high; the total height of the lookout is 55 feet, and the superstructure is so arranged that a man can get right on the roof, if necessary. At the base, the dimensions are 24 feet square, narrowing to the top, which is 9 feet square. The whole structure is stiffened by steel guy ropes, extending from the corners of the top storey. Each storey is connected with the one above it, by a staircase.

"A gentleman from Wilmington, Del., U.S.A., who visited the lookout, stated that he had never seen such a view as is obtainable from the top of the structure, that it was admirably situated, and must prove of great use in protecting the forests.

"The lookout is about one and one-half miles from the main road and the telephone apparatus, to connect with centres, is all ready for installation; when in operation we will be able to communicate with many points, amongst others, with the head office of the company, in Montreal.

"I think I am conservative in stating that this lookout is worth forty men, stationed as our rangers have to be, and that no better way can be devised of affording protection to the forests than by constructing such stations of observation wherever practicable on timbered lands, as men can then be directed as to the shortest route to any fire which is observed from the lookout, by telephone messages.

"The lookout is equipped with table, compass, field glasses, etc., etc."

Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, has announced that the Territory of Ungava, 480,000 square miles, will be added to Quebec. Several Ottawa lumbermen own timber concessions in Ungava. The forests are confined to the river valleys and consist of spruce. The territory will now be administered by the Quebec Crown Lands department.

Ottawa civic authorities blame the city's annual visitation of smallpox on the lumber camps of the Ottawa valley and have asked the Provincial government to provide compulsory inspection. Senator Edwards has made a public statement that in 49 years' experience he has not known smallpox to originate in a lumber camp.

## Will Protect St. Maurice Valley

Timber Resources of Great Power and Pulp District to be Cared for by Newly formed Protective Association

Montreal, March 11.—At a meeting at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, on March 2nd, it was decided to form the St. Maurice Valley Forest Protective Association, with the object of protecting from fire the timber lands of the St. Maurice River Valley. This river supplies a large amount of power for Montreal and Three Rivers by means of the Shawinigan Falls, and also for the largest pulp and paper companies in the province. The association will, through its manager, patrol the whole section, placing men in all the larger streams to follow the river drivers, hunters, fishermen and prospectors to see that they put out their camp fires and smudges and observe the government regulations. These rangers will also see that the settlers burn their clearings only when it is safe, and will compel them to take proper precautions to prevent fires spreading. On the railroads, men on gasoline "speeders" will follow the trains and put out fires started by sparks or hot coals.

Lookout stations will be established on high hills from which fires can be detected, and these will be connected by telephone with the nearest settlements, so that help can be obtained. Telephone lines and trails will be built and fire fighting tools placed in convenient locations. Educational work will be undertaken to teach the settlers and farmers the value of the forests and the necessity of protecting them.

The association is composed of the following members: The Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Co., of La Tuque; the St. Maurice Lumber Co., of Three Rivers; the Laurentide Co., of Grand Mere; The Union Bay & Paper Co., and the Gres Falls Co., of Three Rivers; the Wayagamac Paper Co., of Three Rivers; the Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co., of Shawinigan Falls; Mr. J. H. Dansereau of Montreal; Mr. Wm. Power, of Quebec, and Mr. J. H. Rousseau.

The Department of Crown Lands, through the Hon. Jules Allard, its minister, has given its sanction and promised its aid in this important cause. Those present at the meeting were: Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests, and Messrs. W. R. Brown, R. F. Grant, Ellwood Wilson, Alexander MacLaurin, H. Biermans, L. Devenyus, J. H. Dansereau and S. L. de Carterel.

The Association has adopted a set of by-laws, and at another meeting, to be held at Three Rivers on March 23rd, will fix the assessment per acre in order to meet the necessary expenditure. At the same time a manager will be appointed. The head office will be in Three Rivers.

This is the first time that an association, at least in the province of Quebec, has sought to put fire protection on a systematic basis. At present rangers are appointed by various companies, and are given authority by the provincial government, but owing to the unsatisfactory working of the arrangement, the owners in the St. Maurice River Valley have decided to put matters on a thoroughly businesslike basis.

#### Steamship Supply Lumber Company

The business of the late Mr. Martin Power, under the name of the Steamship Supply Lumber Company, is now being carried on under the same name and at the same place, 213 Commissioners Street, Montreal, by Mr. W. K. Grafftev, managing director of the Montreal Lumber Company, Limited. The business uses annually about three million feet of spruce for ship fittings, especially for the cattle trade. The late Mr. Power had built up a most successful business which as a going concern, passes into the hands of Mr. W. K. Grafftev as manager. The valuable relationship with the trade will thus be preserved and developed.

Imports of planks, boards and other lumber dressed on one side only, into Canada during the month of December, 1911, were valued at \$363,614. For the nine months ending with December the value of these imports was \$4,074,466. Practically all of these imports were from the United States.

The Ontario Government has decided to spend \$500,000 in developing New Ontario, building roads and encouraging settlement. This will mean much to the lumber trade, as there are large areas of timber which are now inaccessible but which will be manufactured when transportation is furnished and a market created by settlers.



## Personal News of Lumber Trade

Mr. H. G. Goodday, of H. R. Goodday & Company, pine and spruce shippers, Quebec, is paying his annual visit to the old country.

Mr. Mead, of the Lake Superior Paper Company, has been on a visit to Montreal. It is proposed to start the company's mill in July.

Ralph Loveland, of Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont., was in Toronto for a few days this month in connection with the disposal of the cut of the Cutler Bay Lumber Company for the present year.

Mr. J. S. Bock has been appointed Manager of the Eagle Lumber Company, Ltd., Montreal, in succession to Mr. A. P. Beaupre. Mr. Bock is the late manager of the Papineau Lumber Company, Papineauville, P.Q.

Mr. John Crichton, Ontario representative of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio, has gone into the contracting business on his own account at Calgary, Alta. He has been succeeded in Ontario by Mr. Arthur C. Godson, whose present address is the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

Mr. Gordon Edwards, of the Edwards Lumber Company, left Ottawa recently to attend the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, whose convention was held last week in Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Edwards is on the executive committee of the Association, and will be one of the few Canadian lumbermen in attendance.

Mr. Dwight J. Turner, of the Turner Lumber Co., Toronto, met with a painful accident recently while on a visit to Detroit, where he slipped upon an icy sidewalk and broke one of his ankles. This is the second time that Mr. Turner has suffered injury in this manner. The accident occurred on Wednesday, March 6th, and after a rest in Detroit, Mr. Turner was brought to Toronto at the end of the week. He is progressing favorably but will necessarily be laid up for several weeks.

M. T. Bailey of Conely & Bailey, wholesale lumber dealers, Detroit, Mich., visited Toronto this month as the guest of Ralph Loveland, Cutler, Ont. Mr. Bailey reports that the lumber business at Detroit is improving and the outlook is for a good spring business. Business of all kinds at Detroit, however, is seriously handicapped by the great shortage of coal. The railroads have been unable to deliver coal in anything like sufficient quantities of late and there is at present a serious famine.

W. E. Kirsch, superintendent of the Security Lumber Company, Saskatoon, Sask., sustained serious injuries in a railroad wreck recently. His right leg was badly broken and his face severely cut. In the same accident, Bruce Harris, sales manager for the Prince Albert Lumber Company, sustained a slight sprain of the right leg. The accident was the result of a Pullman car attached to a Canadian Northern train breaking through a bridge over the river between Saskatoon and Nutana. The car fell fifty feet.

Mr. A. P. Beaupre has severed his connection with the Eagle Lumber Company, Montreal (which he formed four years ago), and has started business on his own account, as the Canada Lumber Sales Co., 97 St. James street, Montreal. Besides being managing director of the Eagle Lumber Company, Mr. Beaupre acted some years ago as salesman for the Montreal Lumber Company and J. H. Redfern. He has had practical sawmill experience, and is now devoting his attention to the wholesale softwoods trade.

A new firm of forest engineers has recently opened offices in Philadelphia under the name of Clark, Lyford & Sterling. The members are Judson F. Clark, of Vancouver, B.C.; C. A. Lyford, of Montreal, Que.; and E. A. Sterling, of Philadelphia. Mr. Clark and Mr. Lyford are also identified with the well-known firms of Clark & Lyford, Vancouver, B.C., and Lyford, Clark & Lyford, Montreal, Que. Mr. Sterling has resigned his position as Forester of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he has held for the past five years. This organization is making a specialty of timber estimates and forest maps, and is prepared to examine and report on timber properties anywhere.

### English Trade in Cautious Mood

The timber trade situation in the Maritime Provinces is rather dull at the present time on account of the troubles that loom up in the labor situation in England. It is well understood that if the coal miners go on strike it will paralyze industry; hence buyers in all lines over there are cautious about their transactions. The action of the British Admiralty in chartering American freights to carry coal to Gibraltar at the high price of 20 shillings, shows that, in spite of

the friendly interest of the British government in the matter, a strike is fully anticipated. Evidently the conviction prevails everywhere in the old country that there will be trouble. With the lack of interest in large buying that prevails as a consequence, it is difficult for shippers on this side to do a thoroughly satisfactory amount of business. No one is buying large stocks ahead as they were last year. The markets in the United States are fair. Considerable business is being done for forward shipment with the United States at fairly satisfactory prices. The trade do not know, however, how the oncoming presidential elections will affect the situation later.—The Maritime Merchant.

### Radical Insurance Changes Proposed

A new insurance bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature, by the Attorney General, Hon. J. J. Foy, which is to take the place of the present Ontario Insurance Act. The new act is exhaustive and in some respects contains extremely radical changes. A number of these changes are worthy of the serious attention of lumbermen. If the bill is made law certain classes of lumbermen seeking insurance will find themselves seriously handicapped. One of the changes proposed is the elimination of the former provisions under which a Mutual Insurance Company (other than for the insurance of farm and non-hazardous property) could be formed. If the proposed bill passes in its present form it will be impossible for lumber interests to form a mutual company under the Ontario Act, and if they feel it necessary to form a company of some kind they will either have to form a joint-stock company, which could have no mutual features, or form a mutual company under the Dominion Act, to which the Province of Ontario might then decline to grant a license for the transaction of business in Ontario.

The second important change proposed is, the granting of licenses for placing insurance in unregistered corporations only to brokers who have given a guarantee of \$5,000, covering their compliance with the provisions of the act, and any loss sustained by their insurers which the unlicensed companies fail to pay. The broker is also held liable for such unpaid losses outside of the guarantee which he gives.

Clause 24 of the new bill is as follows: "No Cash-Mutual Insurance Company shall hereafter be incorporated." The only provision for the formation of a Mutual Company is contained in clause 14. This clause provides only for the formation of Mutual Companies for insurance of farm and non-hazardous property against fire.

It would appear therefore, that persons desiring insurance upon saw-milling property, if they wish to make use of attractive policies in foreign Mutual Companies must deal through a broker and that the broker must put up a \$5,000 guarantee with the government. Having put up such a guarantee, the broker would necessarily procure the insurance in such strong companies that he himself felt perfectly secured. One of the objects of seeking such foreign insurance is to escape the high rates or stringent conditions imposed by stronger companies. A broker with \$5,000 deposit at risk would not be inclined to place policies with these foreign companies, many of which, however, under the former conditions have furnished excellent and satisfactory insurance for lumber manufacturers. Lumbering concerns which are in the habit of placing their own insurance will not be seriously affected, but smaller ones will either have to deal through a broker in the manner above described or will have to go into the market themselves and run many risks of obtaining insurance which is not of value. It seems as though the proposed bill were one which lumbermen should study very carefully and regarding which they should make representations to the government at once.

### Good Prices for Pulp Wood in New Brunswick

The farmers along the St. John River are reaping a rich harvest this winter. Logs piled on the banks of the river are selling for from \$6.50 to \$7 per cord, which is \$1 to \$1.50 higher than last year. The cause of the high price is that pulp wood cut from privately owned lands is the only wood that can be exported from the province. The opposition to the law prohibiting the export of wood from Crown lands stated it would decrease the price of wood in the province and injure the farmers. The law has only been in effect four months and pulp wood for export has increased 30 per cent in price.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has been required by the United States District Court to pay damages amounting to \$138,400 for timber destroyed by fires set from the railroad in Franklin and Somerset Counties, Maine, in 1908. The largest claimants were the Great Northern Paper Co. and the Bradstreet Lumber Co.

## Market Correspondence

### Favorable Logging Conditions on St. John River

Fredericton, March 9th:—(Special correspondence of The Canada Lumberman):—Logging operations are now practically over for the season, although a few operators still have some logs to move, the middle of March will see very few, if any, logs on the yards.

The season has been a very favorable one for the lumbermen, and prospects are at present considered very favorable for stream driving. With rather more than the average quantity of snow in the woods, and winter weather continuing well on in the season, there is good reason to believe that suitable weather conditions will prevail later on, and that a good spring freshet may be expected.

It is estimated that there is only between eighty and ninety million feet (B.M.) of lumber, including that which was hung up last spring, to be rafted at the Fredericton booms this season, which, with a possible ten million of bank logs, will make up the total quantity of logs cut on the St. John River waters above Fredericton, for Fredericton and St. John mills.

There has been little change in market conditions during the past month. Several mills have commenced sawing and find a fair demand for spruce scantling, boards and lath.

There seems to be a growing demand for hardwood products, and several small mills in Carleton County are now engaged in their manufacture. With the opening up of new railways in the province this should become a valuable industry, especially in the counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, where there is an almost unlimited supply of good hardwood.

### Ottawa Trade Active—Cars Very Scarce

Ottawa, Canada, March 11.—There is at present a car shortage in effect around Ottawa and surrounding district which is causing the liveliest concern among the lumber dealers, as well as the business men generally of this part of eastern Ontario.

"We are getting a fine lot of orders," is the way the Booth firm put the case in a nut-shell, "but we are being tied up by the impossibility of getting nearly as many cars as the trade demands. The orders are coming in three times as rapidly as the cars we can secure. These orders are from the west, and other parts of Canada, as well as a good demand from the United States."

Moved by the loud complaints of the lumbermen and other merchants affected, the Ottawa Board of Trade called emergency meetings to consider whether some remedy for the tie-up could not be devised by the railways with the aid of the city and the business community. The transportation people did not dispute the gravity of the blockade and the enormous loss to the dealers which would accrue from a continuance of such conditions. They contended, however, that they were doing their best. The cry of the millions of bushels of grain said to be rotting on the western prairies was advanced as a still more urgent evil than any which the local lumbermen could complain of. Meanwhile, the trade is being sadly crippled and apparently the only possible remedy is to await the day when the cars of the different companies will be freed from the more pressing demands of the west and able to handle the trade eagerly seeking an outlet from Ottawa.

The weather is again favorable for logging operations, which have been impeded frequently by adverse conditions. The last big blizzard brought with it an immense quantity of snow and the drifts in many parts of the bush districts completely obliterated the roads which had just reached prime condition for hauling. The destroyed roads have now been restored and the work of getting the season's cut out of the bush proceeds apace. Practically all the cutting is over and the teams and gangs are trying to make up for lost time. The general expectation of the larger firms is, that despite the many serious setbacks received by the lateness of the winter in opening, the phenomenal cold spell lasting through the first six weeks of the new year, the later snow storms of exceptional depth and fury—despite all these obstacles, hard work and favorable interludes will suffice to make the winter's cut quite up to the normal.

The Booth and Edwards companies of this city, the McLachlin Company of Arnprior, and the Hawkesbury Lumber Company—the largest firms of the Ottawa Valley—will not be through their bush operations for some weeks yet. While a number of the smaller companies have finished their winter's work and the shantymen have passed through Ottawa on their way home, the larger firms are not through the hauling at present. A full month will still be required by such concerns as the Booth and Edwards companies.

The better demand for the lower and medium grades of lumber continues. The trade condition is described as rather firmer and

stronger than heretofore. Certainly there is a big improvement over a year ago, according to the opinion of almost every considerable dealer. A few can see no appreciable improvement, and are rather pessimistic as to the outlook. Stocks are well cleared, and with the beginning of the spring building activity a good season is looked for both locally and in general Canadian and export trade.

### Car Shortage at Montreal Increasing

Montreal, March 11.—The shortage of cars, referred to in our previous issue, is now more accentuated, and there is wide-spread dissatisfaction with the interruption to business which has necessarily followed. Practically every manufacturer and wholesaler is affected by this holding up of transportation facilities, and unless there is speedy relief some factories identified with the lumber business will have to shut down. The scarcity of cars is stated to be due principally to heavy snow-storms, which prevented cars being promptly shifted. This, being coincident with a rush of business, disorganized the service. The sidings of the Grand Trunk are full of cars waiting to be moved. A certain amount of local timber is being shipped, but cars to and from United States points are not available. There is said to be a shortage of 4000 cars on one important trunk line, and during a week the available supply dropped by 400.

The consequence of this trade dislocation is that, although there are plenty of orders, they can be, in some cases, only partially filled, and in others they cannot be filled at all. Many firms are three weeks behind their orders, and "rush" business cannot be entertained. Wholesalers carrying on trade with the United States have been particularly affected, there being an embargo on cars at two American points.

On every hand there is a feeling of optimism as to the immediate future. The dislocation referred to will be only temporary, and when this is righted there is promise of satisfactory business. Inquiries and orders to date indicate that there will be a large demand, with a tendency to higher prices. The head of one company states that he is now buying freely, and that an all-round advance of ten per cent. has been asked at the mills. There is a great scarcity of dry stock, and quotations are very firm. The shortage of cars, and the consequent lack of supplies, has affected some of the yards with a resulting deficiency in several lines.

Lath is in good demand, shingles are strongly held, and it is almost impossible to get spruce boards. Hardwoods generally are firm. Reports from the province show that logging operations are satisfactory.

In pulp and paper, news is in excellent request, with fair prices. Ground wood is somewhat slow, and Canadian mills have stocks on hand, but it is expected that United States requirements will absorb anything that may have accumulated during the winter. Canadian mills have turned out less than usual during the last two months owing to ice trouble and very severe weather, so that there is expected to be a shortage next summer, particularly as some unexpected requirements for large quantities have occurred. There has also been a curtailment at Ontario mills through the manufacture of paper in the place of ground wood, and this, it is predicted, will have a marked effect upon the quantity of ground wood for sale. The price is \$18 to \$19 per ton f.o.b. cars at the Canadian mills. The scarcity of cars will interfere with the shipment of pulp wood, and it looks as if some American mills will be very short of ground wood during the next month. Reports from Europe indicate that ground wood is still very hard to obtain there.

The chemical pulp market is advancing and prices for 1913, 1914 and 1915 sulphite pulp will probably be higher than for the present year. The Canadian and United States quotations have hardened since our last report.

A flag pole 230 feet long, said to be the longest in the world, has been presented to the Panama Pacific Exposition Company by Oregon parties. A fair-sized stick, there's no denying, but British Columbia timber limits contain many as large, and some that are larger.

### How to Reduce Selling Cost

"There is no question but that this cost (of selling lumber) is reduced by judicious advertising in lumber trade journals; results may not be had to-day, but the effect is far-reaching, and without this aid special efforts must be made by personal solicitation and through the mails to offset this advantage."

(Paragraph from paper on "Cost of Selling Lumber from the Manufacturers' Viewpoint," read by Mr. Earl Bartholomew, Sales Manager for Jno. B. Ransom & Company, Nashville, Tenn., before weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club).

# The Timber Trade of Great Britain

Wagon Building by the Railroads Causes a Strong Demand for Oak—Manchester's New Timber Exchange—

Liverpool, March 2.—At London, the export branch of the trade in sawn wood has shown much animation for some days past. A very fair movement of timber on export account has gone on. Shipments would have been on a larger scale but for the burden of freights. This has increased so much of late and is now felt to be so onerous by exporters, that they are not at all eager to ship goods at the present rates, so that goods are being kept back for the time. Apart from the high rates of freight, the export market is now open to take fairly large quantities of lumber. As it is, shipments are on a very fair scale. The local demand has been moderate, the building trade still being quiet. The packing-case branch of the trade has made one of the best contributions to the demand, for  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. and  $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. spruce of any useful sizes. Oak of first class quality is taken up quickly for wagon building purposes, but lots are closely inspected before being purchased, and anything which is considered as at all inferior, is passed by. Dry wainscot oak of good quality has been more inquired for, and is now being taken up readily. Prices are higher and tend upwards.

At Liverpool business in lumber has been quieter. There, as at London, the trade is suffering through the heavy freights, and also through a shortage of freight-room. Contracts for next season have been made at 7s. 6d. to 10s. per standard above the rates of last year. All of this is tending to restrict business. Pine deals have sold moderately and stocks are very small. Pitch pine, sawn, has been in good demand, and is strongly held. Stocks are further reduced, the later importations having passed at once into consumption.

Birch in logs and planks is very firm. Planks are well inquired for but stocks are small and holders are not pushing their goods. Satin walnut is being taken up more freely, and wood of medium to prime quality is taken on arrival. Medium boards, especially, have found ready buyers, though at easy prices.

At Manchester, also, business has been quieter. Spruce deals are very scarce and holders are asking more money for their stocks. Pitch pine is in limited supply and higher prices are being asked for wood in hand. Buyers are accordingly holding off, as far as possible, in the hope of the tension relaxing.

At Glasgow, ship-builders and railway wagon builders are at present the best customers of timber merchants. Sales of yellow and redwood lumber for joiners' uses have fallen off, but the demand from the ship-yards and from the railway wagon builders has kept up well. Cabinet makers' woods have been in more demand. Pine deals of the best quality have sold rather freely and stocks are now within a small compass.

## Hold-back of Timber for Cotton

A good deal of irritation has been caused among timber importers and merchants, through the non-arrival of timber, well overdue; from different American ports, owing to the keeping back of the timber at the ports to accommodate cotton. Freight space which it is claimed, was meant for the accommodation of timber, has been given up to cotton. The timber has been left, crowding quays, while the cotton has been shipped and conveyed overseas. Meanwhile at the English ports, the timber has been eagerly awaited and in some cases non-fulfilment of contracts to deliver has been caused by the non-arrival of stocks with which to meet contract requirements. It can be well understood that importers and merchants feel that they have a genuine grievance and that they do not feel too kindly towards those "in cotton" who are obstructing them in carrying on their own business.

## The Boom in Wagon Building

It is truly an ill wind that blows no one any good. The dock and railway workers' strikes of July and August last, which, for a time, disorganized the heavy goods' transport work of Great Britain, left some very unfavorable results, chiefly in the form of losses of revenue on trade. But they produced one result which has proved a distinct advantage to many parties concerned. This has been a boom in railway-wagon building. When the strikes came to an end, in August, the railway companies found themselves faced by accumulations of hundreds of thousands of tons of heavy goods of all kinds: metals, minerals, textiles and foodstuffs; and by the full volume of their ordinary tonnage which was coming steadily along. It was a case of moving "mountains," while moving the vast masses of ordinary tonnage as well. The companies had not the wagons for the work. Even by using all their available rolling stock night and day, the accumulations of tonnage could only be worked off very slowly. Lines were congested to an extent which at times caused a complete stoppage of operations. Manufacturers, importers, exporters and forwarding agents were in despair. Goods which were

occupying quays and depots, on rent, and which were waiting to be shipped or to be sent by rail, inland, had to wait their turn to be moved inwards or outwards. It meant costly chaos. Things are not quite smoothened out yet. The managers for the different railway companies did the best they could, but they were able to do very little. The directors of the companies promptly determined that nothing of the kind should occur again if they could prevent it. As a first precaution against such a general hold-up, they decided to increase their stocks of railway wagons. Orders for large numbers of new railway wagons were issued. Wagon makers became very busy and the demand for prime oak suitable for wagon-underframes and upper frames became such that most of the available wood of the kind was taken up readily. Order after order has been given for wagons until at present the wagon-building trade is in a state of high boom. And the boom will continue for a time. At the annual meeting of the Great Western Railway Company in the third week of February, it was decided to spend a sum of £130,000 on the building of new wagons. The London and North Western Railway Company placed orders for 2,000 wagons a few weeks ago. It is evident the English railway companies do not mean to be held-up again through a shortage of wagons, whatever else they may be through future strikes or labor disturbances.

The consumption of railway sleepers continues active and on a large scale, but from the conditions of use, orders for fresh supplies of sleepers are issued somewhat irregularly. Stocks are replenished as they become small. The re-laying of a length of line will clear out a company's stock and make a good demand for more sleepers at any time. The Great Western Railway Company are about to replenish their stocks of sleepers. They have just received tenders for supplies of 50,000 creosoted sleepers of Baltic pine; 50,000 of clean wood, and 1,000 loads of creosoted crossing sleepers of Baltic pine. This may be taken as a fair indication of the scale on which the larger railway companies issue orders when replenishing their stocks of sleepers.

## Manchester's Timber Exchange

The new quarters which have been placed at the disposal of members of the timber trade at Manchester, were entered upon quietly and without formality, on February 20th. The principal room which the members will use as their "exchange," is a large, well-lighted, well-furnished and cheerful room on the first floor of the Grosvenor Hotel. The response by the trade to the new exchange movement, has been very gratifying and assuring. Upwards of 100 members of the trade have already enrolled themselves as members of the new exchange. Mr. J. C. Fea is president; Mr. F. W. Boodie, hon. treasurer and Mr. A. Winearls hon. secretary of the institution. The committee formed in the first instance to consider the desirability of the present accommodation at the Grosvenor Hotel being utilized, have been invited to act for the first twelve months, and have consented to do so.

Mr. H. G. Goodday, of the firm of H. R. Goodday & Co., pine and spruce exporters, of Quebec, is in England on a business visit, at the time of writing. At London, Messrs. Foy, Morgan & Co. are agents for Mr. Goodday's firm but there are many firms from whom he will receive a hearty welcome, as coming direct from the "other side." It means something to merchants and brokers to have an opportunity of a quiet talk with someone who is "fresh over," and who knows all about the trade of the Canadian ports, and of what shippers can do, and are willing to do.

## National Wholesalers' Annual Meeting

The twentieth Annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was held at Louisville, Ky., on March 6th and 7th. The reports presented by the officers of the association showed that all the departments had carried on their work efficiently and successfully. A large increase in membership was reported, showing that the influence of the association is continually widening.

One of the pleasantest features of the meeting was the compliment offered to the Canadian members when Mr. Gordon C. Edwards of Ottawa, Ont., was called upon to reply to the addresses of welcome which had been delivered by representatives of the city and of the Louisville Hardwood Club who were the special hosts of the association. Mr. Edwards' reply was brief and interesting. His remarks were in part as follows:

"I deem it a very great honor, coming from Canada, to have been selected by you to respond to these addresses of welcome of our Louisville friends to-day. I am sure that on behalf of this association, an association of which we are all proud to be members, I can extend to Mr. Clemons, representing the mayor of this city, and to Mr. Kline, of the Hardwood Club, our hearty thanks for their very cordial welcome.

"Our president has referred to the association to which we belong as being really international, especially in its scope. We cover 28 States of the Union and at least five Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Our members did once extend from the Atlantic to the



Pacific coast in Canada, but I am informed that our most western member has resigned. But we shall soon have more. I look forward to the day when I hope we shall have as many members on the other side of the boundary as we have, shall I say, in this section, and if the association think it in the interest of the whole organization to make it international I am sure the Canadians will not object to that.

"It may be of interest to you to know that altogether a considerable quantity of lumber goes from Canada to the United States, and Mr. Clemons has referred to the matter of conservation, in which Canada and the United States are together interested, and he has referred to the matter of "sparing the tree," and when I tell you that 476,000,000 feet of your lumber came into Canada last year I can assure you that you are assisting us greatly in the matter of conservation. (Applause and laughter.) If the increase keeps up at that

rate I think we shall have to curtail our outputs and let you keep pouring it in, and I understand that in a few years the lumber supply will be taken away and then we will get back a little on the price on which your lumber is coming into Canada to-day."

On the evening of March 6th, a banquet was held at the Seelbach Hotel at which a large attendance was registered. The banquet was most enjoyable and successful and was attended not only by the members but by many of their lady friends.

The election of officers resulted in Mr. F. E. Parker, Saginaw, Mich., being chosen as president for the ensuing year and the following as trustees to serve for the ensuing three years: F. E. Parker, Saginaw; F. W. Cole, New York City; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.; T. M. Brown, Louisville, Ky.; M. M. Wall, Buffalo, N.Y.; C. I. Millard, Norfolk, Va.; C. A. Goodman, Marinette, Wis.

# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Proposed Change in Western Shingles—Credit Problems.

## Two Grades and Thicknesses of Shingles

By Col. H. S. Stine

In presenting to you the proposition of one thickness and two grades for Washington red cedar shingles I am not representing the shingle manufacturer nor any lumber organization; the question has not been considered by the shingle manufacturers of Washington as a body, but a large number of individual manufacturers are deeply interested in the subject, and heartily endorse the same.

I have for several years been working to create a sufficient sentiment in favor of the innovation, as far as Washington shingles are concerned, to justify our shingle manufacturers considering the change. I have suggested the change to our manufacturers when meeting them personally and generally brought it to their attention through the medium of the different lumber journals and by circular letters. I have followed the same course in my endeavor to secure an expression from the retail lumber dealers of the country as to the advisability of the change and the desirability from their standpoint as distributors to the consumer.

In my work I have been assisted by the Wholesalers' Club of Seattle, the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association and a number of retail association secretaries, resulting in a sufficiently general endorsement both by individual manufacturers and retail dealers from every territory we distribute our shingle in to satisfy me that the proposition would meet with little or no protest on the part of the interested parties if adopted; that the change would prove generally satisfactory in all territories.

I endeavored to have this question brought up and discussed at the annual meetings of the associations this year, and secure if possible a general endorsement of my plan, in order that I might be able to present the question to the shingle manufacturers regularly and with sufficient backing from the retailers of the country to convince them that the change was desirable, and to prevail on them generally and as a body to discontinue manufacturing two thicknesses of 16-inch shingles.

This feature of my work I felt was necessary since our shingle manufacturer is desirous of serving the trade with the kind of shingles most acceptable and useful, and would not seriously consider a change so radical without first having the general endorsement of the retail dealers from every section of the country, whom they feel are in the best position to determine the attitude of the consumer with relation to any change from the long-established customs we have followed.

As manufacturers and distributors of Washington red cedar shingles we wish to encourage, not coerce, the consumer to use our shingles; we wish to furnish him with the most serviceable roof covering possible; give him what he wants within reason, and let him to a conservative extent indicate how, in his judgment, we should manufacture and grade our shingles in order that he may secure the most desirable and serviceable roof covering of red cedar.

We have always manufactured two thicknesses of 16-inch shingles, a thick shingle and a thin one. The thick shingle is generally distributed in that portion of the country thickly populated and permanently settled; the thin shingle in the comparatively new territory, thinly and newly settled.

The reason for the use of the thin shingle in the new territory being settled is due to the cheaper price and the fact that the original buildings usually are of a temporary nature only. In the distribution of our two thicknesses of shingles to-day, the thick shingle generally

goes into the territory east of the Missouri River and the thin shingle in the territory west of the river. As a rule our shingle mills cut either the thick shingle or the thin shingle at all times; it is the exceptional mill which will cut the two thicknesses at the same time. This resolves itself into certain mills cutting shingles for one territory while other certain mills are cutting shingles for another distinct territory. In the event that the territory consuming the thin shingles is not consuming the total output of thin shingles, the market price on that thickness becomes weak. In that event, a certain per cent. of these mills will change to the thick shingle, which supply, added to the output of the mills previously cutting, and who always cut the thick shingle, will produce an overproduction temporarily of the thick shingle, while the market using the thin shingle, due to the reduced supply brought about by the mills changing to the thick shingle, will be stimulated. Then the mills will again change to the thickness in most active demand, all of which results in the breaking of first one market and then the other in regular succession. It is much like the swinging of a pendulum; the markets responding to the short supply or the long supply according to the number of mills cutting on the different thicknesses of shingles.

It has been contended, in fact always contended by a large majority of those interested directly or indirectly in the shingle business, that the frequent and radical change of prices, which no doubt operates against the industry, was due to an excessive supply, that supply exceeded the demand, that we manufacture more shingles than the consuming demand can absorb. Personally I cannot bring myself to believe this, for in my ten years' experience on the coast there has never been a time when shingles could not be sold at a price; that whether our manufacturers shipped forty thousand or thirty thousand cars a year they were disposed of to the retail dealers and distributors.

In my opinion the trouble is chargeable to irregular demand in the face of a regular supply. As long as you can sell shingles there is some one wanting them; as long as some one is willing to buy, it is reasonable to suppose that there is a consuming demand for them prospective or otherwise.

If the supply in truth exceeded the demand we would not be able to sell at any price, at least no considerable volume of shingles. I have taken the position that the condition which is accountable primarily for wide fluctuations in shingle prices is irregular buying in the face of regular shipments. The irregular buying can be traced to a slack demand for one thickness, or in one section of the country, with another thickness moving normally, generally in another section, which, however, will finally affect both thicknesses, due to the fact that the mills will turn to the manufacture of the thickness in most active demand, and temporarily overproduce it.

In order to prevent the temporary breaking of the market in the territory using either the thin or the thick shingle, due to the changing of the mills from one thickness to the other, my proposition is that we serve all territories with the same thickness of shingle; that we manufacture our 16-inch shingles of one thickness and grade them for two or three qualities enabling us to still serve the market with a cheap shingle for temporary construction and a high-grade shingle for the territory calling for a better grade.

In the event of one thickness being adopted and in case one section of the country was taking a less than normal amount of shingles, the general demand would possibly be sufficient to prevent any material effect on the market price. Under our present system of manufacture and grading we have four standard grades of 16-inch shingles,

\* Address delivered before Western Retail Lumbermen's Association at Seattle.



and as many unofficial grades with little or no uniformity of branding. In some localities dealers are obliged to carry at least four grades of 16-inch shingles, and it is not an easy matter to buy a car containing more than two grades of the same thickness and a harder matter to buy a car with two grades of different thicknesses.

Under my proposed plan a mixed car of two or three grades could be bought as easily as a straight car, as all mills would cut the same thickness and grades of shingles and could load any desired mixture. The retail dealer would not be required to carry so large a stock of shingles as at present; he would buy oftener and in mixed cars, which would help to maintain the stability of the market price, a condition much to be desired both by the dealer and the manufacturer.

#### **An Advantage to Shingle Manufacturers**

The change to one thickness would be of much advantage to the manufacturer, as it would enable him to use his stumpage more conservatively, eliminate much friction and trouble with his labor, and place him in a position where he could better furnish guaranteed grades. Under the present system a mill is cutting either clears or stars and grading under official rules which allow some discretion being used by the packer, as certain minor defects of stated location are allowed in each grade. In the case of a defect of a questionable nature it is a matter of putting the shingle in a grade which will bring the highest price or in the grade which will not net the cost of manufacture without any account of the timber cost.

Under my proposition the grades would be so classified that there would not be the same opportunity for degradations being improperly packed, as I contemplate a grade of strictly clear shingles, a grade of 10-inch clear butts and better all clears out, and a grade of culls to be at least 6-inch clear butts, the two principal grades to be well manufactured and four square corners, and in the case of the second grades aside from being 10-inch clear butts the extent and character of defects above the 10-inch limit would be defined and prescribed.

It may occur to some dealers that the proposed change would really amount to a lower grade of shingles except in the case of clears. These dealers possibly have in mind the present grading rules of our extra \*A\*, which provide that 80 per cent. of the shingles shall be clear and the remaining 20 per cent. have defects within 10 inches of the butts. To those who take this position I desire to say that in my opinion no roof is stronger than its weakest part; that a roof laid with 80 per cent. clear shingles and 20 per cent. with defects within 10 inches of the butts is no stronger or more serviceable than if the full 100 per cent. were of the 10-inch clear butt variety. Now when we give you a thicker shingle 10-inch clear butts we would be giving you a roof covering that would outlast the present extra \*A\* shingle, due to the increased thickness, and a shingle that we can deliver to you at practically the same price as the present stars, possibly at a slightly less price. The grade of clears will be better than our present grade, since it is proposed to make them strictly clear.

Originally it was thought that if the one thickness and two standard grades were adopted, to make the thickness a compromise between the present thickness of clears and stars, but I find an almost unanimous demand that the thickness be not less than our present clears, which, I am sure, would be entirely satisfactory to Coast manufacturers. The life of a red cedar shingle depends on its thickness, for experience has practically proven that our shingles do not rot out but wear out. For this reason the new grades should appeal to the consumer or home builder in the territory now using the thin shingles. It is the experience of those engaged in the distribution of shingles that the territory using the thick shingle is becoming larger each year and the demand for the thin shingle proportionately decreasing. This of itself argues in favor of the change I propose.

#### **Reason for Abandoning Extra 'A' Shingle**

Another reason for abandoning our present grade of extra \*A\* shingles is due to the fact that it is the thinnest wooden shingle on the market; cypress, white cedar, redwood and New Brunswick shingles are all manufactured of one thickness and approximately of the thickness of our extra clear. We have to sell our shingles in some territories in competition with these shingles from other woods, and are at a disadvantage by not being able to furnish a good grade of low-priced shingles of the thickness desired by the consumer who cannot afford to buy our extra clears.

We of the Coast feel that there are certain practices in connection with the applying of our shingles which operate against a larger consumption. One, that the proper nails are not always used to apply the shingles, and that not enough nails are used even if of the right kind. We do not like the demand for unusually wide shingles or the complaint that shingles do not run sufficiently wide. We know that shingles running from three inches to eight inches will make a better roof than shingles running much wider. The narrower shingle will not only make a better roof under like conditions, but, due to the fact that they are narrow, will be better nailed to the roof. Then wide shingles are more likely to split after they

are on the roof, and the split may come at a point where it will cause a leak, causing our shingles to be condemned; a wide shingle will not be so thoroughly nailed as a narrow shingle and is more likely to blow off and again reflect against red cedar shingles. If the proper nail is not used it may after a time be eaten off, letting the shingle slip out of place and cause a leak, and again the head of the nail may be so small as to pull through the shingle, with the same result. In these matters the retail dealer is in a position to do effective missionary work, and no doubt a majority do. Again, the fact that four bunches of our shingles properly applied and laid four and a half inches to the weather will approximately cover one and a quarter squares of roof, should be brought to the attention of the prospective buyer, and not permit him to compare the cost of four bunches of our shingles with the cost of one square of prepared roofing.

The Washington shingle manufacturers have done nothing in the past to promote their product, to extend the consuming markets. This work has been done by the wholesaler and the retailer. We appreciate the promotion work done by the retailer in the past, and as an evidence of which we have endeavored to protect him in the markets he has helped to create; we have left him to handle our shingles to the consumer almost without direct competition. This position can be made to serve either to increased consumption or restricted consumption of our shingles. We want the retailer to receive a reasonable profit on such of our shingles as he handles, but would with good reason condemn any policy which would stimulate the use of prepared roofings. There is no end to the competition the retailer has to combat in the sale of prepared roofings, while with shingles the only competition is among themselves. What we wish is closer co-operation along every line which will encourage the increased consumption of our shingles in the territory already promoted, to open new markets, to encourage any movement which will better standardize our grades and maintain us in preventing radical price variations if possible from time to time, and make the industry mutually profitable.

I am a firm believer in organization and association co-operation along lines materially beneficial and helpful. I am not in sympathy with arbitrary methods in association or individual effort. I believe in furnishing to the buyer what he wants and is willing to pay for. I believe a buyer buys what I offer to sell at a mutually agreed price and terms he should not expect something different. I do not consider it equitable to sell one thing and deliver another and I am a firm believer in the faithful performance of all contracts and agreements, no matter how badly it may hurt or the loss it may incur on either the buyer or seller. I am not in sympathy with those making technical complaints or repudiating contracts and obligations on simply technical grounds. I believe in a square deal under all circumstances and conditions, for which reason I unqualifiedly endorse the code of ethics as recommended by the American Trades Congress which your association had the honor to make possible at its Tacoma meeting, and have in every instance stood unanimously for its recommendations.

#### **Credits, Their Use and Abuse**

By P. C. Palmer\*

We must concede that credits are necessary. It is stated on good authority that the whole structure of the business world is based on credits, 90 per cent. of our commercial transactions being credit.

What is Credit? I do not intend to cover but a small part, it is too great a subject. Credit is defined as a transfer of commodities involving the return of an equivalent at a future time. Modern credit is founded on a law or system of commercial averages but little understood. A California professor defines credit as the confidence or trust reposed by one person in the ability of some other person to fulfill a promise at some future time. Now while confidence is always a part of all normal credit, yet confidence is not credit by any means, any more than my reason for talking comprehends the act of talking. If this professor's views were correct, one could have credit without using it, just as one could have the sense of sight without having used it. It would seem to me that credit is a transaction, not a state of mind or a piece of paper, or a book account, but it is the act by which capital discounts the future, so futurity is the very essence of a credit transaction. If a man's credit is good we believe we have reason for extending same; this may be true, but what grounds have you for thinking so? Is the man responsible, reliable, and are his morals good?

It requires no great amount of common sense to arrive at the conclusion that the possession of property, marketable property, is the first and vital requisite of normal credit, as the thing transferred must have value in order to come within our discussion. If we give much for a promise to pay which is not collectable, we suffer loss which requires a readjustment of values. The whole structure

\*Address read before Western Retail Lumbermen's Association at Seattle.

of commerce rests on the exchange of articles at a normal valuation. The legitimacy of a credit transaction rests on the debtor's possession of marketable property, or commodities. I admit the element of confidence enters into the credit transaction. Confidence may be, as so many will say, the basis of credit, but what does confidence rest on?

This confidence must rest in normal credits on facts and figures, not intuitions and fancies; therefore I believe credit is a transaction, a transfer of commodities involving the return of an equivalent at a future time.

The manager of a retail lumber yard is the credit man, he is on the ground and he must know what is going on, as he has many problems to consider when approached for credit.

A credit man who is not familiar with the community in which he lives is a menace to the company he represents. He must study the people, their habits and their surroundings.

#### **The Intuitive Credit Man**

The intuitive credit man will grope for fixed standards of judgment. One man will assure you that the man who walks on his toes is a sneak and a cheat; another that the man who wears side-whiskers is a hypocrite; other men claim they can determine by the shape of a man's mouth or perhaps in the way he runs over the heels of his shoes. Such men make credit a cheap commodity easily purchased by a few figures on paper. It hardly seems necessary to comment on the value of these instinctive judgments based on such variable values as the twist of a man's nose, the cut of his coat, his manner of walk, the shape of his ears or the color of his hair.

The successful man extending credit is always thorough; when in doubt he says "No" and when convinced "Yes" cheerfully. He learns to read the man while conversing with him and to form his judgment as to character, habits, etc.

We have a class of people who have obtained credit, and obtain it because they have been on the books before, perhaps been prompt, and perhaps very slow, and when he is loaded the tallyman, or manager, asks "do you want it charged," and of course he says "Yes," if you will. If instead, you figure up the amount and state clearly, so he can hear it, that the amount is \$12.75, nine out of ten will pay it. The little accounts are what hurt; the large amounts do sometimes, too, but not so often.

The fundamental principles of extending credit are: First, what has the debtor to offer as security? Second, have an understanding as to the terms and security. Losses are caused by being too anxious to do business.

Listen. The credit man is not onto his job when he sees his company's commodities leave his place without knowing the reliability of the purchaser to return the equivalent.

We run across a man who could unquestionably pay his indebtedness to you if he chose to do so. His excuses are "thin." It does not necessarily follow that such a man is intentionally dishonest—he may be indulging in sharp practice. He will bear watching.

#### **Prompt Collections Sometimes Necessary**

The man who will not pay is sometimes using your money to pay other bills, perhaps because he gets better discounts from others, which he desired to take advantage of, or perhaps someone else is pushing him a little harder than you are. It does not necessarily mean that the debtor has dishonest intentions in doing either of these things, but he is the sort of man from whom it is well to make prompt collections, for he will take an unfair advantage of your lenience in a manner which causes you a double loss. You lose the use of your money, and not only this—you lose his trade, for he will naturally cut down his purchases with you while he owes you a past due account.

The debtor makes a promise to pay, and perhaps before that time has expired he steps in while the manager is away and increases his account, with a promise to take up both at the same time. A lie is a lie, and a liar is a liar. I say this sort of practice is abominable and this class need no sympathy.

The retailer has been the greatest sufferer from poor credit methods. Necessity is a force that makes strange bedfellows, and retailers are gradually realizing that it is the worst sort of folly to keep their losses to themselves and to permit the bad credit risk to prey on the trade generally.

The lawyer as a class has a grievance against credit men as a class. We use him as "a scavenger for information and forget him when the pie is being handed around," is his complaint.

Delinquent collections generally begin at home. The credit man is lax in the first inspection and a delinquent debtor gets on the list of accounts. We let him lapse a bit—"give him an inch and he takes an ell"—he is chronic on the second lapse.

The question is, How shall we line up these men asking credit? There is a way, if we were not such great big fools. Pardon me, I forgot that ladies were present, but we are afraid the other fellow will know we have the debtor on our books and how much he owes us. A credit rating could be made whereby we could—you could—

know what amount the debtor owes, and then judge as to further credit. In the principal cities bureaus have been established to handle the exchange of what is called "Ledger Experience." The bureaus have worked most effectively.

A few years ago I listened to an eminent gentleman—Mr. Waite—talk on credits and collections, and wish to quote from him as follows:

"Credits are the curse of the retail lumber business and should be eliminated to the last degree. Short credits are all right, in a way, if they would only stay short, but this they refuse to do. They are very elastic. A 30-day credit will frequently stretch out to 365 days, and then some. Our policy should be to cut the credit out."

But credits are here; whether to stay or not remains to be determined. This being true, the next thing that confronts us is the debtor, and his name is legion. He is all shades and grades, and he usually has his gall right with him. He also has a fine assortment of "hot air" and fair promises. For convenience, we divide our friends, the debtors, into three classes, viz.:

Responsible, reliable and prompt. They need no comments; they will take care of themselves.

Legally irresponsible, but fairly reliable and prompt. As a rule these people will buy only what they are sure they can pay for, yet, there is always an element of risk in carrying these, since, being weak, it does not take much of an accident to knock their prop out and let them down.

Responsible, but slow and unreliable. This brand of debtor is very undesirable and is almost as bad as No. 2.

The delinquent debtor, who is a cross between a coyote and a skunk. He has all the elusiveness of the former, and is as foul as the latter. He is frequently a pleasant talker when trying to obtain credit; tells a plausible story; promises positively and freely; gets your material, and then your trouble begins. He is a moral coward, a parasite, living off the efforts of better men. His right name is "thief." You were a stranger (or easy) and he "took you in."

#### **Does Advertising Pay?**

By C. D. Rourke

One reason why you people don't advertise more is that you pay out \$200 for a thousand calendars, and they don't get circulated, and next year the man tells you the trouble was you didn't pay enough for them and sells you one for a higher price. The \$200 you pay for a thousand calendars will buy eight inches, or four inches double column, three times a week in any paper in any city of less than 50,000 in the state, and I would rather have it than 5,000 calendars, if never a man told me that he had seen it. I remember once a woman came in and asked, "Have you any calendars?" and I gave her one that I thought real sweet; it had my picture on it (Laughter) with others of the mill crew. She went outside and I heard her say to her daughter, "Mamie, that's thirty-two we have got, isn't it?" They were getting them so as to cut the pictures out. (Laughter).

I believe a little in novelty advertising. Here is the difficulty: Some one comes in and you say, "Don't you want a nice calendar?" They say, "Well, I will take it home." The calendar may have cost you 20 cents, too, but if you have a little old bread knife that cost you 8 cents and you give it to a woman she will say, "Isn't that perfectly lovely? How nice of you to think of it." They want something they can use.

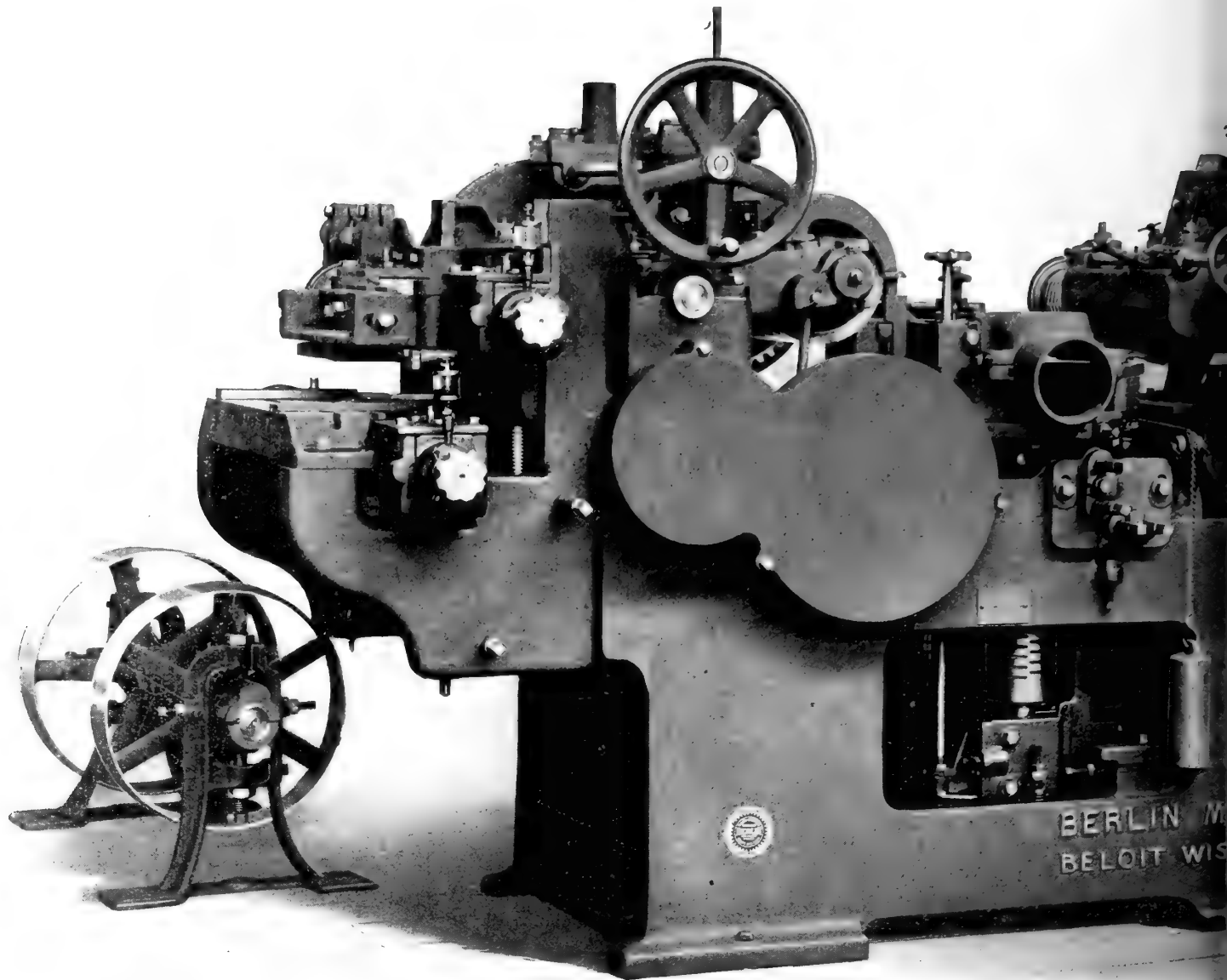
I believe that the lumber dealer is a man who is looked upon in his community as one of the leading merchants if not the leading merchant. He has got a paper there and if you know some of these country newspaper men as I do—and it is more true where there is only a weekly paper—he is one of the best propositions you have, and if you have three papers as we have in our two towns they are your three best propositions. Whether you ever realize a cent from your advertising, if it does not bring you one dollar in the entire year, you are not performing an act of charity by supporting him. You can afford to do it if he will just keep his paper there.

Mr. Hunter took hold of one of the most decrepit yards in the state. They had pattern number 8018 that was run on one of the old fashioned stickers back in 1858 and they had 4,500 feet of that stock in 12 different places in the yard. That was the kind of yard it was. I really believe that the little old weekly newspaper over there has helped us in the business. If we dropped novelties and everything else, we would stick to the newspaper.

I do not give a rap for any other man's ideas in advertising unless he has a headline or picture that suits me. Tell your people something about your business. Do not say in your advertisements, simply, "John Smith, Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cement, Plaster, Lime and Hair." Don't go away from home to buy—good-night! I wouldn't give a hang for that kind of an advertisement.—

\* Address delivered at the Convention of Illinois Lumber Dealers.

# Berlin "NINETY" Matcher



## CYLINDERS

Berlin fast-feed cylinder heads cannot be ruined. The gibs used are of hardened steel. There are no wearing parts that form a part of the head itself. The size of the spindle next the head shows that it will not spring under the cut. The gib forms the lip for the under side of the knife, thus forming no place for chips to wedge in.

## SIDE HEADS

12-bitted ship-lap or 6-bitted round jointer heads may also be furnished if desired. These heads as well as others may all be sharpened on our Pedestal Side-head Grinder. We have the only 12-bitted side-heads ever manufactured. Side-head jointer is also furnished.

## BELT TIGHTENERS

There are two features about our automatic belt tightener construction that stand out prominent. In a recent test covering a period of nine months, night and day run in one of the largest plants in the world, a Berlin "90,"

a stock-model as above, ran night and day for over nine months and during that entire period not a single belt was taken up. Every tightener is automatic, works on the slack side of the belt, and the belts may be released by lifting up the tightener pulleys. These flexible tighteners as compared with the screw method by which terrific pressure and friction is applied to the belt, make a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in the horse-power required to drive the machine. Belts may be put on endless and run for months and years without being taken up. There is no unnecessary strain on the belts and the heads will handle the heaviest cuts. The life of the belts is tripled.

## CHAIN DRIVE

In place of the great number of gears which are found on any other matcher, the number of which run up to 30 to a machine, we designed an automobile chain drive consisting of a power automobile chain running over hardened steel sprockets. This applies to both front and rear rolls, reducing the number of gears on the entire machine to a minimum and affording a drive that is positive and will never give trouble. The chain drive used on

Branch Offices :

New York      Chicago      Boston

New Orleans      San Francisco

Minneapolis, Minn.      Columbus, Ohio

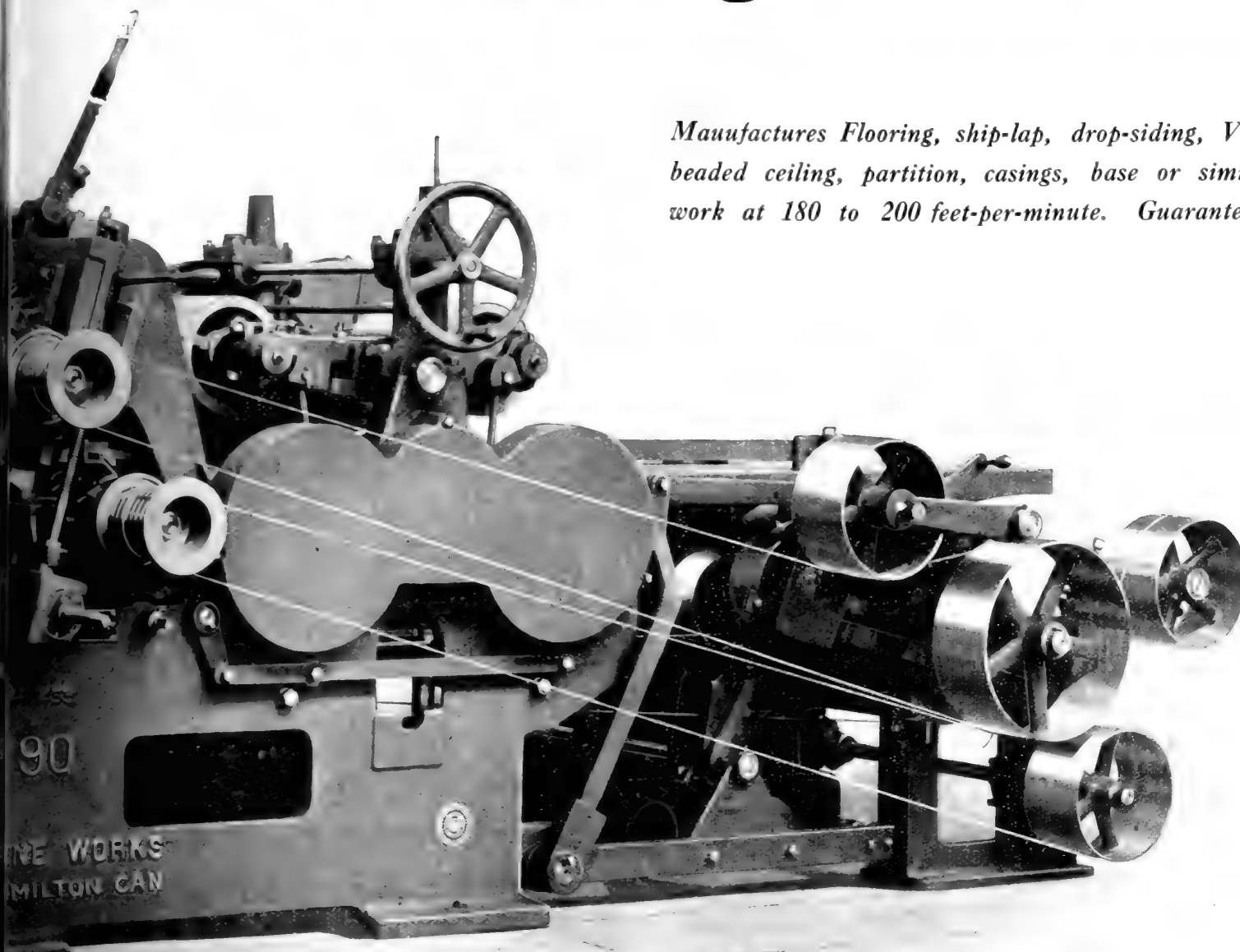
# Berlin Machine

Plants : Hamilton, Canada



# with Profiling Attachment

*Manufactures Flooring, ship-lap, drop-siding, V or beaded ceiling, partition, casings, base or similar work at 180 to 200 feet-per-minute. Guaranteed.*



Berlin fast-feed matchers, by actual test, is capable of transmitting seven times the work required of it. It is practically noiseless in operation and transmits no vibration to the working parts. Every part is protected from shavings but is instantly accessible. Belt with tightener connects the in-feeding and outfeeding rolls.

## PROFILING ATTACHMENT

The most simple device on the market of its kind. Consists of two heavy spindles at out-feeding end of machine, driven by one belt, with tightener. Both spindles are carried between double bearings, exactly like that of the cylinder heads. End play in spindles is automatically kept out all of the time and wear does not effect our device in any way. Cross-adjustment is also provided. The profiling heads are 6-bitted and may be furnished for all styles of work and the tightening operation self-centers them on the spindle. Changes for different runs may be made in a few moments time. Jointing devices for top and bottom heads are furnished and the knives may be jointed no matter what form they take.

## FRAME OF MACHINE

Cast-in-one solid piece, affording the sturdiest foundation a machine could run on. While some say there is no advantage, the real reason is that no other wood-working machine foundry has the facilities to cast matcher frames in one piece. Any practical man can see that with the one-piece frame and the weight properly proportioned, the vibration is considerably lessened and the machine will always be in line even if the floor sags a little.

## FEED-ROLL POWER

Spring tension on all feed rolls, thus automatically regulating the pressure on stock as well as feed power consumed and removes all jar so common on weighted roll machines by the entrance of heavy stock under the rolls and again when they drop off. Springs are adjustable to suit any weight of stock of varying thickness.

## SPEEDS OF FEED

Guaranteed to turn out perfect flooring and ship-lap at 200-feet-per-minute and handle formed patterns such as drop-siding, partition, base, casings, etc., at from 150 to 180-feet-per-minute.

# Works Limited

Beloit, Wisconsin

Branch Offices :

Seattle	Spokane	Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va.		Montreal, Que.
	Vancouver, B. C.	



# THE WOODWORKER

## How to Hold Cracks in Saws from Going Deeper

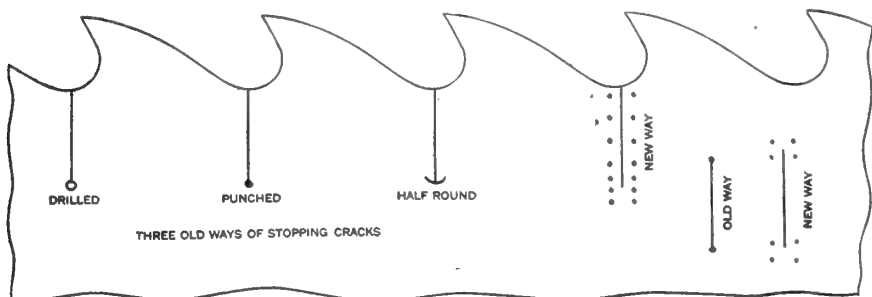
By H. J. Kutz

With permission from the editor I am going to state how I hold cracks from going deeper, or, if center cracks, from running up to the edge of saws. This I find not only works on band and gang, but circular saws as well, only the size of punch ought to increase with thickness of saws.

Before I explain how I do this, I wish to state that if any filer ever had more cracks than I have had during two years of my filing out of ten I have filed, I have never as yet seen or heard of him. If he has ever had half as many he has my sincerest sympathy. I do not think it sounds very pleasant to give myself credit for being champion as having had more cracks than anybody else, but when I get through explaining, perhaps you will give me the honor I hope I don't deserve; and yet I trust no other filer will ever have half as many as I had for two years.

But with all the cracks I did have, I only used five saws on each mill a year. I started to file this mill when it was new, and for three years got along nicely, and perhaps had no more cracks nor made more brazes than any other filer would have had. Of course, what cracks I had were punched the way about all filers do—some half-round, some just with a round punch, and some drilled. But the time came when I had to change.

The first four years I filed I never had a center crack. However, I am confident the next two years I got hundreds to my credit no other filer ever had, and I hope never will have. You will believe me when I say the most cracks I ever had in one run were forty-six center cracks, and one on the tooth edge. Some were almost



Showing the Old and New Method of Punching Cracks

invisible to the naked eye, and none over 1-in. long, but nevertheless they were cracks—the steel was fractured, and had they not been punched the next run would have notified me that it was necessary to do so.

The strange thing about my saws cracking was, I could run a new one for six or eight weeks and not a crack, then perhaps all at once a saw would come off with a dozen scattered all along the blade, and then my troubles would commence. Some runs produced only two or three, and by the time each saw ran about six months it went on the scrap-pile, riddled with cracks, but nearly all center cracks, and with my method of punching I could always hold a crack as long as 2 in., and sometimes more; very seldom did they go farther.

With the sketch of the old and the new way I have, you can easily see how I do it. I am confident if any filer takes time and pains, a crack as long as 2 in. can be held without any trouble. What I mean by time and pains is, punch it right, and take pains to level and roll his saw as he would at any other crack. The reason I know is, I have had enough cracks to give up the old method and try this one. This is nothing new and lots of filers use it, but nearly all filers either punch at the end of a crack or drill a hole through the saw. I used to have cracks, and when I would go to punch them, perhaps the crack would run down 1 in. below the punch, but by the method shown in sketch, it can't go deeper.

Briefly, this is how it is done: Take a well-tempered and sharp punch, go down on each side of crack, about  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. away from crack, and go down below the crack at least  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. And whatever you do, don't punch at end of the crack. Also, when you have the outside punched, do the same thing on the inside of saw. Punch it good and deep, and try and hit the hole on inside of saw you made on the outside. Your crack will draw together and make it almost impossible to go deeper. You will find the tension all out of saw at the crack, and the back short, but just tension saw, level it, stretch the back, and don't worry any more for six weeks; then punch it over in the same punch marks, tension it again same as for any other crack, and in due time your crack is gone. I do this on a crack if only  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long. On a center crack, after it is punched,

I find it with too much tension, so take out what is required.

Now to explain why I had so many cracks during those two years. I knew the cause right along. Our mill ran five years without the wheels being ground. I begged our foreman and superintendent to have it done, but they wouldn't until the mill builders wrote me a nice letter and stated that wheels ought to be ground at least once a year. By showing that letter the work was finally done. Since that time, which will be two years next April, I have had but three or four center cracks and not over half a dozen edge cracks. To-day I haven't a crack in any of my saws. I usually wear them down  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. and 2-in. So please don't give me too much credit as a filer with the most cracks.

## The Lumber Shed

One of the important features of the present-day factory or planing mill is the handling of lumber stock, both surplus and regular working stock, says a writer in *The Wood-Worker*. All lumber has a tendency to deteriorate if not properly cared for. The loss in stock and the avoidable deterioration in grades may amount to a tidy sum where this department is carelessly run.

The storage of lumber depends upon the kind of mill, the ground space available, and the average requirement of the factory in question. To this capacity must be added space enough to enable the management to take advantage of price depressions and buy for future consumption on a slump in the market. In other words, the type and capacity of the shed will depend upon the relative cost of labor for handling and the capital charges on larger yardage. It costs more to elevate lumber into second and third-storey sheds than to pile it in the first storey. If the labor question is the controlling cost, it will be cheaper to use one-storey sheds only. One man can often handle as much lumber into the one storey, and pile it up, as two or three can put into the second storey of a shed. Preferably these sheds should be arranged facing each other, with trackage between, or with trackage along the ends, so that the lumber can be moved down the line between the sheds on either live or dead rolls. This alleyway should be covered over to shed rain, sleet and snow.

In construction, the foundation should be made of brick or concrete, well aligned, and if of one storey only the framework can be made of 2 x 6, double-framed to make 4 x 6. In the single storey are two tiers of bins, each tier 6-ft. high and from 4-ft. to 6-ft. wide, according to the average amount of each individual size to be carried in stock. With a low-step trestle to stand upon, one man can easily pile both tiers. If a two-storey shed is desired, it is better to make each about 8-ft. high, with a runway at 8-ft. from the ground. The frame should be heavier, preferably of 2 x 8 on the bottom and 2 x 6 on the second storey. This arrangement will give bins about 4-ft. high, and the width can be varied up to 6-ft. This gives a nice, convenient size for the many different grades and sizes found in the modern planing mill lumber yard.

The roof should be waterproof beyond question, and should be built strong enough to carry sleet and snow, which sometimes makes no inconsiderable load.

The use of the shed has several important aspects. It is used for the storage of surplus stock, for the seasoning and air-drying of green lumber, and for the storage of material ready to be sent out. In the storage of surplus stock the main idea is to prevent deterioration. The lumber is sorted as it comes from the cars and is stored in bins for its protection until used. Otherwise it would become weathered and discolored through exposure to the sun, wind and rain. Utterly outside of the economic side, it is no particularly pleasant thing to handle a lot of wet material through the machines, nor to dig out an order from a mass of frozen, sleet-covered boards.

For the seasoning of hardwood lumber and the drying of green lumber, it should be piled with the "sticks" laid crosswise at each end and at least every 3 feet in between. One important thing not always observed is to pile the sticks carefully, one above another, to keep the weight of the pile from bending unsupported portions of the lower boards. When "stuck" in this way free access of air is afforded and but little opportunity given to the fungi which discolor and stain wood if piled wet and damp, with no air spacing. It is important that these piles be well sheltered from rain, either by a temporary covering or in under a permanent roof, and that they have a level foundation; otherwise the lumber will season, bent to the form the pile took when green.

For storing outside molding and other machine stock for which room is not available to stack it on end, the bins are generally subdivided into smaller compartments, suitable in size to the amount

generally carried on hand. One little item which will save much time is to always pile this finished material face down and protect it in this way from ever-present dust.

One labor-saving idea, in the long run, is to sort all lumber as it comes in according to width, piling, as far as possible, each width by itself, in the same or separate bins. This will do much to encourage the use of proper stock for the job in hand, for no one likes to turn over fifteen to forty 6-in. boards to get at the 10-in. piled below. Keep each kind of wood by itself, so far as is possible, as it will make things easier for the yard man and save lost motion in getting required material into the mill from the yard. At best, however, this is a matter of expediency, often, as there is generally a crying demand for all the space available, particularly in the smaller sheds.

Do not load up the shed with common lumber, which will receive but little or no damage from the elements, when you have to run the risk of piling more valuable material outside for lack of shed space. Many lower grades of rough lumber will stand exposure for some little time without impairing their usefulness for their intended work. With these it is only a question of correct stacking to prevent needless injury.

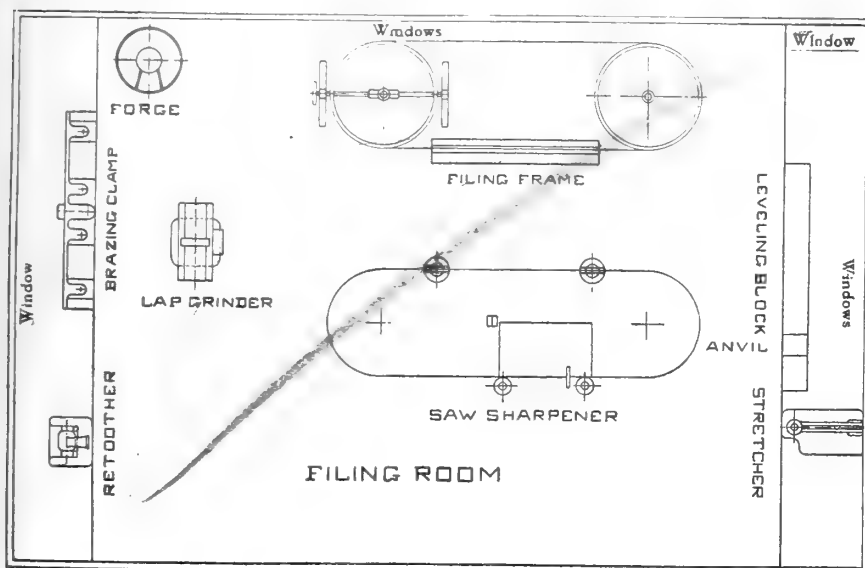
Too often we see neglected, lop-sided, tumble-down piles of lumber which will neither shed water in any degree nor afford a chance for the water to dry out when occasion offers. They are piled on flat, unsteady foundations, which the accumulated load disturbs into an uneven settling. One manufacturer has a series of concrete lumber foundation slabs, all sloped to let the pile shed water. When lumber is stacked on these, with each layer projecting a trifle over the one beneath it and a temporary roof made over it, it requires but little attention to keep the pile in good shape until it has been entirely used.

This same manufacturer always culls down his lumber stock as it is being used. If a few boards are not suitable for the grade in which they are found, they are at once transferred to their proper grade on discovery. This keeps lumber from stagnating where it does not belong, and from which it will never be used if allowed to remain. In the same way, occasional good boards are selected out from the poorer grades and transferred to corresponding bins. At all times crooked, twisted, checked and otherwise defective lumber, no matter where found, is constantly moved to the lower-grade piles, instead of being left where it was until past all use.

### A Model Filing Room

The filing room should be of ample size and well lighted. It is impossible to get too much light. It should be located close to the band saw mill—preferably just above, so that the saws can be let down and easily dropped on to the wheels.

The hammering bench should be located at one end of the room with plenty of window space above it. The length of the bench



should be determined by the length of the saws to be fitted. At the right, near the end of the bench should be placed the stretcher rolls, near which should be located the leveling block with the surface in exact line with the bottom stretcher roll. The anvil should be on a level with the leveling block and placed about two feet to the left. Above and below the bench should be a set of wooden rollers for the saw to run on.

The automatic saw sharpener should be placed so that the light falls on the front of the machine to enable you to see easily if it is doing good work without depending upon the flash of the emery wheel against the steel.

The filing frame should be placed so that the filer faces the

light, as so much depends upon filing square across the teeth to keep the saw from leading in or out.

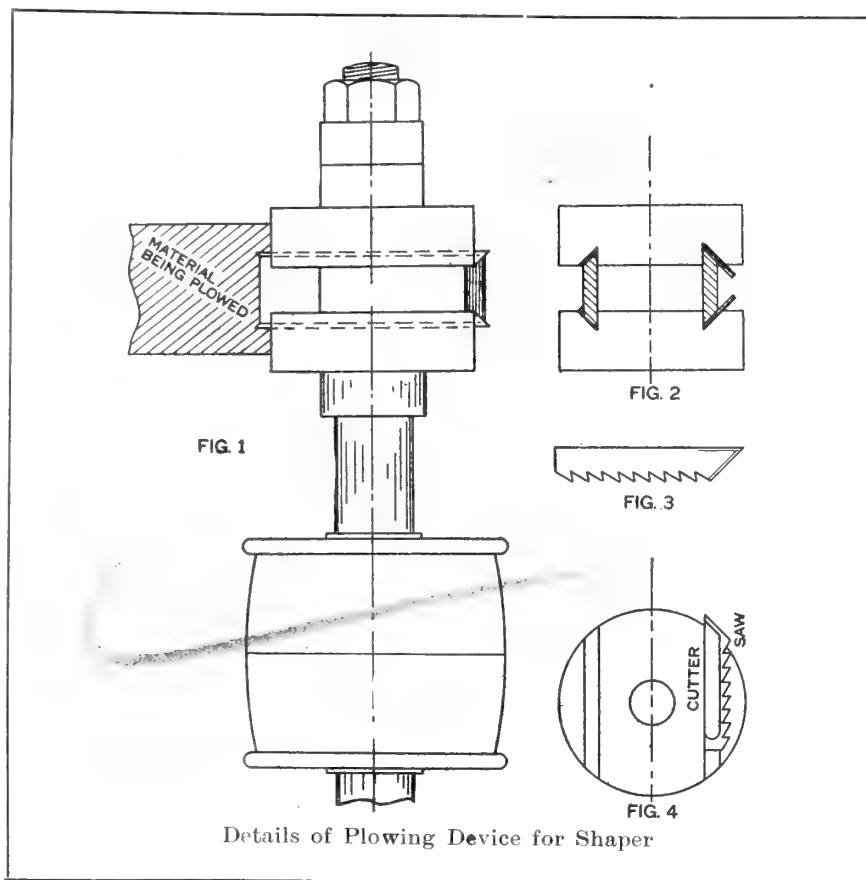
The remainder of the equipment of the filing room may be placed where most convenient, but all should have good light. The illustration shows our conception of a properly arranged filing room.

The above description of a filing room is reprinted from an interesting booklet entitled "The Care of Band Saws," published by Messrs. J. A. Fay & Egan, 245-265 W. Front street, Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.

### A Difficult Job Made Easy

By H. W.

To rabbet or plow a piece of wood on the shaper is sometimes a difficult job, if one wants a smooth job. The trouble mostly encountered is that the rabbet cut has no other cut with it. When the other part of the wood is cut at the same time there is not much danger in tearing out at the edges of the cut, but when there is



no such cut being made and no other precaution taken, there is great danger of tearing the wood and not leaving a smooth job.

Very often the cutters are ground with a sharp point or "leader," and in this way much trouble is overcome; but sometimes one does not wish to spoil a knife by so doing, and it is for this reason that the following method has been adopted. It works well, too, but cannot be recommended for extra-deep work; the width, of course, makes no difference.

All there is to it is to get two or four pieces of old band saw blade, grind one end to a point, and set them above and below the cutters, as the case may require, and a little forward of the cutting edge of the regular cutter. You then have a "leader" that cuts ahead of the wide cutter, thus preventing the tearing out, which is so common and annoying, and which very often spoils work.

Fig. 1 in the drawing shows a shaper spindle with cutters and pieces of saw blade in place, cutting a groove, and shows how the leaders look while in the cut. Fig. 2 shows how it is possible to use different widths of saw blades to accomplish the same purpose, there being no need to trim them down to any particular width. Fig. 4 shows flat collar, with one cutter and one piece of saw blade in place, giving a better idea of how simple this method of doing the work really is. Fig. 3 shows how the piece of saw blade is pointed at the cutting edge. It is not necessary to grind off the teeth, as will be seen. The rest of it is readily comprehended by a study of the drawings.—The Wood-Worker.

Reports from various lumber camps in the Province of Quebec state that owing to favorable weather a much larger cut than usual will result.

### Memoranda of a Machine Woodworker

Every once in a while the question of what to do with the edgings in ripping up random stock will come up in some more or less disagreeable shape, writes M. Wright, in Wood Craft. It seems such an easy thing to figure out that a strip that will not make flooring or some of the molding widths will make a picket-size square or some of the smaller squares for which there is an occasional demand.

But there is the usual "off side" to the saving of these strips. From the fact that the smaller sizes are supposed to be made from waste, the prices is so low that it puts them out of reach of profitable making, and when working them runs into any other work there is an element of loss that takes off all the possible profit.

It has actually happened to me that the working of these small strips has delayed the work on a matcher, the loss of time on which for the half day we bothered with the strips would have paid for a half carload of the blamed things.

Time, that prime factor in all cost figuring, is what tells against these small items. When the time to make them is taken from a costly machine and an expensive crew, it is better to carry the strips out and burn them, if there is no other way of disposing of them. But this method of solving the problem does not always meet with approval, and the strip question, like the poor, is always with us.

I never saw a planing-mill that did much ripping that did not have this problem to deal with, and few of them waste time in culling over a strip pile to make any stock from, for two very good reasons. The first is that the time it takes to care for and sort these strips costs more in many cases than the lumber from which to rip them; the other reason is that the strips are always from the worst edge of the boards being ripped. The chances are always two to one that the strips are culls when they are picked out and handled, and the percentage of cull moldings made from them takes off all the profit in working them. But then we do not all wear the same kind of glasses, so we do not all see alike.

The axiom that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is so persistently overlooked that there is little wonder the machine-shop man is busy almost all the time. While waiting for some minor repairs to a machine, I have just had a chance to see some work being done on a saw mandrel sent to the machine-shop for repairs. It took nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch of the diameter of the journal to turn off the flat spot on it. What sort of a running mandrel must that have been before it came to the shop?

Side head journals are likely to wear the same way, and one reason for some of the neglect to which they are subjected is that it is such a hard, dirty job to crawl in under a matcher to get out a liner.

It has been my luck to find a machine on which this work can be done in a minute's time and without any more fitting than is necessary to turn a few bolts. I never could see why machine designers could not realize that operators often have the deciding of the selections of the machines, and therefore to try and put something on their machines that would not be calculated to make the operator lose his standing in the church.

#### Adjusting of Journal Boxes

Adjusting screws in the caps of a box allow of quick setting, and a perfect fit, with nothing further than the "feel" of the shaft to guide by. That is a note that some other builder may profit by. I do not like to worry over a lot of liners, and like as not have one of them get lost in the floor sweepings and then have to guess at the size of another one. We have to do these jobs in a hurry sometimes, and then I like something that will stand hurry work.

Someone complained about an emery-wheel in a dark corner. It would be a good thing if an old employer of mine could read that, and then would paste it in his hat. The emery-wheel stand is not only in a dark corner, turned from the light, but to grind on it one has to stand right in front of a sand-belt where the fine dust from the belt covers his back, while the cutoff-saw pumps dust in the face from the front.

It was truly a most fascinating place to work in, and nothing short of stopping my salary could have induced me to leave so charming a position. The more I travel the more I become convinced that there are more fools in this world than there are peddling peanuts.

#### Supremacy in Sawing

In a shop near us is one of the best sawyers on a small band that I have ever met, not even excepting those exhibition sawyers we have all seen at the big expositions. But this man will not file a saw, nor will he keep his guide in position; the filer has to change the saws and set the guides all the time to protect his saws. The sawyer, however, can push the work through, and that is all he says he is paid for, and he doesn't want to know how to file and braze saws. This man is the product of one of the large systematized

factories, where each man has to do just so much, and never gets a change, with the result that he does not care to advance or learn anything but the one thing he has learned to do so well.

I was recently fitting some machines that required to be taken down, and in assembling them again I noted that one of the men sent to help me was much faster in screwing up nuts than was the other man. This man would set up three nuts to the other man's two, and they were all about in the same position.

Taking particular note of their methods of handling the wrench, I saw that the first man took hold of the nut and made a turn around as far as the wrench would go, while the other one changed his hold with the wrench to each of the hexagonal faces of the nut; consequently, one man made much better progress than did the other, yet neither noted the difference until I spoke of it.

I had a little job of saw fitting recently that showed some of the queer notions of factory men. From the fact that there was no saw filer in the mill, I expected to find the saws in a more or less bad condition. I was not disappointed, for I found some of the longest, slimmest teeth it has ever been my lot to encounter.

It seemed that it had been considered a sovereign remedy for all saw evils to "gum the teeth." When the saws cut badly they gummed the teeth. If the belt ran off from forcing the work too hard, they gummed the teeth. If the saw mandrel ran hot from want of proper oiling, that gummed the teeth. The result was the oddest looking lot of saws I ever got hold of.

Some of them had to be ground off  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to get the teeth down to where they could be given some shape and strength. The cut-off-saws were gummed as deep as possible, and would have done fairly well but for the fact that they were filed square on the front of the teeth, with the bevel on the back; which sort of tooth will not do good work in hardwoods, and it was all oak and hickory in this factory.

Every once in a while someone takes a whack at the man who uses a monkey-wrench for a hammer. I admit it is not an overly desirable tool for the purpose if we regard only the construction of the tool itself. But there are cases where it is a question as to a man being so much of a careless operative simply because he will turn a monkey-wrench butt end once in a while.

It often happens that a bolt needs driving only a little, or some light hammer service is required, and then the time consumed in getting a hammer or even changing the tools in one's hand can easily be saved by using the head end of the wrench for a hammer; and it appears to me that the hammer head on the ordinary monkey-wrench was put there exactly for that purpose.

I may be mistaken, but it has a suspiciously handy position when a man is in a hurry to get a bolt in or other work is pressing him. I don't think I should want to use a wrench for a hammer as a regular thing, but there are times when I don't take the time and trouble to change tools for the sake of using a hammer. My time is once in a while worth more than a wrench.

A band resaw does not work as well in all sorts of wood at one uniform speed; so it appears to me. One of the large mills sawing a variety of woods has an extra long shaft on the resaw, one of the driving pulleys being 12 inches smaller than the other. On the soft woods the machine is run at 450 revolutions a minute, and on the hard woods the speed is cut down to about 325 revolutions. This is a very material difference in the saw travel, but I was told that the arrangement was a very satisfactory one. The work I saw was certainly well done.

#### Panel Planers Working Oak

Along that same line I noticed that some panel planers, working on oak almost exclusively, were run at a cylinder speed that I judged to be about 2,700 or 3,000 per minute. High speed on hard, dry oak is likely to heat the points of knives, as can easily be seen by stopping the feed for a moment while a piece is in the machine. Less speed to the cutting points of the knives has less tendency to heat and the knives are likely to stay sharp longer and do better work. This may be a strange, if not a new theory, and is related to show how some people are trying ways to get the best results from stock and knives without any regard to the head-long rush for quantity, to which we have become accustomed.

I find that promptly bathing a bruised part of the hand in turpentine will prevent soreness and I am told it will offset blood-poisoning. But I would not care to claim so much for it.

The popularity of concrete in the structural world, instead of curtailing the use of timber, seems to be enlarging the demand for the present at least. This is due to the fact that many big buildings which might have been built of steel, stone and brick are now being built of concrete, and in this work it takes a large quantity of lumber to make the forms; lots more, in fact, than would have been used in a brick building, and all this calls for more extra lumber than is being otherwise displaced in structural work by concrete.

If you are resawing yellow pine with a very thin circular, it is safest not to resaw any very "fat" pieces. I saw over a dozen



teeth stripped out of a resaw once by reason of getting choked up in a fat pine strip.

In cutting a wire-laced belt to take up for slack, don't cut out the whole joint, but with a chisel made from an old file, cut down through lace and belt between the end of belt and holes, snatch out the short ends of lace wire with pliers, and you've only one row of holes to punch instead of two. This allows you to use the holes in one end of the belt and saves much time, especially if it is a heavy double belt. It gives equally as good results, too, as the wire lace does not cut out the holes as leather lace does, and one set of holes will last several lacings.

Don't hurry when you are filing a saw and then expect it to do good work. The time it takes to carefully set and file a resaw will be well repaid when you put it to work. You will also, if care is taken in turning out all your work properly, be proud of your product. Not only that, but more important, you will establish a reputation for doing good work that will stand you in good stead with the consumer.

Nearly everyone is willing to pay a trifle more for good work, and while you may at times have a bluff tried on you to get you to

come down to the other fellow's figures, if your reputation for work and finish is good and his not so good, the chances are you'll get the order nearly every time, and get it at a fair price.

As to the proper way to file a circular saw, there appears to be a little difference of opinion. One handbook of instructions says the back of the tooth guides the saw when in the cut and should be filed square across. The face of the tooth should also be filed either square across or with the very smallest possible amount of bevel toward cutting edge, to insure a keen point. I find saws filed this way give excellent satisfaction.

Don't be afraid to tell the other fellow something through fear of giving away a "trade secret." Perhaps you may want to ask him for information some time. The days of trade secrets are past.

I recently remarked to an old molding machine man that in tempering cutters I always heated the slotted end first and let heat gradually run down to the finished edge. He laughed and said, "That's the way I do it, too, but I have never told anybody."

I never hesitate to ask for information through fear of being considered ignorant. There are lots of handy little tricks that some of the very best mechanics have never heard of.

## CAMP DEPARTMENT

### Burning of Slashings

By J. L. Bridge\*

Experience during recent years with forest fires shows clearly that the increasing slashing area is one of the most dangerous problems and one on which there are many opposing views. There is controversy as to whether purposeful firing is always desirable, some contending that in view of the difficulty of control at any time when a clean burn can be had, an accidental firing that may not occur is no bigger risk than the fire set. This is true only in a few isolated cases, where topography of the country is such and fire control so difficult that the danger of fire to adjoining property does not warrant the risk incurred by burning. Even in such instances, if a time for burning is selected wisely in the early fall this danger of resulting damage can be much reduced.

The majority of logging operators and timber owners of Western Washington, realizing that this increasing slashing area means a corresponding increase of the fire hazard, are now advocating elimination of this risk by annual burning—the greatest difference of opinion being over the question as to whether spring burning, with its attending possibilities of hanging fires, is desirable.

#### Proper Time for Fall Burning

Fall burning is undoubtedly the safest, but not every fall offers opportunity for doing this work, as evidenced by the season just past. The proper time for fall burning is after the first rains have fallen, when fires do not burn so fiercely, and when they can be controlled with proper handling and a reasonable amount of precaution. If weather conditions are favorable, a good burn can be had with comparatively no danger. Weather conditions this fall, however, offered little opportunity for slash burning. The association kept some of its men on duty through the month of September—the State Forester, Mr. J. R. Welty, also kept his county wardens and together we had our men interview the owners of all dangerous slashings and arrange for their burning. The numerous rains and cloudy days during the month of September, however, made it impossible to burn forest material in the open and we were unable to carry out our plans, except in a few cases where conditions were especially favorable. The area of these slashings which could not be burned this year is, in many localities, increasing so that next spring will see a greater danger existing.

There is usually a time in the early spring when fire will run in a slashing and a fairly good burn results. These spring fires will consume the small branches and other finer material which make the fierce fires, and while this same slashing may burn over the following summer, the intensity of the heat and attending risk is very materially lessened. It is, of course, impossible to get as clean or hard a burn at this time of the year as when set under favorable conditions in the fall, but this spring burning disposes of the finer combustible material, the dead tree tops, brush, ferns, etc., the source of the intense heat of slash fires which makes them so difficult for the fire fighter to handle. Slashings occasionally burn over several times, two or three times possibly in one season, but the first fire is the hot one and each succeeding fire easier to control. The rancher with his five or ten acre tract always wants to set

fire to his slashings about the middle of August, when he can get the hardest burn, but I am speaking more especially of dealing with the big slashings left by the logging operator. In handling the small fires of the settler all of our rangers, approximately 100 in number, were authorized by the State Fire Warden to issue burning permits. They were under instructions to examine every slashing which the owner desired to burn before issuing a permit. In the course of the last season the State and Association issued about 6000 and incidentally made a great many friends among the settlers, by making it easier for them to burn according to law. No loss resulted from any of these burnings.

#### Dangers of Spring Burning

The greatest objection to spring burning and really the greatest danger is that some smoldering fires may be left unquenched by the rains which invariably occur before July 1st, and later be fanned into a blaze by the wind on some hot day, resulting in a second burning. If the slashing lies in a dangerous location where a second fire might threaten loss, the wisest plan is to spend a little money and put out these small fires which were left. The greatest trouble in this business is that too many people do not realize or do not stop to think of the trouble which may result from the small fire left to burn.

Last spring the Washington Forest Fire Association in co-operation with the State Fire Warden, inaugurated a slash burning campaign and the results were most satisfactory. A great number of these menaces were safely disposed of. In not one single case did any succeeding loss result and the risk was eliminated of the first burning occurring in the hottest part of the season, when control would be impossible or at least most difficult.

In our organization we have ten men, known as inspectors, each of whom has direct charge of a district with a number of rangers under his supervision. Experience in fighting forest fires enters largely into the selection of our inspectors and we depend largely on them in this slash burning work. We put these men in the field early last spring, with instructions to examine every dangerous slashing in their district and arrange, if possible, for their disposal. It was necessary to obtain the consent of owners and, of course, advisable to obtain their assistance. It is a source of no little satisfaction to be able to say that we received the most cordial assistance and co-operation from operators and owners in our efforts along this line. I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to thank them on behalf of the Washington Forest Fire Association for the valuable and material assistance rendered on numerous occasions during the past season, and in numerous ways.

#### How to Burn

The actual operation in burning one of these slashings usually consists of first cutting down dead trees and snags in the clearing for a distance of from 300 to 1000 feet back from the edge of adjoining timber, and on the side opposite to that from which the prevailing wind blows. As a rule we always cut down any snags standing in the green timber two or three hundred feet back from the slashing, and in especially dangerous localities cut a fire trail in the green timber about 50 feet from the edge of the clearing. The

\*Address delivered before the Western Forestry and Conservation Association.



extent of this preliminary preparation is governed by the risk to be incurred by burning. Fires are then started usually in the late afternoon or evening along what might be called the "lee" side of the slashing near the line of green timber and allowed to burn back toward the center of the clearing against the wind. In the meantime men are stationed in the edge of the green timber to prevent these fires from running in that direction. After these first fires have burned for say, three or four hours, they have consumed the fine inflammable material for a distance of possibly four or five thousand feet back from the edge of the timber. If the slashing is an unusually large one, we may then set a second line of fire through the center and let this burn toward the first fire set and later go back to the extreme windward side and burn the balance. If the slashing lays on a steep side hill as is often the case, with timber standing above it, we start the first fires at the top of the slashing on the side hill at the edge of the green timber, letting them burn down the hill for a considerable distance before setting others. The object of this first burn along the edge of the green timber is to keep the fierce heat of a big fire away from the green trees and thus prevent its getting into the tops. Conditions to be faced are different in practically every slashing—the suggestions given will not apply to all cases by any means, but I think I have sufficiently illustrated the methods generally employed.

In summing up the work of the past season in connection with the question of slash burning, our experience has made us strong advocates of this method of fire protection. Not every spring or every fall offers favorable opportunity for this work, but when the chance to burn is presented, advantage should certainly be taken of it, and fire risks thus reduced. Some say it is not advisable to burn slashings at all and maintain that fire can be kept out of them, but our observation has been that most of them burn sooner or later and it usually happens in the hottest part of the season. Annual burning has rapidly gained in favor during the last two or three years and I feel sure it will continue to win advocates in the next few years of heavy logging operations.

### The Gasoline Engine as Power for Logging Donkeys

By R. T. Earle

A donkey with 12 x 14 cylinders and 72-inch boiler will use not less than two cords of pine or fir wood a day, if worked hard. This wood is probably worth \$6.50 a cord ready to burn; this is figuring the stumpage, the falling, hauling, sawing, splitting and piling at sled. If a fireman is used he will cost not less than \$2.25 a day; it will also cost at least \$2 a day to get water to the boiler for steaming purposes. This does not take into consideration the investments for pumps, etc. In the matter of danger from fire it would be hard to estimate the cost, as millions have been lost by fires set by sparks from donkey engine stacks, notwithstanding the great advances made in designs of spark arresters.

Now let us consider the gas engine: There are many builders, and as many designs. The engines using gasoline are built lighter and run faster than those using distillate. The engines using distillate do good work and are run much cheaper than those using gasoline. A 100-horse-power engine, using gasoline for fuel and running 500 revolutions a minute, can be had that weighs but 6,000 pounds; engines of the same power running 300 revolutions a minute, using distillate for fuel, will weigh up to 16,000 pounds, so one has many styles to choose from. A 100-horsepower engine using distillate for fuel and turning 300 revolutions a minute will use, in continuous running, one-eighth of a gallon of distillate per horsepower per hour. The locality governs the price of the distillate; it is bought in some places in 110-gallon drums for 8 cents.

First—Your logs go to the mill and not to the firebox, and this saves timber.

Second—One has no pumping outfit to provide, or pumpman to pay, or wood to cut, to furnish large quantities of water for steam boiler. Two or three barrels of water will keep a 100-horsepower gas engine cool with a circulator.

Third—One is free from all danger of fire set from donkey boiler.

Fourth—One does not have to watch the steam gauge; one does not have to stop for steam with gas engines.

Fifth—The law governing steam boilers, and licensed engineers, has no power over one's gas engine on a logging donkey.

Many other points in favor of the gas engine will suggest themselves.

Some are of the opinion that there is not variation enough in the speed of gas engines for logging purposes; gas engines of about 100-horsepower are being run as slow as fifty revolutions a minute, being cut down from 400 revolutions. I, however, should prefer that they run under governor control, and handled by the friction on the crank shaft of engine, letting the engine run continuously; if necessary to stop the engine, it can be readily started by air pres-

sure from a reservoir supplied by a pump that is attached to engine for that purpose.

### Ottawa Alarmed by Smallpox Cases

A more rigid enforcement by the Provincial Board of Health of the regulations governing lumber camps, will be asked by the city of Ottawa. The Board of Control has reported as follows:

"The prevalence of smallpox every winter becoming a serious matter to the city, involving as it does much inconvenience and a growing amount of expense to the community, and there being no reason to believe that the yearly outbreaks are due to unsanitary conditions here, but rather to the disease being brought into the city from the lumber camps, the Board is of the opinion that vaccination compulsory or otherwise will not get at the root of the difficulty and that what is required is such steps as will prevent the disease being brought into the city, and consequently considers that the time has arrived to call upon the Provincial Board of Health to afford Ottawa and Ottawa Valley towns effective protection against smallpox which originates in the lumber camps, and with this end in view recommends that the said towns be invited to co-operate with Ottawa in such representations as your council may make to the Provincial Board."

Ald. Nelson stated that last winter when the report came before the council two provincial health officials had spent part of a day in Ottawa and reported that smallpox was due to filthy conditions in the city. Either they were wrong or the resolution of the Board of Control did not state facts.

Ald. Chevrier objected to the statement that Ottawa had smallpox every winter. This, he said, was not borne out by facts. He moved an amendment, "That in the opinion of this council it is deemed advisable to ask the Provincial Board of Health to insist upon the strict observance of the regulations regarding lumber camps, and also to ask all Ottawa Valley towns which are liable to suffer through neglect of these regulations to co-operate with the council in such other representations that might be made to the Provincial Board of Health." The amendment carried.

Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 28.—The Miramichi Lumber Company will complete their season's operations this week. It is expected the cut will total twenty millions, which is about the same as last season. R. L. Young, of Taymouth, who is the largest operator, has a cut on Cain's River totalling four and a half millions. The company also operated on the Main Southwest, Dungarvon and several other streams. Mr. Young reports that the present winter has been one of the most favorable for lumbering he has ever experienced. The snowfall, while ample, was not heavy and no severe storm was experienced in two months.

### Fire Fighting

Jackson F. Kimball

Ground fires frequently travel with remarkable speed, often burning over a large area in a few hours. The resultant damage from such a fire is not immediately apparent. A large percentage of our pine is more or less gutted by old fires. Each new fire finds attractive lodgment in these old fire scars, and unless extinguished burns slowly for days. In fighting our fires, it is necessary not only to stop further progress in the green timber, but also to enter the burned area and put out all fires in the partly gutted trees. While this is a particularly arduous task, on account of the heat, it requires no special skill since the method is quite simple. Dirt is thrown against the burning base until the flame is subdued and the hole thoroughly plugged. It occasionally happens of course that a fire has burned too far up the tree to reach it, yet patient, persistent work will usually win out. While this work of salvage is of great importance to the owner of the timber and should be prosecuted vigorously, the first duty in every instance is to prevent any further spreading, if possible, but in any event to stop that fire. To do this there ought to be a competent man in charge, a number of regular patrolmen to assist the chief, an adequate force of laborers, a sufficient supply of tools, and a camp cook and plenty of food.

The man on the ground best fitted by experience and qualification should have absolute charge. He may make some mistakes, yet he will "produce the goods" where a multiplicity of "heads" will fail. For example, in 1910 there was a bad fire in an unorganized district. Three crews of men working under different management undertook to control it. Each outfit had a different plan and the marvel is that they not burn each other up. The fire was finally extinguished, but the loss and cost was unnecessarily heavy.

The usual method of fighting our fires is by trenching and back firing. It is necessary to have a crew large enough to build a trench and hold what is built or dug. If sufficient men are available, an effort should be made to prevent the fire crossing his trench and

thereby wiping out all that he has so far done. Again, too much stress cannot be placed on the danger of back firing. It should not be started during the daytime while the wind is blowing, or in the afternoon before the wind starts.

In every body of men there are certain natural leaders. A wise chief will select one such to perhaps every twenty men to act as straw boss. Much of the success of the work depends on this selection. In picking up a crew of laborers to fight fire, it is safe to say that ten per cent. are "no good." In our work we pay the men twenty-five cents per hour, allowing time to fire, plus the time spent working. Those who are discharged or quit before the job is finished are given their time check by the bookkeeper in the woods, and are furnished transportation back; while those who remain until the end are hauled out. Double time is offered in cases where extra long or hazardous work seems necessary.

I desire to call attention to a method of trenching which may be new to some and which, in the pine country, can often be used to advantage. It is to hook two or more horses to as heavy a log as can be dragged by the team, with a small crew following up completing the trench. A quick defense may be made in this manner.

A good camp cook, while often hard to find, is a satisfactory investment. Arrangements should be made to feed the men on the line every five hours, if possible. And it is generally wise to figure that a bunch of fire fighters will eat about twice as much as a crew doing ordinary work.

### United States Foreign Lumber Trade

United States imports of boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber of a dutiable nature from Canada during the month of January, 1912, showed a large decrease as compared with the corresponding month of 1911. The value of these imports from Canada during Jan., 1912, was \$465,197, and during Jan., 1911, the value was \$673,877. The decrease therefore amounted to thirty-one per cent. For the seven months ending with January, 1912, an extensive decrease is also reported in imports from Canada. The total value was \$9,725,168. For the two corresponding periods in the two previous years the total values were as follows: 1911, \$11,368,954; 1910, \$13,116,694. The decrease as compared with 1911, therefore, was 15 per cent. Imports of laths for January, 1912, showed an increase, be-

ing valued at \$69,122, as compared with \$58,466 in January, 1911. For the seven months' period the value of imports of laths was as follows: 1912, \$1,199,555; 1911, \$1,156,272; 1910, \$1,242,265. Imports of shingles for January were valued as follows: 1912, \$42,339; 1911, \$37,656. For the seven months' period the imports of shingles were valued as follows: 1912, \$823,522; 1911, \$880,985; 1910, \$1,200,165.

Imports of pulp woods for the month of January, 1912, showed a slight decrease. The value of all classes of pulp wood imported was \$283,353. During January, 1911, the value of all kinds of pulp wood imports was \$296,159. For the seven months period the totals were as follows: 1912, \$3,743,526; 1911, \$3,638,889; 1910, \$3,916,286.

Imports of wood pulp from Canada during January were valued as follows: 1912, \$278,003; 1911, \$473,939. For seven months period the imports of wood pulp were valued as follows: 1912, \$3,050,860; 1911, \$3,485,850; 1910, \$2,648,446. In this connection it is interesting to note that while the imports of wood pulp from Canada decreased greatly during January, 1912, those from Sweden increased in almost the same ratio as those from Canada decreased. The value of imports of wood pulp from Sweden during the month of January was as follows: 1912, \$497,135; 1911, \$250,524. For the seven months period the imports from Sweden show very rapid gains. The values were as follows: 1912, \$2,405,258; 1911, \$1,362,640; 1910, \$911,346.

The total imports of wood and manufactures of wood into the United States during January, 1912, were valued at \$3,413,115, as against \$3,525,490 during January, 1911. For the seven months period the total imports of wood and manufactures of wood into the United States were valued as follows: 1912, \$33,224,279; 1911, \$34,443,794; 1910, \$34,333,777.

Exports of lumber from the United States to Canada during the month of January, 1912, show a falling off which will be much appreciated by Canadian manufacturers of lumber. The total value was \$533,439, as compared with \$621,188 during January, 1911. For the seven months period the total value of exports of lumber from the United States to Canada was as follows: 1912, \$6,489,387; 1911, \$5,020,439; 1910, \$2,455,280. The total value of exports to all countries of wood and manufactures of wood from the United States during January, 1912, was \$7,065,463, as compared with \$7,086,774, during January, 1911. For the seven months period the total value of exports of wood and manufactures of wood from the United States to all countries was as follows: 1912, \$53,286,867; 1911, \$49,583,231; 1910, \$41,722,573.

# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

## A Well-Equipped Machinery and Supply House

The firm of Austen Bros., Ltd., Halifax, N.S., dealers in machinery and supplies, have been in business for nearly forty years and are well equipped to look after the different industries needing machinery or supplies of any kind. Among their numerous customers they still include firms who have been dealing with them since they began business, a fact which is conclusive evidence of their successful business methods and satisfactory stock. The firm carry a well assorted stock of engines and other machinery, also cylinder and machinery oils, waste, packing, belting, babbit metal, and in fact everything needed in mills, factories, machine shops, foundries, etc. They make a specialty of saw-mill machinery and supplies and do a large trade in the Maritime Provinces.

Austen Bros., Ltd., are agents for the well-known "Lincona" balata belting, a genuine British production of excellent quality. Users of this belting speak of it in the highest terms. It is used and is giving satisfaction in many parts of the world. The factory in England which makes "Lincona" turns out over thirty thousand feet per week, so large is the demand for this excellent belting.

The firm also handle the products of the Atlas Metal and Alloys Company, Limited, London, and their sales of "Austen's Atlas," "Austen's Mascot Tin Toughened," and other grades of metals made by the above company, are very large.

Mill men requiring machinery or supplies will do well to communicate with Austen Bros., Limited. An advertisement of this firm will be found on page 58 of this issue.

## A Convenient Chain Graphite Stick

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, N.J., have just put on market a new chain graphite, specially intended for lubricating the chains of motor trucks and pleasure cars. This prep-

aration is put up in sticks, cylindrical shape, 2 in. x 8 in., encased in a neat cardboard carton and weighing about one pound each. It is made of the same material as the Dixon bicycle stick graphite with which every bicycle owner is familiar. The company claim that it is by far the most convenient chain lubricant on the market, for a bar may be carried on the car ready for use at any time. To apply, it is simply necessary to rub the bar against the sprocket side of the chain. The "big stick" makes it easy to keep automobile driving chains in first class condition. Unlike oils and greases, it will not collect dust and dirt.

## An Excellent Moulder Catalogue

The S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, Mass., have issued a splendid booklet describing their No. 107 Inside Moulder. The booklet is one of the most attractive of its class that it has been our good fortune to examine. Upon the cover is a reproduction in color of the company's trade mark. This is a very dainty bit of coloring and adds greatly to the attractiveness of the booklet. The printing and illustrations in the booklet are in delightfully good taste and reflect forcibly upon the care which this company takes to make everything which they produce a perfect implement for the performance of its especial work. The booklet is a most creditable production and is certain to be both interesting and valuable to all who make use of the class of machinery which it describes.

An extra-provincial license has been granted to the Earles-Cleary Lumber and Shingle Company to carry on business in the province of British Columbia, with provincial head office at Vancouver. George H. Moon, contractor, Vancouver, is attorney for the company.

The Howser Lake and Lardo River Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, to deal in timber, lumber and all similar products, with head office at Winnipeg, Man. The incorporators are H. S. Edwards, J. Haffner and Alex. Haggart, all of Winnipeg.

# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED-LUMBER, ETC.

No. 1 and No. 2 Hemlock and No. 1 White Pine Mill Culls. Send list of what you have to Box 445, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

## Saw Logs Wanted

Red and White Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Write in particulars of what you have. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 2-7

## Basswood Wanted

Twenty carloads of white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 Common and Better grade, plump 1-in. thick when dry. For further particulars apply Box 455, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

## White and Red Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in.-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

## Lumber Wanted

Large quantities of Soft Elm Lumber, 1-in. and grades No. 1 common and better. Especially attractive prices.

J. S. FINDLAY,

2-7 Owen Sound, Ont.

## Pickets Wanted

We want at once and during 1912, 4/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 5/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 6/4 x 44 in. and 48 in. White Pine, Spruce, Basswood or Poplar Squares. Will buy a car or your entire output.

4-9 Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

## Lumber Wanted

200,000 feet 1-in. Hard Maple.  
100,000 feet 1-in. Soft Maple.  
200,000 feet 1-in. Basswood.  
100,000 feet 1-in. Elm.  
25,000 feet 2-in. Elm.  
50,000 feet 1-in. Black Ash.  
50,000 feet 2-in. Hard Maple.

Give full particulars of what you have to offer.

Apply Box No. 462, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

## Wanted

Responsible contractor with good portable sawmill, capacity about twenty thousand per day, to take contract for four years to cut from three to five million feet per year of pine and fir timber situated on railway line in the interior of British Columbia.

Dominion Lumber & Timber Co., Ltd., 212 Winch Building,

5-6 Vancouver, B.C.

## Spruce Wanted

We can use short Spruce 4/4-in. and 5/4-in. in 2/5-ft. and 6/11 ft.

Describe what you have to offer, and give lowest price delivered here.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont.

3-8

WANTED—300 M. feet of 4/4-in. dry Beech. Stock coming from district of Georgian Bay preferred. Apply Box 456, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

We want to purchase a quantity of dry Maple, Elm, Basswood and Birch, and also contract for the present winter and coming spring cuts of Hardwood lumber. Address: The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 4-7

## Pine or Spruce Wanted

Wanted; million feet pine or spruce 1 x 4 and up shorts, 1911 or 1912 cut. Quote price delivered and state when you can commence shipment.

5-8 ZIMMERMAN BROS., Tavistock, Ont.

## Sawdust Wanted

Two cars per week coarse sawdust for delivery at Chippewa, Ontario, via Michigan Central Railroad. State price per car and freight rate.

5-8 NORTON COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

WANTED—Three or four cars No. 1 Hemlock in sizes 2 x 8, 10 and 12 from ten to sixteen feet long, dry, about equal per cent. of all lengths, also a couple of cars cedar posts, 4 1/2 up tops, 8 feet, dry, peeled.

5-6 Apply Box 195, Jordan, Ont.

## White Ash Wanted

We are in the market for the following White Ash:—

100,000 ft. 1 1/2-in. (Dry size) plank.  
50,000 ft. 2 x 2 x 32 in. dry size.  
25,000 ft. 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 32 in. dry size.  
50,000 ft. 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 36 in. dry size.

Reply, The B. H. Piper Company, Manchester, N. H., U. S. A. 4-6

# Hardwood Wanted

3,000,000 feet Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Oak, and Soft Maple, for delivery, shipping dry during 1912. Sawn to our sizes. State what you have to offer and lowest prices for spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply Manufacturer, Box 401, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## FOR SALE-LUMBER, ETC.

## For Sale

1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in. and 2-in. mill cull White Pine in strips and sidings. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-t.f.

## For Sale

18 M. feet 7/8 x 2 1/2 and 3 inches wide hardwood flooring, T. & G. and dressed, kiln dried, at \$20 per M., f.o.b. car; 12,000 feet 3 inches dry hard maple, No. 1 C. & B., 80 per cent. 1st and 2nds, at \$35 per M., f.o.b. car. For quick shipment. Address Box 442, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

## For Sale

Lumber—80 M. feet 1-in. Basswood shorts, 2 to 5 ft. One car 1 1/4-in. Soft Maple, log run. Three cars 1-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 1 1/2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 3-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal, Que.

## Pine Logs or Lumber For Sale

We own and offer for sale on the Maganetawan River, about thirty miles from Georgian Bay, in the Township of McKenzie, and near Deer Lake Station on the C. & N. O. Railway, twenty-three miles north of Parry Sound, approximately seven and a half million feet of pine logs, Government scale.

Ready for early delivery. Logs can be driven to Byng Inlet in about three weeks' time.

Will sell logs at a price delivered Byng Inlet, in one or more lots; or will sell the product at mill on Georgian Bay; or, will guarantee cost of sawing and towing.

The stock is of superior quality.

75 per cent. of scale 12-in. diam. and over.  
95 per cent. of scale 10-in. diam. and over.  
95 per cent. white pine.  
85 per cent. 16 ft. lengths.

Buyers will be shown the logs by Mr. R. G. Flanders, Manager, who may be reached by letter to Whitestone, Ontario, or by telephone from Parry Sound from the C. & N. O. Railway Station.

Three days will be ample time to make inspection and return to Parry Sound.

Further particulars given to prospective buyers.

HOLT TIMBER CO., LTD., 926 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

Or, Whitestone, Ontario, Canada. 6

## FOR SALE-MACHINERY, ETC.

## Pine Lumber and Timber For Sale

We have 15,000 pine logs 12 ft. and 16 ft. lengths, 5 in. and up diameter, which we are prepared to saw under contract into squares or lumber as desired. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Co., Limited, Marmora, Ont. 5-tf

## For Sale—Saw Mill and Plant

Machinery and everything complete, situated in one of the best lumbering towns in Minnesota. Best facilities for everything. This is a bargain. For particulars address Box 443, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

FOR SALE—Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Wiarton, equipped with 70 H.P. boiler, 60 H.P. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water.

Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

## Machinery For Sale

A Waterous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont.

2-TF

## Relaying Rails For Sale

12 miles 56 and 60 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
10 miles 80 lb. per yard with angle bars.  
4 miles 65 lb. per yard with fish plates.  
Also 12, 16, 20, 25 and 50 pound.  
New, light rails, all sections, in stock.

JNO. I. GARTSHORE, 58 Front St. W., Toronto. 5-6

Sawmill for sale, together with outfit, consisting of a 65 H.P. Ames Locomotive Type Boiler; a 50 H.P. Vim Engine, 12 x 15, in first-class condition; also a No. 1 Lane Sawmill; a Lane Pony three-saw Edger; Connell Lath Machine and Bolter, together with Butting Saws; also Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, and Tools. Will sell for cash or take payments in lumber. If interested address Box 433, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-9

## Saw Mill Property For Sale

Saw Mill Property at Ford River, Michigan, consisting of three band saw mill, shingle mill, tie and post mill, lath mill, docks, and trams, blacksmith shop and machine shop all stocked with tools, large store and office building, large boarding house, large barns, sixty-three houses, lands, etc., all of which will be sold at a bargain. Apply to The I. Stephenson Company, Wells, Delta County, Mich. 3-6

## Saw Mill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, adjacent to North Shore, good two-storey circular mill in good running condition, double edger, trimmers, capacity about 12,000 feet per day; plenty timber available and ready sale for slabs; splendid opportunity for small millman; will be sold cheap as owners have other interests requiring their attention. Box 444, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-TF

## Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindle, Rohlman.  
Cut-off saw, railway, wood frame.  
Dovetailer, Boults.  
Engines and boilers, various sizes.  
Floorer, 9-in. Berlin.  
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.  
Jointer, 16-in. White.  
Moulder, 6-in. Houston.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Planers, 24-in. single belted.  
Sander, double 24-in. Perry.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Boardman.  
Sander, three drum 42-in. Columbia.  
Saw Gummer, Rogers.  
Saw-mill, band, 68-in. wheel.  
Saw and dado machine, Williamsport.  
Variety Lathe, Pringle & Brodie.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis. c

## WANTED-MACHINERY, ETC.

## Lumber Trucks Wanted

Wanted 75 good two-wheel Lumber Trucks, either new or second-hand. Must be good heavy trucks to carry 6,000 pounds each, with wood wheels, 3-in. or over tires. Write the undersigned, giving full particulars.

5-8 Bathurst Lumber Company, Ltd., Bathurst Village, N.B.

## For Sale Cheap

Our Double Surfer, 30 x 12, Holmes Buffalo building.  
Our Goldie and McCulloch End Mather.  
Our W. S. Sherman Side Flooring boring machine.

Our Swing Cut-off Saw.  
Apply S. E. Carss Lumber Company, Orillia, Ont. 6-9

## WANTED-EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Band Saw Filer wants position for coming season. Single or double cut. Twenty years experience. Address Box 413 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

A.I. Band Sawyer wants position for the coming season, right or left hand. A.I. reference. Address Box 448, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

Position as Band Sawyer on Left Hand Side, for the coming season, have long experience and first class references; seven years on last job. Apply to P. D. Leggero, Norwood Grove, Winnipeg, Man. 6-8

Hardwood Inspector using National Rules desires position, yard or road. Twelve years experience. Married man, moral habits. Good references furnished.  
Address Box 457, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

WANTED—A position by a man experienced in all the different branches of the timber trade for the past twelve years, and used to the handling of men to obtain results. Have been with my present firm for twelve years. Will consider any offer. Box 463, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

A practical mill man; understands all branches of machinery, can take work from blue prints, detail complete cutting bills for all kinds of cabinet stairs and carpenter work; handle men to good advantage. 20 years experience. State salary willing to pay. Reply, Box 453, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6



Band or Circular Sawyer open for engagement for coming season; 14 seasons' experience, also filer on round saws. Reply J. M., 26 Westmount avenue, Toronto. 5-6

Position as bush manager. Have had fifteen years experience. Strictly temperate and can furnish best of references. Reply Box 446, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-

As Engineer in Sawmill or Woodworking Plant, long experience with Corliss and other engines; steam feed and networks, niggers, dynamos; have certificate, reference and tools. Will go anywhere. Reply John Bain, 180 Ontario Street, St. Catharines, Ont. 5-6

**WANTED**—Position as bookkeeper with lumber firm in Ontario. Twelve years' experience, mostly as office manager; age 34 years. Acquainted thoroughly with all departments of lumber office. Best of references furnished on application. Apply Box 399, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

**WANTED**—Sawyer for double cut band, work to start about April 1st. State wage expected and give references. Box 461, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Shipper and yard foreman wanted, must be able to locate tie timber. Apply, stating wages and giving reference to

6 DYMENT, MICKLE LUMBER CO., Whitney, Ont.

**WANTED**—A good honest timber cruiser especially to locate tie timber, also to take charge of bush operation, could employ a good man all the year round. Reply, Box 449, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

**WANTED**—Hardwood lumber salesman in Ontario, to represent a large American manufacturer of Northern and Southern Hardwoods. Good commission and exclusive territory to the right party.

Apply E. J. Macintyre, 4059 Perry Street, Chicago, Ill. 6-7

**WANTED**—Good reliable party capable of taking management of our lumber manufacturing plant, or preferable one able to take charge of office and store management. To such a party able to invest enough to make them well interested in the business a good paying position would be given. Address Box 450, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### Timber Limit For Sale

Timber, British Columbia Coast, sworn estimate 214,000,000 feet. Price only \$75,000. Correspondence solicited. Westminster Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C. 5-6

### Timber Limit For Sale

1,200 acres Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar. Some Pine; 9 million feet for \$5,000 cash. Five miles from railroad; two from river. Box 431, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-t.f.

Partner wanted, sleeping or active, with \$10,000, to manufacture small articles from hardwood. I have a ten-year contract in my pocket for all I can produce. Fifty per cent. profits, unlimited quantity of suitable timber. Don't answer unless you have the cash. Box 378, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

### Planing Mill, Saw Mill and Heading Mill For Sale

This is one of the best equipped Planing Mills west of Toronto, doing a prosperous business. Heading and Saw Mill in good condition; considerable timber to be had; will sell all or will sell Planing Mill separate. This is a going concern; no better proposition anywhere; a money maker. Will stand the strictest inspection. Can give satisfactory reason for selling. Reply to Box 417, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-t.f.

### For Sale on Georgian Bay, Ontario

400 square miles of timber limits containing over 300,000,000 feet of pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar, basswood, birch, etc., and a vast quantity of tie timber, also a sawmill with a capacity of 100,000 feet per 10 hrs. Price and terms very reasonable. Write for full particulars to E. Stewart, Forest Engineer, Room 11, 84 King Street East, Toronto, Ont. 4-6

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

### Timber Limit For Sale

Ninety-three square miles of spruce tamarack timber, estimated at 297,000,000 feet B.M., along the Carrat River, Saskatchewan, for \$275,000. \$75,000 down, the balance on terms. For particulars write John Anderson, Box 661, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-8

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

### Given Free

Water with electric power and situation for plant to manufacture hardwood furniture and chairs. Will enter partnership with any man who has proved himself capable of success in the furniture and chair business, either one or both, will also finance the enterprise. Chas. T. White & Son, East Apple River, Cumberland Co., N.S. 5-8

### For Sale

170 ft. 1 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 ft.  
11 M. ft. 1 1/4 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
14 M. ft. 2 in. good basswood short, 2 to 5 feet.  
50 M. ft. 1 in. M. C. Ash.  
50 M. ft. 2 in. M. C. Ash.  
C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal, Que.

### For Sale or Lease

One of the best located and equipped Dressing Mills in New England, at junction of three railroads and on direct line to New England and New York markets, with stop over privilege from all Canadian and Western points.

Equipment includes four latest high speed planers and new dry kiln, 90 M. capacity.

Plenty of power, plenty of room, good sidings on each side of mill and platforms under roof.

Excellent local retail trade assured and large amount of custom dressing business in sight.

This is a first-class proposition, offering an unusual opportunity. The same company owns 7,000 acres of timber land also for sale. Box 458, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

### For Sale

Mill and Plant situated on Bay Lake of Montreal River and within the town limit Town of Latchford on T. & N. O. Ry. Plant consists of one Boiler, 60 in. diam. by 14 ft. long, full flush front and rated at 70 h.p.

Right Hand Engine, 12 in. x 16 in., estimated 64 h.p.

Three Mureau Machine Pulpwood Barkers and Pullup and all saws, shafting, belts, etc., including extras.

Siding of T. & N. O. Railway runs into mill yard; good storing point for logs. With very little extra cost, a circular saw and carriage could be installed as the power is sufficient. This plant has been in use about 10 months only and is in good condition. An excellent bargain for the right parties. Write or communicate with C. & H. D. Gamble, 28 Scott street, Toronto, Solicitors for Owners. 2-7

### Valuable Timber Property For Sale

The Oromocto Lumber Co., Ltd., ask for tenders for their property. (Tenders to close on or before 3rd day of April, 1912), and to be mailed to Mark Curry, Amherst, N.S., marked "Tenders for Property of the Oromocto Lumber Co., Ltd."

This property consists of about 74 square miles of New Brunswick Government land and about 5,783 acres of granted land, and about 30 acres of leasehold land, situated on the branches of the Oromocto River and estimated to contain sixty to seventy millions of logs, spruce, fir, pine and hardwood, and one hundred millions of pulp wood; property contains mill, five houses, barns, camp outfits, seven horses, rigging, etc.

The lumber cut off this property is available for shipment to either the United States or the English market as mill is on the line of the C. P. Railway, rate of freight to Boston points 14c.; St. John 3c.

This property is well situated to be operated cheap, and logs or sawn lumber produced at a low figure and is without doubt one of the best properties of its size in Eastern Canada.

Full particulars with regard to the property, etc., may be obtained from Mark Curry, Amherst, N.S.; Frank H. Lowe, Brooklyn, Queen's County, N.S.; William E. Golding, St. John, N.B., or the Oromocto Lumber Company, Ltd., Central Blissville, N. B. 3-6

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### Notes on Belt Driving

Belts should not run faster than 30 ft. per second. Belts should not be run from very large to very small pulleys; up to 3 to 1 is good practice. Belts running at high speeds over small pulleys should be thin and as wide as possible. Link chain belting made to suit the curve of the pulley will drive better and with less slip than flat belting, and wide belts will drive better than narrow ones. Loss of power is largely increased through belts curling up at the edges or stretching unevenly. New belts do not bed themselves so well on the pulleys, and will slip more than when they are older. Belts will slip less when running at fast speeds than slow. A fruitful cause of belts stretching unevenly and running from the pulley is from the driving and driven pulleys not being exactly parallel with each other and square in each direction; consequently the belt seeks the highest point and runs off.

### Loss of Power in Saw Mills

In addition to clumsy and badly arranged methods of transmission a very considerable loss often arises from the employment of pulleys too narrow on the face to remit the required power with ease. The object of this was probably in the first place to reduce the cost of belting, but this was very false economy, as narrow pulley faces often mean tight and strained belts, with increased slip and wear on both belts and bearings, and any small saving in first cost is very soon dissipated.

In addition to line shafting, the pulleys on the older woodworking machines are in many cases too small in diameter and width; consequently, the belt contact is insufficient, it is impossible to keep the machines up to the standard speeds, and the writer has often increased the sizes of these with great advantage. If, however, the sizes of the pulleys cannot be conveniently altered, their driving power can be considerably increased, and the slip reduced by covering them with leather.

### Oak Flooring and Its Color

Foresters and manufacturers of oak lumber, divide all the oaks into two distinctive groups—the white oak (*quercus alba*) and the red oak (*quercus rubra*). The red oak requires two years to mature its acorns and the white oak but one year.

The woods of the two groups are structurally different. In physical structure the white oak is of a much denser texture than the red oak.

The white oak for flooring purposes is preferred, as it receives and holds a higher polish, and is considered the most durable and satisfactory.

The red oak is now much more abundant than the white oak. It grows faster—thus it is more porous and is generally regarded as inferior in strength and toughness to the white oak when made into flooring. However, both varieties make a floor of unqualified excellence.

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# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The most important feature of the lumber trade in Ontario today is the fact that shipments of all kinds are badly delayed by the shortage of cars. The snow blockade and the great demand for cars for the movement of other classes of freight have combined to make it impossible to move lumber from the mills to anything like the extent that has been necessary. Were it not for this, the trade at present would be better probably than it has been at this time of year for several years back. Reports from the Georgian Bay district state that there are still large quantities of lumber there owned by wholesalers, which have not yet been moved and which may cause some delay in opening up the mills, unless the movement improves shortly.

A well posted traveller for one of the wholesale firms in Ontario reports that the stocks in the hands of retailers are larger than is usual at this time of year. They have apparently been buying steadily throughout much of the winter season and have not disposed of as much of their stocks as might have been expected. In spite of this however, a steady trade continues. There is no marked activity to the trade, and it is thought by some that the spring trade will not be as brisk as has been expected. Other reports are to the effect that the outlook for the building trade in the spring is unusually bright and that it may be counted upon to counterbalance any other slackening influences. Another factor which is delaying the movement of lumber from the mills is the scarcity of ocean freight room. The 12-inch stock and most of the good lumber in the mill yards is held largely for export and is awaiting ocean freight capacity.

Reports from many of the camps in Northern Ontario show that the winter has been an exceptionally favorable one for logging operations. The logs are coming out well and the amount of the cut will compare favorably with that of former years. The exceptionally hard winter however, has caused a considerable increase in the cost of woods operations.

Hardwoods are steady in all varieties and the demand continues good.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber trade at Montreal is looking forward to an excellent season's business during 1912. Inquiries and orders which have been received up to date clearly foreshadow a good demand and indicate a stiffening up of prices. It is reported already by some of the wholesalers that the mills are asking an all-round advance of ten per cent. Dry stocks are unusually scarce and quotations are firm. There is a good demand for lath. Shingles are held firmly. Spruce boards are very scarce. Hardwoods are firm. Logging operations have been satisfactory. The only drawback to trade is the great shortage of cars. This is preventing anything in the way of rush orders being accepted and is holding back trade in general. The market for news paper is strong.

The market for spruce lumber at Boston continues rather quiet. Retailers' stocks however, are rather light and a greater demand is expected with the spring trade. Dealers are asking up to \$24.50 for eastern spruce, but most of the business is done at \$24. Occasionally one hears reports that the price will be \$25 when the spring trade opens. Stocks of random are rather light. Prices are firm. Stocks of dry spruce boards are also rather small. The hardwood market at Boston is quiet, though the outlook is considered fair. Quartered oak is rather quiet but plain oak is moving steadily. Prices are unchanged. There is a fair demand for maple at steady prices. The demand for hemlock boards is moderate and prices are firm. Good dry stock of eastern clipped hemlock boards is scarce and holders are firm. Cedar extra shingles at Boston are offered at \$3.60 to \$3.65, although no business is reported at the higher prices. Clears are firm, at \$3.25 to \$3.35. The demand for lath is quiet. The asking price for 1½ inch is \$3.90 to \$4, and for 1¼ inch \$3.60.

At New York, very little straight cargo business is reported in eastern spruce. Prices are steady but the yards have sufficient stocks for current wants and are not likely to produce many enquiries until the weather and the building situations improve. Quartered oak at New York is in a little better demand. Plain oak is strong. A good tone prevails in the New York hemlock market, although the orders are smaller in quantity than is usual at this time of year.

## Western Canada

Winnipeg reports state that the demand for lumber is still quiet. The indications however, are that improvement will be noted as the season advances. All reports agree that there will be a strong demand from the building trade as soon as the spring sea-

son opens. This applies both to the city and the rural trade. A great deal of work remains for the farmers in the way of building, which they were prevented from attending to last year on account of the unfavorable weather and crop conditions. Although last year was a record year for building operations in Winnipeg, the aggregate of permits issued during the present year to date is greater than it was for the corresponding period of last year. Lumber prices at Winnipeg are unchanged and there is a steady market for building materials of all kinds. It is reported that there are still about 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in the country to be marketed. When the farmers receive the money for this there will probably be an awakening of the demand for lumber. Collections continue rather slow although as a whole there is a healthy feeling in trade circles. A great volume of industrial development is under progress in the west and the railroads are preparing to spend large sums on extensions. A record year for immigration is also expected so that there are promising indications of a good year for the lumber trade.

## Great Britain

The labor troubles in the coal industries of Great Britain are reported to have practically suspended all buying of lumber. Even in the early days of the negotiations, the loss to the country has been enormous and everybody is praying for an early solution of the difficulty. Up to the present time, the timber trade, during 1912, has been fair. Retail business in the north of England has been better than was expected, in some places having exceeded in volume the transactions for the same period of any previous year. In case the coal mining difficulty should be terminated, it is expected that there will be continued prosperity in most of the industrial circles. Ship-building yards at present are supplied with plenty of work. Fresh contracts are reported by engineering firms and textile centres are unusually busy. Conditions therefore, are all excellent with the single and serious exception of the strike among the coal miners.

Spot values at London are unchanged but the market has ceased to exhibit the hopeful feeling which was noticeable a few weeks ago. The tendency towards stiffer prices has been temporarily checked. There is a fair demand for paving and the packing trade is also fairly active. Railway requirements are quite extensive. The building demand is rather dull. During the week ending Feb. 17th, the deliveries at London docks amounted to 3127 standards, as compared with 3288 standards, during the corresponding week of 1911. At the recent auction sale of Messrs. Churchill & Sim, 9 and 11 inch 1st Montreal spruce, sold at £16, 10s., and 7 and 8 inch brought £15, 10s. For 3 x 11, 3rd Quebec yellow pine £16 was secured, and Quebec birch planks sold at 1s., 5d. and 1s., 4½d. per cu. ft. Another lot of 3 x 8 spruce 1sts. from Montreal, brought £13, 15s., and the same price was secured for a lot of 3 x 7.

At Liverpool, the disturbed trade conditions have had a noticeable effect upon the timber trade. The freight market is also a deterring factor. The market for tonnage at present is very strong. A recent engagement for freight from Montreal was made at 40s., whereas last year the rate at the same period was 30s. The Mersey Docks and Harbor Boards are reported to be in the market for a good quantity of pitch pine timber. The hardwood market at Liverpool continues rather quiet, although business is still on satisfactory lines with numerous orders. Plain and quartered oak in the best grades are quite strong, especially for dry thick stock. There has been a good demand for American quartered white oak boards in thicknesses of less than one inch. Reports state that fresh supplies of ash and hickory logs would be well received, as stocks in merchants' hands are now very low.

At Manchester, trade is improving and a shortage of stocks is being reported, especially pitch pine, for which prices are very strong. Spruce deals continue firm at slightly advanced prices. An advance is expected in the price of floorings. The present basis is £9, 15s. per standard c.i.f. Good prices are not confined entirely to the timber trade. In fact everything which caters to the sawmilling trade has gone up, or is going up. Brick makers, ironmongers, hardware dealers, saw makers and last but not least coal dealers have all pushed their prices upward and the sawmilling industry is consequently experiencing far greater running expenses, than at any previous time.

The labor trouble at the Glasgow docks gave promise of an early settlement, according to the latest reports. An excellent demand continues from the ship-building industry, being in fact everything that could be desired, this doing much to compensate for the dullness of some of the other wood consuming industries. Quebec shippers, at Glasgow have been arranging a few contracts for timber and the higher grades of pine deals. Orders placed so far however,



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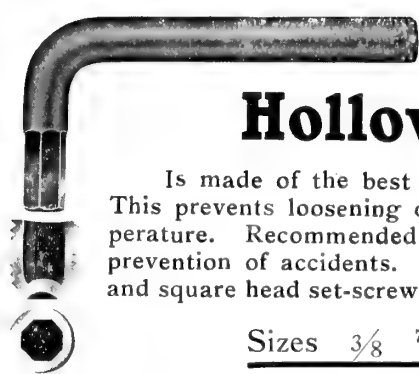
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make an unfavorable comparison in extent, with those of recent years. Prices in general, are firm, with an upward tendency in a number of cases. Available stocks are low.

### United States

The demand for lumber has been improving, as a general rule, in the United States, since the beginning of the present year, although the severe weather in a great many localities has interfered considerably, both with delivery and production. It is expected that this will cause some delay in the opening up of spring trade. On the other hand, it is reasonable to believe that as soon as the weather has definitely improved a proportionate rush for orders will develop. Looking over the field in general, it is reported that production has been considerably curtailed and that lumber in condition for shipment has been reduced. The yard trade continues cautious, calling principally for mixed car lots. Mill stocks as a rule, are uneven, making it a difficult matter to fill the mixed orders which are most prevalent. This applies particularly to soft woods. Dry assortments of hardwoods are also scarce.

Chicago.—It is believed that only the severe weather conditions which have lately prevailed are responsible for the failure of the lumber movement to make a record up-to-date during the present year, as compared with 1911. Enquiries are heavy and the building trade is producing an increasing number of permits. The receipts of lumber at Chicago for the week ending Feb. 24th totalled 36,474,000 ft., as compared with 34,994,000 ft. for the corresponding week in 1911. The total receipts from Jan. 1st to Feb. 24th amounted to 233,684,000 ft., a decrease of 22,248,000 ft., as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Receipts and shipments of shingles, both for the week and for the year to date show good increases. A revival is reported in the demand for northern pine. Nearly all grades are scarce and it is quite possible that prices will shortly advance. The difficulty in securing cars for shipment from the mills is resulting in a considerable reduction in the stocks of wholesale yards. Hardwoods continue to strengthen in demand. Stocks of dry lumber are scarce. Birch and maple are still leaders among the northern hardwoods and are steady in price. Basswood is unchanged. Rock and soft elm are moving moderately. Plain red oak is strong and an improvement is noticed in quarter sawed oak. White oak is firmer. Higher prices for yellow pine are proving a benefit to hemlock manufacturers. Hemlock supplies at the mills are low and shipments during January are reported to be greater than the amount cut. The country trade is improving and wholesalers are moving extensive quantities of hemlock. It looks as though later in the season, the strong demand may result in higher prices. The demand for yellow pine is much stronger than at this time last year. Railroad material, decking, siding and timber are all reported scarce at the mills. Considerable activity in yellow pine is reported from the yard trade. Red cedar shingles have strengthened recently. White cedars are in fair demand, at strong prices. Lath are scarce and the demand is increasing.

Buffalo.—The demand for northern pine from the building trade has been checked by bad weather during the past fortnight. It is expected however, that the spring trade will soon become active and that a decided improvement will be noted. Prices on all grades are firm. Stocks of box lumber, especially No. 4 boards, are scarce. High grade pine continues strong. The hardwood trade is fair, although suffering considerably on account of the severe weather. Prices in general are holding firm. Dry shipping stock in plain oak is scarce and prices are strong. Bad weather has interfered with the movement of stocks of lumber but all indications point to an active building movement when the spring trade opens up. Stocks of hemlock at Buffalo are not too great. Some grades in fact are rather short. Indications are for higher prices early in the spring. Southern pine deliveries are held back by the shortage of cars. Prices continue strong. Shingles and lath are firm, as new stocks are not expected to arrive so early this spring, as usual. If fair weather sets in soon a distinct advance above present prices may be looked for.

Bay City and Saginaw.—The market for the cheaper grades of northern pine is active and firm. Box lumber is stiffening up. The demand for box lumber is good. The general price list is firm. It is estimated that more than 100,000,000 ft. of pine is in the yards of mills and factories at this point, most of it being in the hands of about half a dozen companies.

A despatch from Bay City, Mich., states that the Georgian Bay district of Ontario, which contributes 75,000,000 feet of pine lumber annually to dealers in the Saginaw Valley, has had a favorable logging winter. The larger portion of the prospective cut of lumber in the upper portion of the district for the coming season has already been contracted for. Prices there are about the same as last winter, with the exception of mill culls and lumber for box material, which is 50 cents to \$1 higher.

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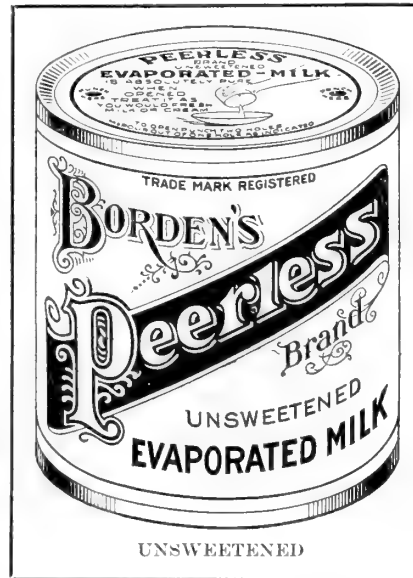
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## EDGINGS

### Ontario

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has incorporated a subsidiary company with a capital of \$20,000,000, to acquire timber limits.

It is reported that the United States Wood Preserving Company, New York, are looking for a site of thirty acres at Hamilton, Ont., for the erection of a large wood preserving plant.

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited, have removed their Toronto office from 34 Victoria street to Rooms 4, 5 and 6 at 15 Toronto street. Their new phone number is Adelaide 1183.

Charles Mills has sold his sawmill at Harrow, Ont., and will shortly start a new mill at Wheatley, Ont. Equipment and machinery will be needed and it is probable that he will also erect a new building.

Campbell Bros., Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to deal in railroad supplies, lumbermen's supplies, etc., with head office at Port Arthur, Ont. The provisional directors are W. H. Campbell, J. A. Campbell and A. J. McComber, all of Port Arthur, Ont.

A bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, withdrawing from the Temagami Forest Reserve all the lands comprised within the limits of the unsurveyed township of Deloro, and all lands east of the Mattagami River in the unsurveyed township of Ogden.

The Building and Construction Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to engage in the business of lumber milling, brick making, bridge or railway construction, etc., with head office at Toronto, Ont. The provisional directors are H. J. Cox, E. C. Ironside and N. G. Heyd, all of Toronto.

Ernst Bros. Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to carry on business as general machinists, founders, mechanical engineers, wood workers, etc., with head office at Mount Forest, Ont. The provisional directors are J. J. Ernst, G. L. Ernst and W. J. Cleland, all of Mount Forest.

The town of Owen Sound has carried a by-law for the granting of a bonus of \$10,000 annually for a period of twenty years, to a company which proposes to construct a large drydock and establish a shipbuilding business. The plant is to cost in the neighborhood of one and a half million dollars and will be one of the most modern and efficient in the continent. It is being financed chiefly by English capital.

Robert Bury & Company have transferred their office from Teeswater, Ont., to Toronto, and will carry on their business as wholesale hardwood dealers from their new office, 79 Spadina avenue (telephone Adelaide 1467), and their yard at the foot of Spadina avenue. Mr. Fred. M. Thompson and Mr. R. Buchan, who have handled the firm's business for some years will now reside in Toronto and work from the above address.

The Eyer Lumber Company, Toronto, which was recently incorporated to carry on the business formerly conducted by John H. Eyer, has secured the selling rights for the 1912 cut of the Cutler Bay Lumber Company, Cutler, Ont. The cut will amount to about 30,000,000 feet. Mr. J. W. Blair, formerly of the Cutler Bay Lumber Company, is secretary-treasurer of the Eyer Lumber Company. The former offices of John H. Eyer, at 34 Victoria street, Toronto, are to be continued as the offices of the Eyer Lumber Co.

The Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, Saulte Ste. Marie, Ont., have taken over the woods department and lumbering operations of the Algoma Commercial Company. Mr. H. Dennison, Superintendent, who has been with the Algoma Commercial Company in this department for the past ten years, will continue in charge. The superintendent of the sawmill is Mr. C. W. Smith, formerly of Nesterville. The company expect to take out this year about twenty-two million feet of white pine, and from sixty to sixty-five thousand cords of pulpwood.

### Eastern Canada

The Gilmour and Hughson mills, at Hull, P.Q., are being renovated and enlarged in preparation for a larger production than last year.

A Fredericton report announces that the Miramichi Lumber Company have completed their season's operations. It is expected the cut will total twenty millions, which is about the same as last season.

The Sawmill at Longue Pointe, Que., belonging to the Montreal Locomotive Works was recently damaged by fire to the extent of about \$4,000. The loss was mostly confined to the roof, stock and machinery.

The new pulp mill of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company at East Angus, P.Q., has been started. This has been under construction for some months, and is an addition to the company's plant already in operation.

Leahy Engineering and Contracting Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, to deal in timber, artificial stone and all kinds of builders' supplies, with head office at Montreal. The incorporators are E. H. Godin, G. Bourdeau and J. H. Leahy, all of Montreal, Que.

Joseph Fortier, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, to carry on business as paper manufacturers, dealers in pulp, paper, lumber and all such products, with head office at Montreal, Que. The incorporators include, R. P. Fortier, E. Lalonde, Jos. Fortier and J. W. Butler, all of Montreal, Que.

Byers & Anglin, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000 to carry on business as a construction and development company, electric, civil and hydraulic engineers, lumbermen and woodworkers, etc., with head office at Montreal, Que. The incorporators are W. A. Merrill, W. S. Johnson and R. T. Heneker, all of Montreal.

The Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Company, in consideration of a fixed assessment for a term of years, have agreed to spend \$100,000 at once on the enlargement of the pulp mill at St. John, N.B., and to add a

paper mill at a cost of \$500,000. It is expected that this company will be merged into the Consolidated Pulp and Paper Company.

The Dressing Lumber Company, Cedar Hall, Que., which was recently incorporated with capital of \$10,000, is erecting a plant at Cedar Hall and expects to have it in operation by the 1st of April. The company intend to manufacture both soft and hardwood lumber and also a small quantity of shingles. Their specialty will be kiln dried and dressed lumber, mouldings, etc.

L. D. Schaffner and E. G. Langley, Bridgetown, N.S., have returned from a trip to British Columbia. They purchased several parcels of land at Coquitlam, according to a Victoria despatch, for about \$30,000. The purpose of the purchase is said to be to secure a site for manufacturing lumber from the timber taken off the land in the neighborhood of the new C. P. R. terminals.

Maritime Nail Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 to build, erect and operate mills, foundries, and other works to deal in metal, iron and wood goods and to acquire timber lands or timber limits and carry out the development of such. The head office is at St. John, N.B., and the incorporators are Stanley E. Elkin, Fred. Marvin, and C. P. Nixon, all of St. John.

The Bathurst Lumber Company, which recently took over the mill and property of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, Bathurst, N.B., has increased its board of directors from five to seven members. The board now consists of Hon. W. C. Edwards, Ottawa; Angus McLean, Montreal; C. M. Carrier, Buffalo; Hugh McLean, Buffalo; M. E. Preisch, North Tonawanda; W. H. Crosby, Buffalo, and E. S. Peck, Scranton, Pa., the last two being new members. The officers elected were Hon. W. C. Edwards, president; C. M. Carrier, vice-president; Angus McLean, secretary-treasurer and general manager, and M. E. Preisch, assistant treasurer.

### Western Canada

The Land and Finance Corporation of British Columbia, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, to build and operate railroads, bridges, tramways, telephone lines, sawmills, planing mills, reservoirs, etc., with head office at Vancouver, B.C. The incorporators are O. B. McCallum, G. F. Gyles and R. L. Jones, all of Montreal, Que.

The Colwell Lumber Company, whose offices and yards at Zelandia, Sask., were recently completely destroyed by fire, intend to re-build at once. They will erect a covered yard and will put in a complete stock as soon as possible. During the fire the company lost many valuable papers and records as they only had a safe in the office. They now intend to build a vault for the reception of important documents.

A serious fire and an explosion which occurred at the wholesale sash and door factory of the Radford-Wright Company, Limited, at 776 Main street, Winnipeg, on Saturday night, March 9th, resulted in the death of seven men and severe injuries to a number of others. The explosion occurred when a number of firemen and others were directing a hose upon the back of the building. The back wall was suddenly blown out and buried the victims beneath the debris.

C. B. Pride, of Wisconsin, was recently in Nelson, B.C., interviewing the city council and board of trade for the purpose of securing a site and cheap power to operate a pulp and paper mill there. He plans to build a \$300,000 mill to manufacture thirty tons of paper daily, and has already secured an option on an excellent site and large timber resources. Spokane, Vancouver and Wisconsin capital is said to be back of the scheme. Mr. Pride plans to build a power plant on the Kootenay River in about three years, but wants to buy power for a short time.

The O. K. Lumber Company, which was recently incorporated with capital of \$100,000, and headquarters at Kelowna, B.C., report that they expect an increased trade to result from the large influx of settlers into that district. Many large orchards also, are now coming into bearing in the district and will increase the demand for cases of various kinds for their shipment. The company are extending their plant, putting in additional machinery and erecting an up-to-date box factory. They have already large contracts on hand and are looking forward to a most successful season.

The Brooks-McKenzie Lumber Company, Limited, which was recently formed with headquarters at Penticton, B.C., and with capital stock of \$25,000, will carry on a retail lumber business at Penticton. Penticton is a new town in the Okanagan Valley, in the heart of the fruit growing section of British Columbia. Mr. E. F. Brooks, who is president of the company, is also general manager of the Adams River Lumber Company, of Chase, B.C., on the main line of the C. P. R. The Brooks-McKenzie Company will purchase their stock from the Adams River Lumber Company. The other officers of the company are N. A. Brooks, vice-president, and Kenneth McKenzie, managing director and secretary.

The Terminal Construction and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., whose plant was destroyed by fire on December 29th, have completed all the foundations of the new building. The foundations are of concrete for all the buildings. The main buildings are now fairly well under way. This building is to be of solid framed construction covered with galvanized iron, both sides and roof. The dimensions are 170 feet by 80 feet, two stories. The building will be extra well lighted and steam heated. The company are installing a double set of machinery of the most modern type, all equipped with the blow pipe system and driven by steam power. They are also improving their old boiler house by building a reinforced fireproof boiler building separate from all other buildings. The boilers will be fed automatically from the refuse of the mill which will be carried through the blowing system. They are also erecting, in addition to their present shed, a lumber shed with warehouse above. This building is 120 feet by 74 feet over eaves and three storeys. The upper storey of the building is to be connected with the main factory building by a bridge or solid timber platform self supporting. Having ample ground space with good trackage facilities and their own dry kilns they feel confident that within two months they will again be doing business in one of the best, if not the best, and most modern woodworking factories in British Columbia. In addition to the manufacturing of sash and doors they will again manufacture all kinds of interior finish, not only of native woods, but making a specialty of hardwood finish and veneer work.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE  
RED PINE  
SPRUCE**

**Enquiries solicited from the  
wholesale trade.**

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

**Ottawa**

**49 Metcalfe Street**

**Montreal**

**Canadian Express Bldg.**

# Boss Line Lumbering Tools

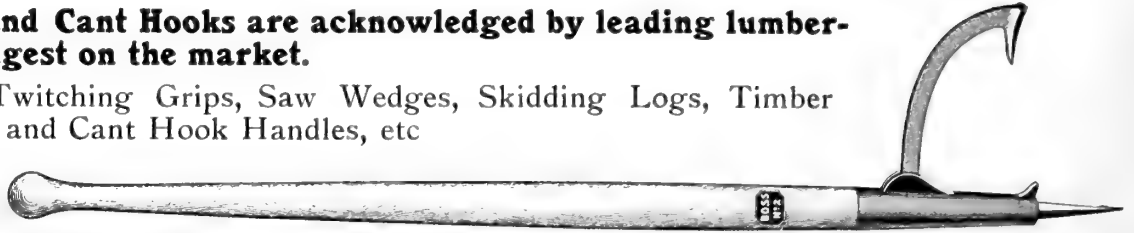
Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

**Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.**

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

*Catalogues furnished and prices quoted  
on application*



## ROBB ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED

AMHERST, N. S. CANADA

has recently taken the general  
agency for Canada of the GAS  
ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS  
PRODUCERS made by

**DAVEY, PAXMAN & CO. LTD.**  
Colchester, England

The Paxman Gas Engine is made  
in a full line of sizes from 2½  
to 300 horse power.

Full information at any of the

### ROBB DISTRICT OFFICES

Canadian Express Building, Montreal	- - -	R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto	- - -	Wm. McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg	- - -	W. F. Porter, Manager
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary	- - -	J. F. Porter, Manager

## Glue Room Necessities

### Veneer Presses

Screw and Hydraulic

### Glue Spreaders

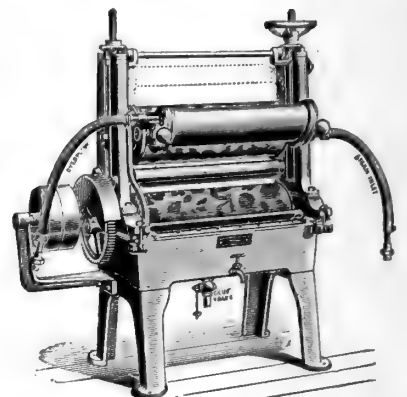
Hand and Power Feed

### Glue Heaters

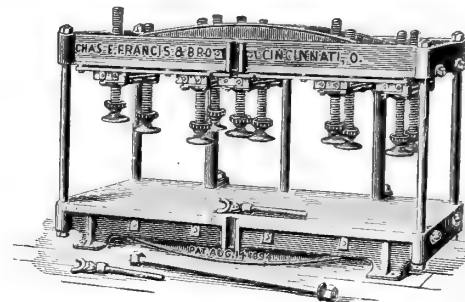
Every Variety and Size

### Clamps, Etc.

Whatever You Need



Power-feed Glue Spreading Machine. (Pat. Aug., 1900.) Single, double and combination. 12 inches to 84 inches wide.

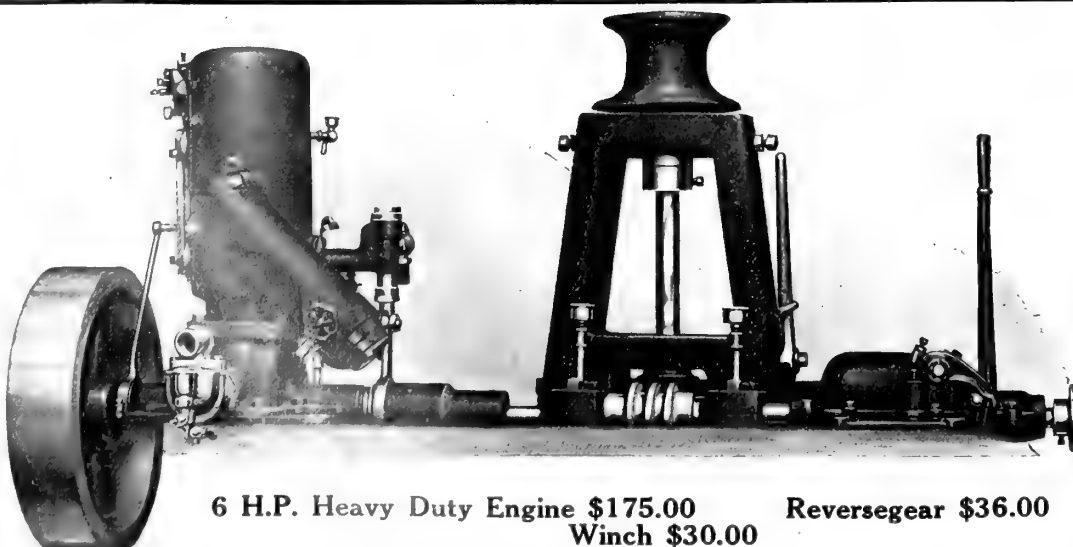


Veneer Presses, different kinds and sizes.

**Our  
Specialties  
are used  
the world  
over.**

The secret of the success of many woodworking factories is in their glue room. Don't jeopardize your success with poor equipment or old methods. It is easy to do veneering and built up work and get the best and most economical results with Francis Equipment.

**Thos. E. Francis & Co.** Main Office and Works:  
**RUSHVILLE, IND.**



6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00  
Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00

## River Driving Costs

will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

**Adams Launch and Engine Co.**  
Penetang, Ont.

# Wire Rope

## For Every Requirement

We are specialists in the manufacture of wire rope. We can ship from stock any length or size of the wire ropes usually supplied and can manufacture specially a rope exactly suitable for your requirements. Perhaps you are having wire rope troubles—if so—drop us a line advising us your requirements and we will be pleased to make suggestions as to the class and style of rope you should use. We have had years of experience—and should know.

**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL

General Supply Company of Canada Ltd.—Winnipeg Agents

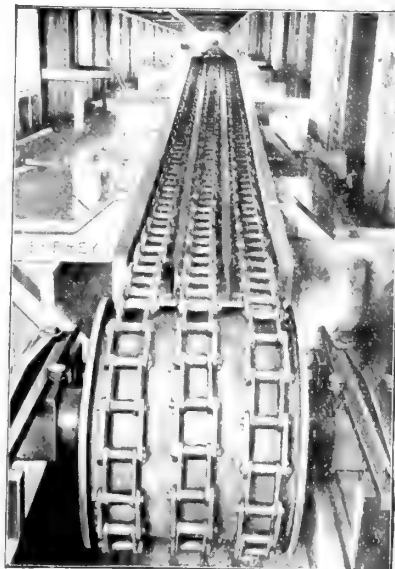
## Jeffrey Conveyers

FOR

### Pulp and Paper Mills

Combine thoroughness of construction with high efficiency in operation, and are guaranteed to handle material with economy and to meet the demands of the existing conditions in every particular.

Illustration shows a Jeffrey Chain Conveyor (307 feet between centers); at Pulp Mill of A. E. Reed & Co. Handles sawed logs to barker conveyor. Entire conveying equipment at this mill furnished by the Jeffrey Co.



We also design and build Conveyers of the Wire Cable Type, Elevating and Power Transmission Machinery for all purposes, Chains and Attachments, Industrial Locomotives for hauling Lumber, Pulp Lap Shredders, etc.

Write for Latest Catalogs.

**THE JEFFREY MANUFACTURING CO.**

Winnipeg Office:  
141 Bannatyne Ave.

Canadian Main Office and Works:  
MONTREAL, CAN.

PATENTED IXL BIT

PAT. No. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS



MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.  
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch.  
Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

# The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

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Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458



## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

[illegible]

# Silver's New Woodworking Machines

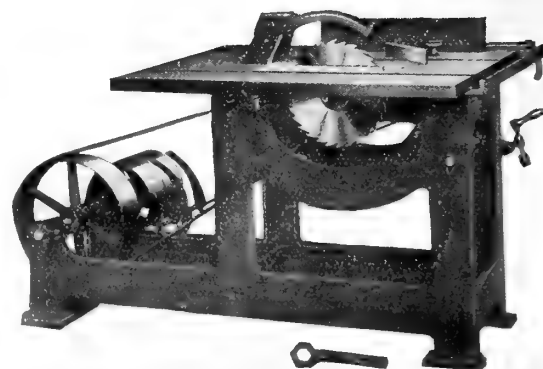
Saw Tables, Jointers, Swing Saws, Band Saws—tools of good, honest construction, newest improvements and conveniences; patterns fresh from the designers.

**JOINTERS**—8, 12, 16, 20, and 24-inch.  
**BAND SAWS**—20, (foot or belt power) 26, 32, and 36-inch.  
**SWING SAWS**—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot lengths  
**SAW TABLES**—Two Styles

Silver's machines are high pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in sizes and in prices too.

Post up on these tools. Ask for our 1911 catalogue and special prices at once.

**THE SILVER MFG. CO.**  
375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO.



# "AMPHIBIA"

(WATERPROOF)

## LEATHER BELTING

**Will Cost You  
Less Per Day of Service**

This method is the **ONLY** way to arrive at a **TRUE** estimate of your belting expenses. A belt which, when purchased, costs you less per foot than "**AMPHIBIA**" is not necessarily the cheapest belt.

**No, Sir!**

The least expensive belt is the one which delivers maximum power day in, day out and has the least depreciation per annum, —the least cost per day of service.

"**AMPHIBIA**" belts may cost a little more to buy because they cost us more to make. **BUT**,—they are the least expensive in the end and therefore the best investment.

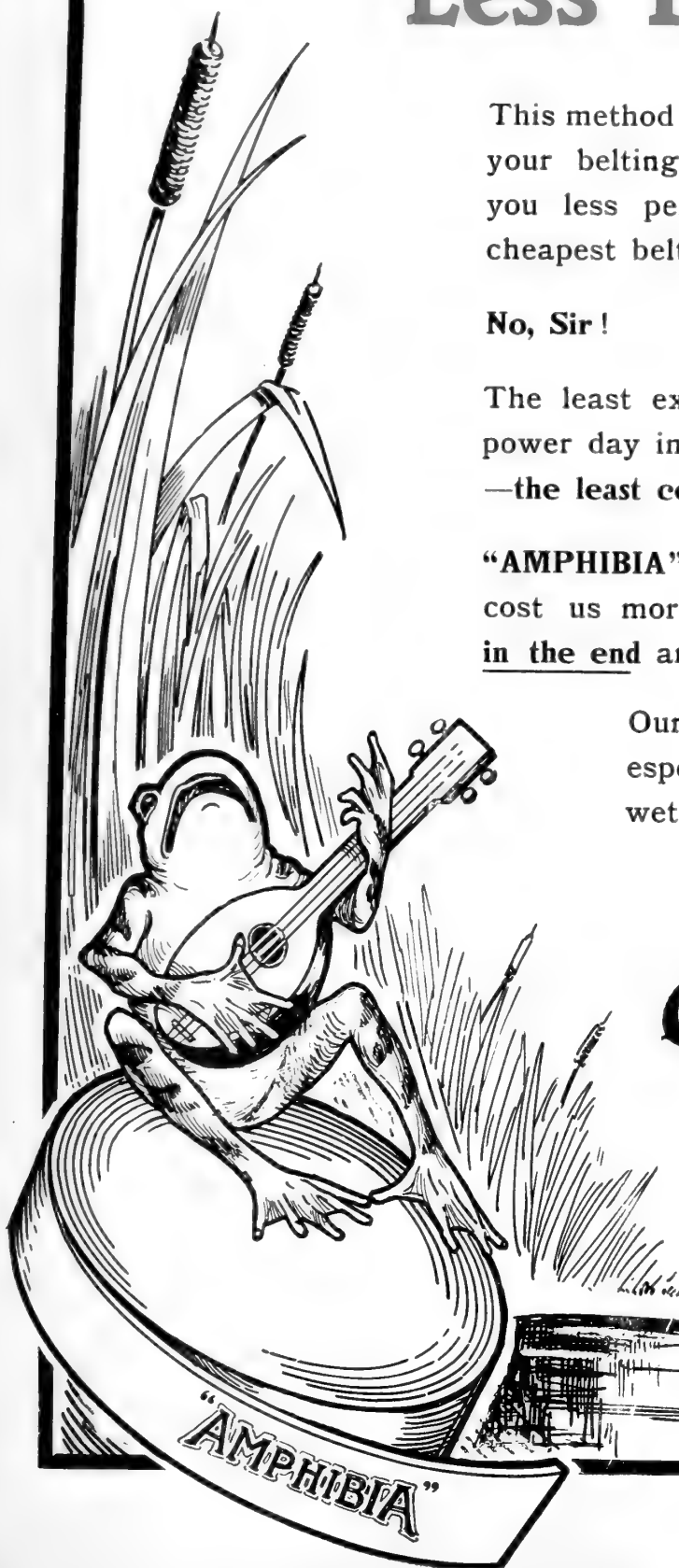
Our "**AMPHIBIA**" **PLANER** is a fine belt. We make it especially for heavy fast drives in wet places or handling wet lumber. Write us about one for your mill.

*Sadler & Haworth*  
Tanners and Manufacturers

For over 35 years the makers of the Best Leather Belts

MONTREAL	TORONTO	ST. JOHN, N.B.
511 William Street	27 Melinda Street	89 Prince William St.
WINNIPEG	VANCOUVER	
244 Princess Street	217 Columbia Ave.	

—To Insure Satisfaction—State Where Belt is to Run—



## METROPOLITAN OIL CO.

Manufacturers High Grade Cylinder, Engine and  
Machine Oils and Mill Supplies, Etc.

### Mr. Saw-Mill or General Manufacturer:—

Are you willing to let us help you reduce the cost of lubricating your plant? If you are, we can do it, and believe this is a good time to call your attention to one of our Specialties. Lubricating Grease by our system has put many an extra dollar in the pockets of others, it will do so for you if you give us a chance, and you will be the gainer by the scheme.

Our Famous Lubricating Grease is a product that by common consent is admitted to save 50 per cent. in cost of Lubrication; fully 75 per cent. in cost of application. Continuous Lubrication, Economy, and Safety from Overheated Journals are the results of its use.

A post-card will bring Metropolitan Oil Company's samples and prices, or better still our representative, who will give you his advice, and expert services.

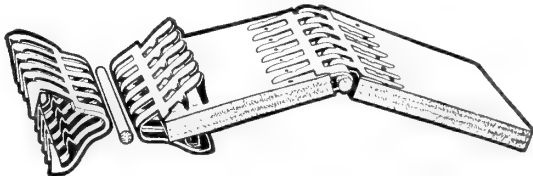
## METROPOLITAN OIL CO.

34 Atlantic Avenue - - TORONTO, ONT.

## "LIMESTONE" Wood Split Pulleys

The Strongest Wood Pulley Made. NAILED and GLUED

We carry the largest stock of Wood Pulleys in the Country.



ALLIGATOR BELT LACING

Rush Orders Promptly Filled.

Belting in Stock 1-in. to 20-in.

LARGE BELTS A SPECIALTY

Crescent Oil Co., Hamilton, Ontario

Also Lukenheimer  
Valves, Lubricat-  
ing Oils and Greas-  
es, Packings, Hose,  
Paints, etc.

## "LINCONA" Balata Belting

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

Because

It

Is

Made

Of

Pure

Balata



Therefore

It is so

Much

Stronger

Than

Any

Other

Balata

Belt

Average break 11,700 lbs. per sq. inch.

Ask the other man the strength of his Balata, and see that he shows you copy of test.

THIS BELT IS WORTH YOUR INVESTIGATION.

Write for Price List and Sample.

## Austen Bros. Limited

HALIFAX, N. S.

# PENATANG SHOEPACKS

## Gendron Penatang Shoepack Mfg. Co.

### The PENATANG SHOE PACK

is sold on the reputation it has attained for honest material, honest workmanship and consequently honest wear. That explains why so many packs are sold as **Penatangs**, that are only poor **imitations**.

All our packs are stamped with our **Registered Trade Mark**, and dealers are warned not to infringe on our rights. We have had many complaints that manufacturers are representing their packs as **Penatangs**.

*Write for the Penatang Catalogue showing 20 different styles of Hand Made Shoe Packs and Boots.*

Our Hand Made Surveyors and Explorers boots are the most reliable on the market.

Sole leather counters, sewn in with the upper, are special features.



Our 10 inch and 8 inch River Drivers Boots are made with Genuine French Calf Vamp and English Kip Quarters.

Forty years experience in pack manufacturing is the best test of the Quality of our goods.

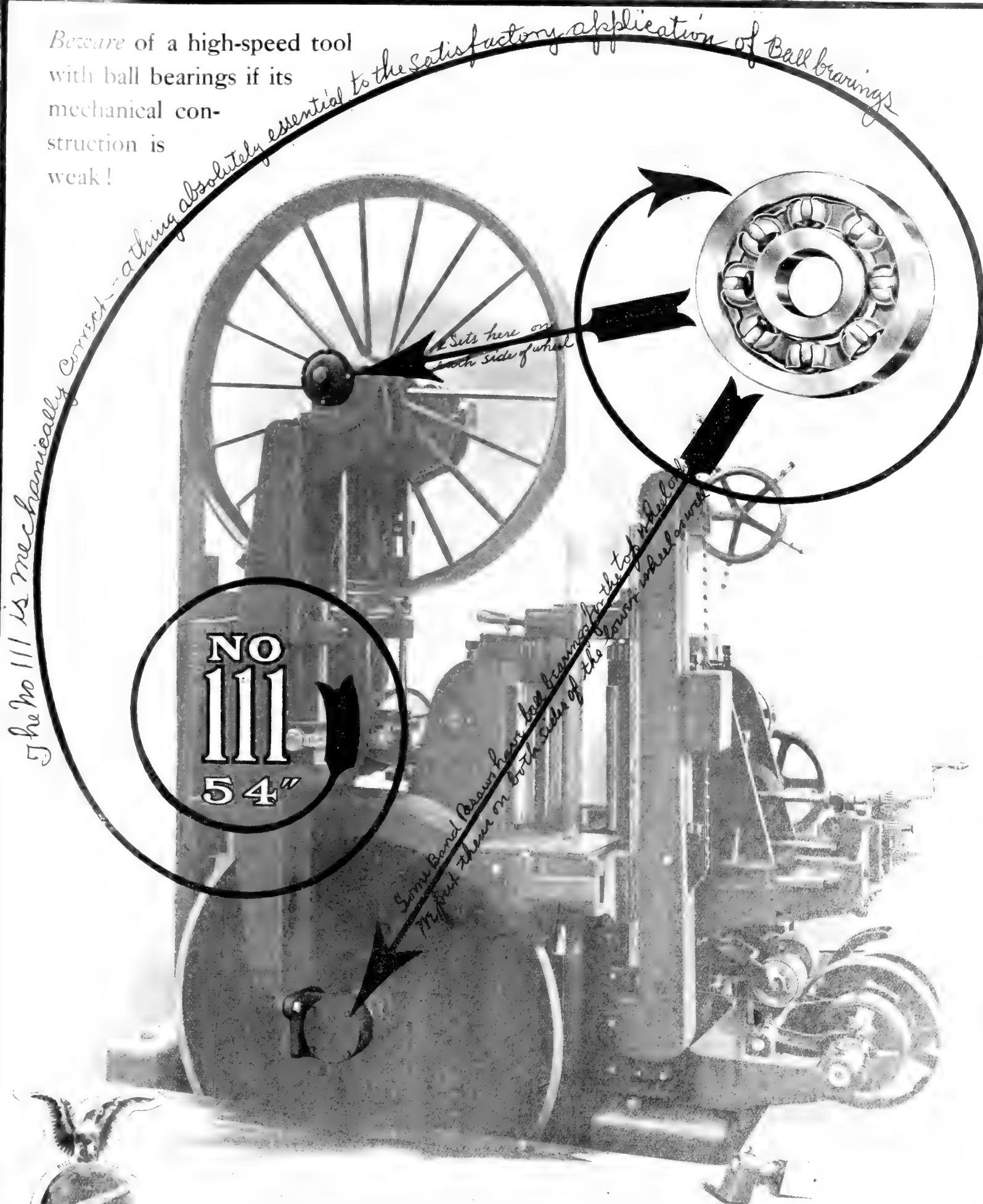


Nipissing Sample No 21



Cruising Sample No. 20

Beware of a high-speed tool  
with ball bearings if its  
mechanical con-  
struction is  
weak!



Write us direct or our Sales Office nearest you



**FIRST IN  
QUALITY**

## AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO

SALES OFFICES  
NEW YORK - 90 WEST ST.  
CHICAGO - 917 FISHER BLD.  
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SPOKANE - 314 W. PACIFIC AVE  
PORTLAND, ORE - 53-55 FIRST ST  
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# CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

### Car Lots

#### White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	39 00	41 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	17 00	
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	
1-in. dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	
Norway, c and cf 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and cf 1½-in.	35 00	38 00
Norway, c and cf 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	21 00	22 00
Spruce mill culls	15 00	16 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x10,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18	34 50	
18x18, and 20x20	35 00	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20		
6x10, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
anh 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following ad-		
vances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and		
2-in. Fir rough	47 10	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 25	
1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath	3 75	
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XXX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	3 30	
XXX 6 butts to 2-in.	2 40	
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 52	
XXXXX	3 75	
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

### Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00
Ash, brown, common and better	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. & better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	28 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet., 1½, 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts & 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts	

and 2nds	87 00
White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

### Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$53 00	55 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	52 00
2-in.	50 00	55 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	30 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	50 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better, 12 ft. to		
16 ft.	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1-in.	22 00	25 00
Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.	17 00	19 50
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11"	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16"	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up, 12'-16"	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11" 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	14 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	16 00	18 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 00	19 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11"	14 00	15 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16"	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10", & up, 12'-16"	18 00	19 00
1½"x7"-8-9" & up, 12'-16"	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up, 12'-16"	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16"	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	27 00
Hemlock 1-in. rull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	13 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	13 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8-in. x 4-ft.	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	3 00	3 25
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 75	3 00
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

### White Pine—In the Raft

Square white pine, measured off, 30		
to 40 feet average	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. av-		
erage, according to lineal	80	85

### Oak—Michigan and Ohio

By the diam, according to average		
and quality	60	65

### Elm

By the diam, according to average		
and quality, 40 to 45 feet	73	77
By the diam, according to average		
and quality, 30 to 35 feet	55	60

### Ash

13 inches and up, according to aver-		
--------------------------------------	--	--

age and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4

### Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

### Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	18 00	19 00
Oddments	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	16 00

### Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
------------	-------	-------

## SARNIA, ONT.

### Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	62 00
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	65 00
2 in. and up wide	68 00

### Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	48 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	60 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	62 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	48 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	50 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	42 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00

### No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	59 00
2½ and 3 ft., 8 in. and up wide	75 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	80 00

### No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	31 00
1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	44 00
1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	44 00
2-in., 6 in. and up wide	45 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and	
up wide	60 00 65 00

### No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	23 00
1½ and 1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2-in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and up	
wide	43 00 48 00

### Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	21 00
1-in. x 5-in.	23 00
1-in. x 10-in.	28 00
1-in. x 6 and 8-in.	25 00
1-in. x 12-in.	32 00
1-in. x 13-in. and up	32 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00

### No. 1 Barn

1 inch	31 00	42 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3-in.	42 00	
4 inch	45 00	

### No. 2 Barn

1 inch	29 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.	35 00	

### No. 3 Barn

1 inch	21 00	27 00
1½, 1½, and 2-in.	25 00	30 00

### Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	22 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	16 00	20 00

### Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in.	15 00
1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.	16 00
No. 2	14 00

### Lath

No. 1, 32-in. pine	1 50
No. 2, 48-in. pine	3 75
No. 3, 48-in. pine	3 00
No. 1, 48-in. pine	4 25
No. 1, 48-in. hemlock	3 00

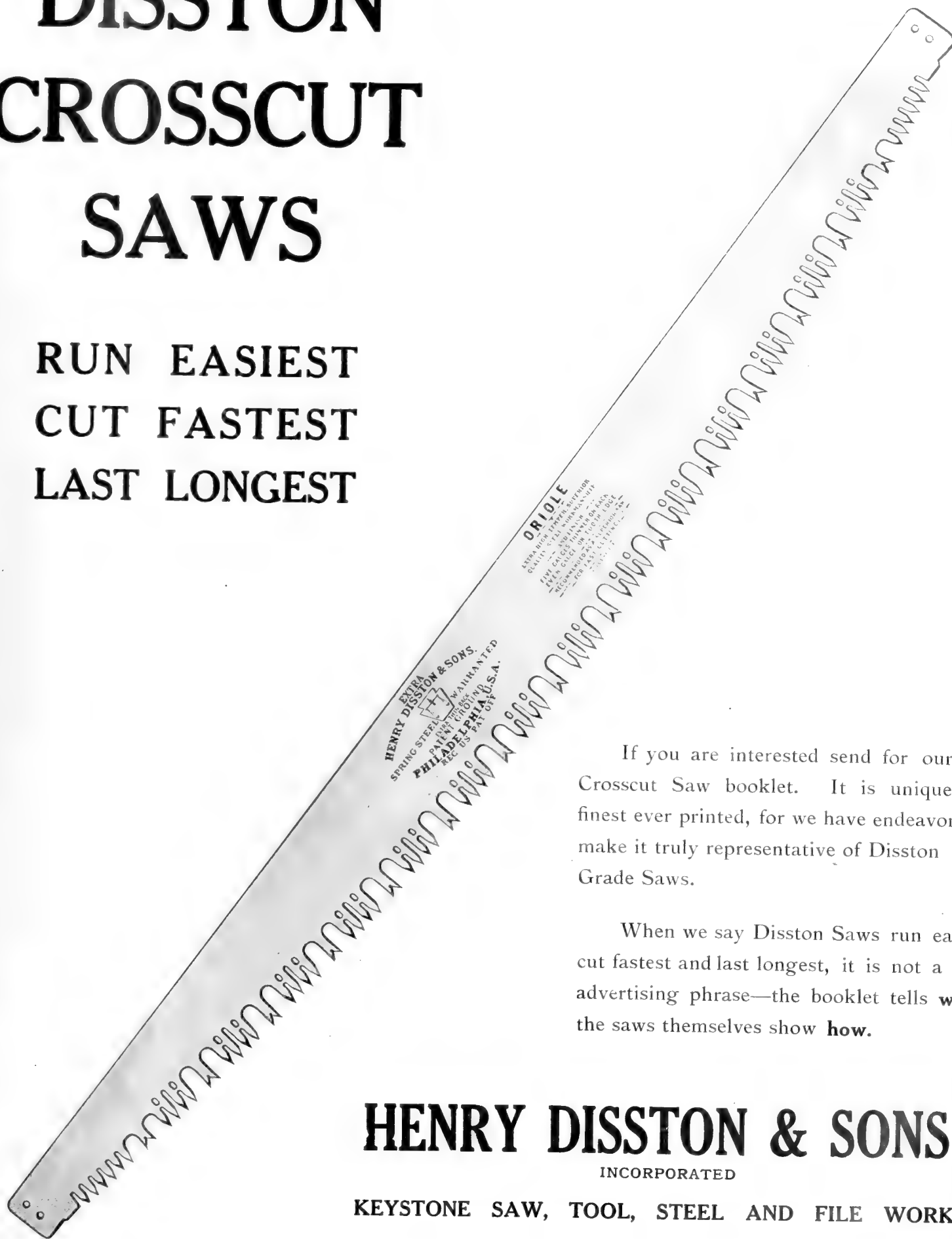
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### No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.		
6 ft	8 ft	10 ft 14x16 ft

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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

No. 2 Cuts 6 4	45 00
No. 2 Cuts 8 4	50 00
No. 3 Cuts 5 4	33 00
No. 3 Cuts 6 4	34 00
No. 3 Cuts 8 4	36 00
Dressing 5 4	46 00
Dressing 5 4 x 10	51 00
Dressing 5 4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5 4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 6 4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 8 4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5 4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 6 4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 8 4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	34 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	36 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	30 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	32 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	23 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	25 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	22 00
Box 1 x 10	23 00
Box 1 x 12	25 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	30 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

White Ash		
1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00

Black and Brown		
1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Common good culls	14 00	20 00
1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

Elm		
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in and up	32 00	35 00
Common and culls	15 00	17 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	10 00	17 00

Maple		
1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00
1st and 2nd, soft	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00

## BOSTON, MASS.

White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00	100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	70 00	72 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	45 00	45 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00	37 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	38 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	37 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	43 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	35 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	34 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	29 00	29 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under	24 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 feet and up	20 00	21 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.		19 00
Vermont spruce boards., matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, 6 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
3/4-in. spruce laths		4 10
1 1/4-in. spruce laths		3 50

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$3 40	\$3 50
Clears		3 10
Second clears		2 50
Clear whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 75	4 00
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch. butts to 2-in.		4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 1/4		4 75



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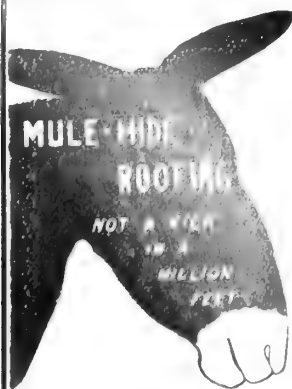
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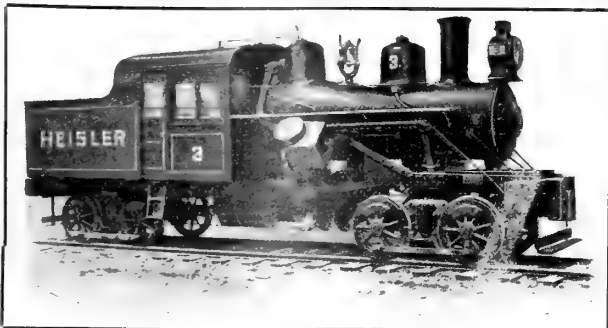
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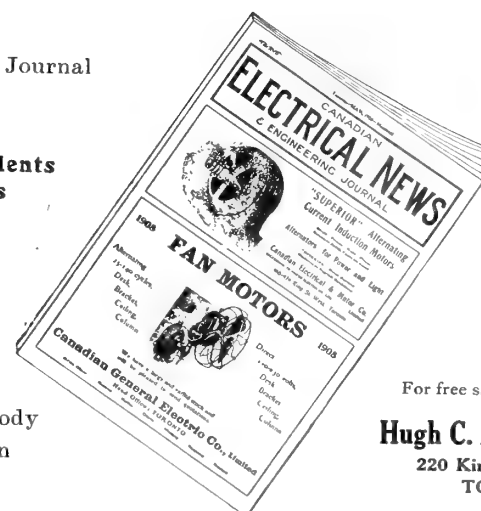
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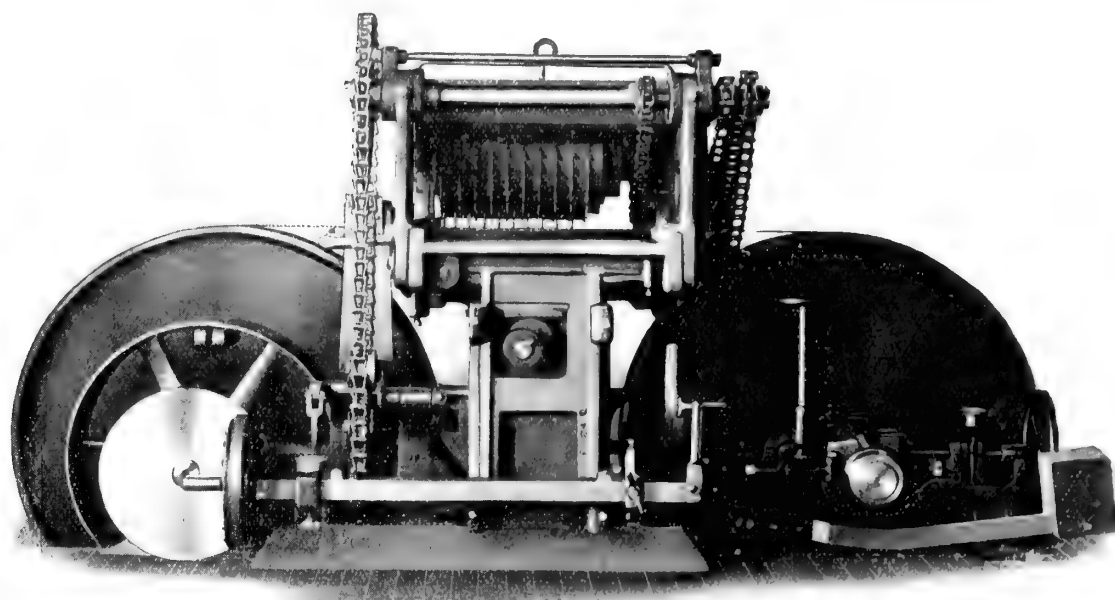
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**NO. 2 1/2 TOOTH**—Designed for heavy feeds. Suitable for mills where independent steam feeds are employed, and also for edger saws.

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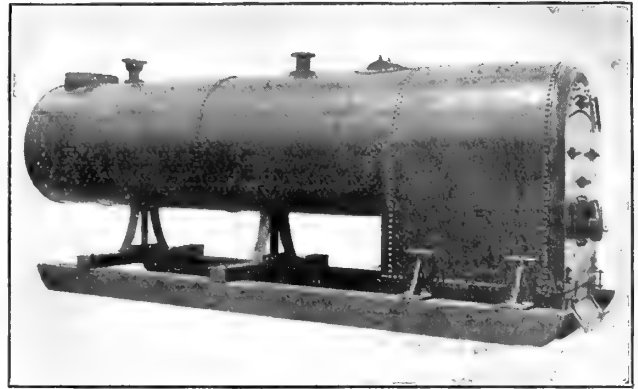
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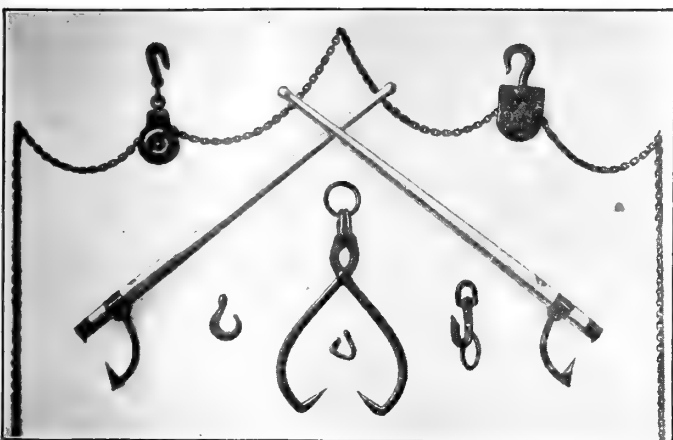
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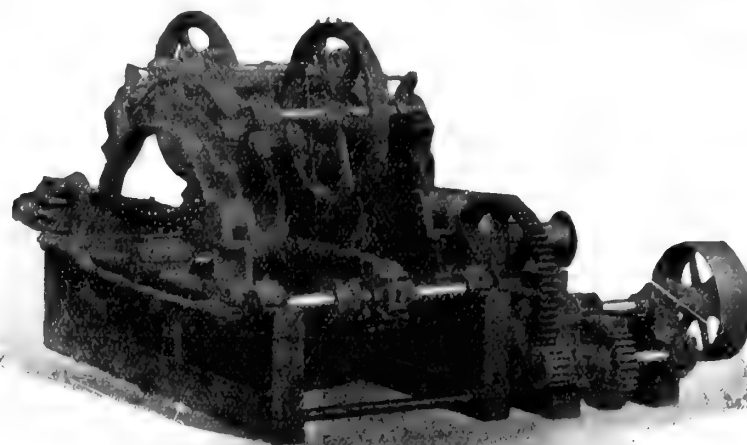
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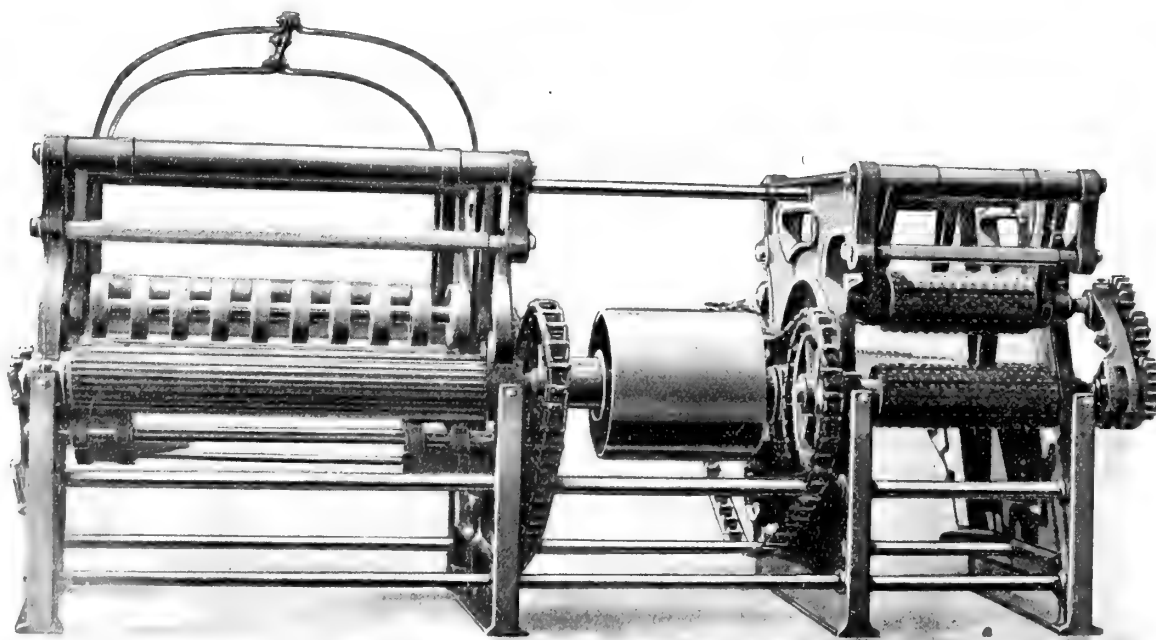
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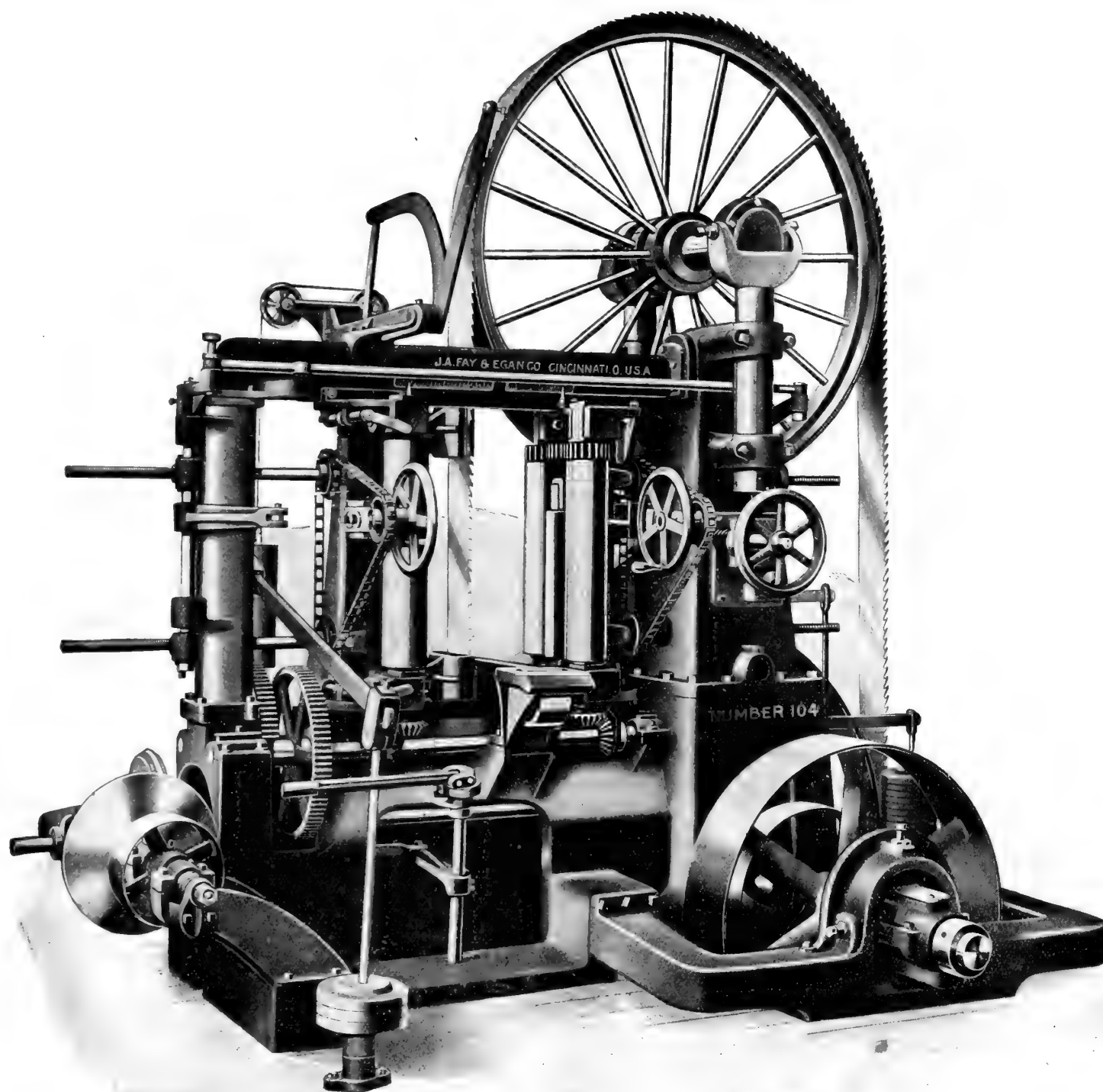
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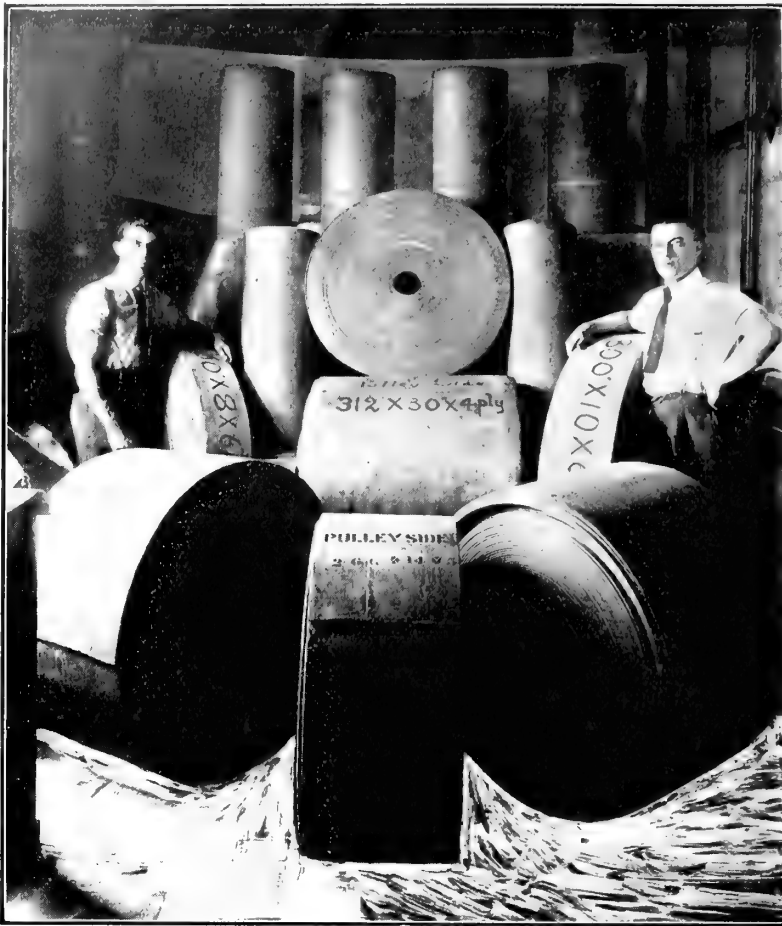
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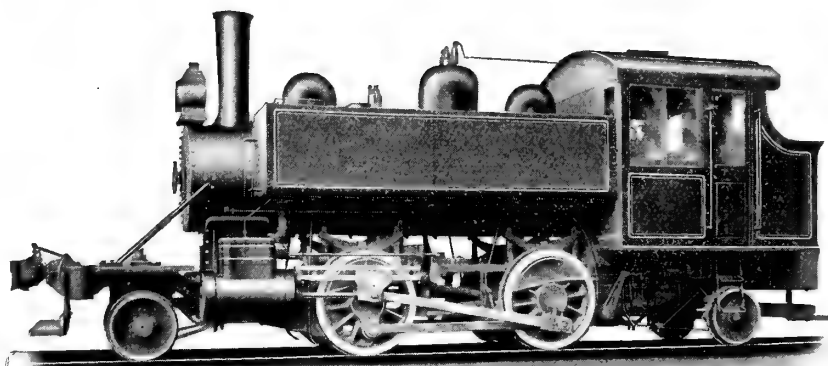
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*Larrigans*

**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

**R. M. Beal Leather Co.**

LINDSAY, Ontario

Limited

## Before you Sell or Buy Timber

make sure you know what you have to sell or buy. The guessing method of the cruiser may be right sometimes, but ten to one its 50% away from the truth. What you need is exact knowledge such as our caliper method of timber measurement gives. We don't guess, we measure. From our forest maps you can tell just the character, amount and location of the timber in question. You aren't taking chances.

### Send for Book "Applied Forestry"

Let us give you an idea of the service we can render and show you what we have done for other concerns of prominence during our long forestry experience. The book is sent free on request if you write on your business letterhead.

**Appleton & Sewall Co.**

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156 Fifth Ave., New York



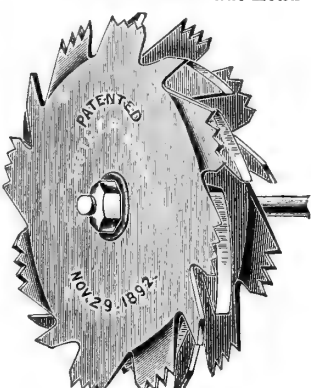
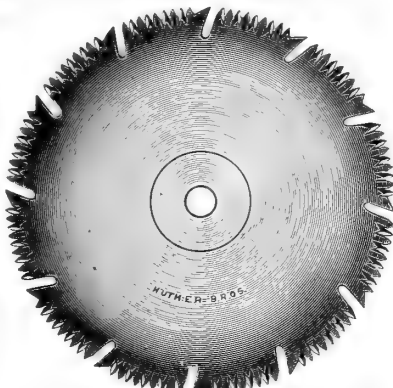
**Not altogether what we say but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**

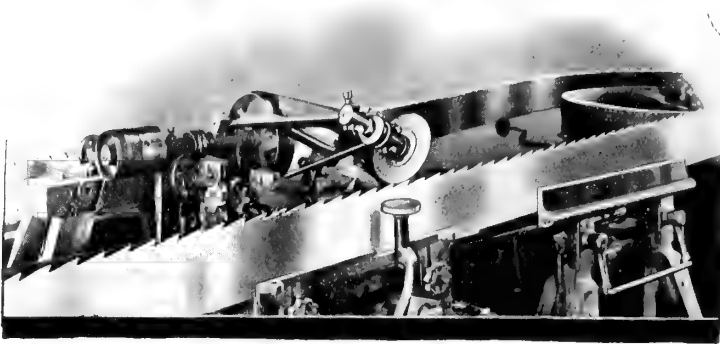
**HUTHER BROS.**  
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting  
Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.  
**HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc.,**

Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel  
For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).  
**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



# Aloxite Saw Gummers

outlast the other wheels

That's the report from a mill using Aloxite wheels on band re-saws—not only does the Aloxite wheel outlast the others but it cuts faster and cleaner—never burns or case hardens the saw.

The Aloxite wheel doesn't grind harshly or noisily—it **cuts** quietly—there's no friction—just free, clean cool work. Give your filers a chance to tell you what they think of Aloxite wheels. Let us have your order for a trial wheel.

THE  
**CARBORUNDUM COMPANY**  
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

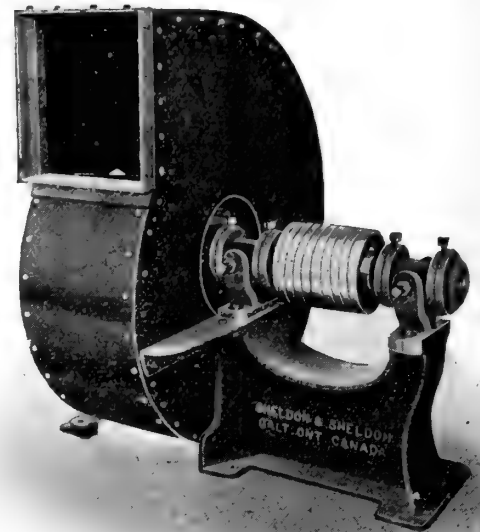
Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

**Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber**

Canadian Branch  
211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER

## Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario**

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QUARTERED OAK      PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR              ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

**Wistar Underhill & Nixon**

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

# Time and Labor Saving Tools

## PERMANENT SATISFACTION

You cannot be sure of getting permanent satisfaction in Cutter Heads if you rely on outside appearances only. You should base your judgment on the general get-up of the Heads—their inside construction, the material from which they are made, the principles on which they work, and their general labor-saving and time-saving features.

Quality in Cutter Heads is best proved by the test of time and service. Such proof is not available at the time of purchase, except as the maker can show what similar tools have done for others in like service.

The Shimer Cutter Heads are made of the best materials on scientifically correct principles, that insure absolute reliability. In design and construction they are the product of long and careful study and experimenting to determine what is best suited to withstand the hard knocks to which tools of this kind are subject.

Good tools are the workman's best friends—the employer's best investment. Shimer Cutter Heads are made upon the principle that good work can only be done with good tools—and they prove their merit in every plant where they are put to use. Let us send you full particulars about the later makes of the Shimer Cutter Heads—how they center on the spindle with a positive grip—how they can be expanded to suit different thicknesses of material in an instant—how they save you all the "fitting and trying"—how they will remove many of the annoyances which come up daily.

Or better still send us order for such tools as you can use and they will be made to fit your machine and sent on trial for 30 days, returnable if not satisfactory.

### MATCHER HEADS

Figs. 22 and 23 with concave bit seats, without Bits. . . . . \$24.31  
Figs. 202 and 203, with Expansion, \$2.00 extra each Head having 4 bit seats.  
Bits for Ceiling, the set of 8 . . . \$10.40  
Bits for Flooring, the set of 8 . . . 11.44  
Bits for 2 inch Plank, the set of 8. 13.04

### SHIP LAP HEADS

Figs. 38 and 39, 4 bit seats to each Head, price net . . . . . \$22.88  
Additional bit seats and bolts, only 65 cents extra each.  
Bits for jointing, 4 . . . . . 5.20  
Bits for Rabbeting, 4 . . . . . 6.76

### JOINTER HEADS

Figs. 54 and 55, 4 bit seats each . . \$20.80  
Additional bit seats with bolts, only 65 cents each.  
Jointer Bits 1½ in. wide, each . . . 1.30  
Jointer Bits 2 in. wide, each . . . 1.56

### DOUBLE CEILING HEADS

These tools double the capacity of a matcher in working ceiling.  
Price, 2 Heads with 4 bit seats each. \$24.30  
Price, Bits extra, 8. . . . . 16.64

### DOOR HEADS

Fig. 82, solid flange . . . . . \$10.75  
Fig. 84, with Expansion . . . . . 13.35  
Bits to work 1 in. to 1¼ Doors (4). 7.28

### DOOR COPE HEADS

Fig. 83, upper and lower copes to fit any tenoner (set 2 Heads) . . \$12.90  
Bits extra, 4 . . . . . 5.72

### SASH HEADS

Fig. 86, solid flange . . . . . \$9.75  
Fig. 206, with Expansion . . . . . 12.35  
Bits extra to work 1 to 1¼ in. Sash (2 Moulded Bits, \$4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits, \$2.86) . . . . . 7.16

### The Best Steel the World Produces

is represented in our B. D. Brand of Bits for the Shimer Cutter Heads. They hold an edge from one to five days at a single sharpening, according to the class of lumber they are used upon.

This special self-hardening steel under our treatment is very dense in grain—strong and tenacious—well calculated to withstand the knots as well as the fibrous cross-grain which is characteristic of the lumber of some localities.

Frequent stoppages of the machine to sharpen up results in the loss of a considerable amount of time and the object of these special bits is to lengthen out the time between stop, securing longer service from machine and tools with each day's operation.

These Cutters are made only to order to fit any and every variety of the Shimer Cutter Heads, and must be ground to sharpen. They cannot be filed. For the purpose we manufacture two styles of Grinding Machines on which every position can be secured with reference to the hook and slant to suit the gauge lines, without taking the Cutters off the Head.

Thin Ceiling Bits cost only \$2.60 each; Bits for Flooring from 13-16 to 1 1-2 inches cost \$3.25 each, and two-inch plank Bits \$3.90 each. In addition to the longer time between each sharpening, there is economy in using this steel, as it grinds slowly and does not waste as does other brands.

### Thin Steel Knives

made from this brand for planing and surfacing lumber, are recommended by users as the best that can be produced. Write us about your requirements.

### Cutter Head for Matching Reversible Glue Joints

turns out a most satisfactory fitting of the tongue and groove, interlocking from the same piece of matched material, requiring but one Head with Bits to produce. The jointed material will fit together when the pieces are sawed to length by simply turning the one piece end to end.

Glue Joints must depend upon accuracy as well as permanency of pattern. We guarantee both.

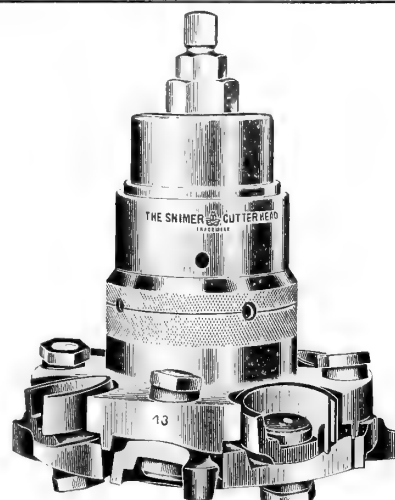
Prices range from \$15.54 to \$17.30 for a four bit Head, and from \$19.96 to \$22.60 for a Head with 6 Bits complete.

### Expanding Dado Heads

These tools are arranged with Circular Bits and saw spurs for edging up the square shoulder of the groove when cutting across the grain of the wood. The Bits will expand to nearly double the thickness of the narrowest groove they make, and with wider or thicker Circular Bits their range of expansion is readily increased up to 2 in. or more. We make them to fit any saw mandrel, long or short. Price, complete, 8-in. diameter or less, net, \$21.45.

### BOLTS, WRENCHES, Etc.

We carry a full stock of supplies and can fill orders promptly for anything in our line, such as Wrenches, Planer Head Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Gauges, Set Screws, Brass Washers for under Bits, etc.



The Shimer Limited, with Expansion, Fig. 628, Groove Head with 8 Bits and self-centering and spindle clamping features. Price \$36.23 each, complete.



The Shimer Limited in solid section, Fig. 625, Groove Head with 8 Bits and the self-centering and spindle clamping features. Price \$33.50 each, complete.

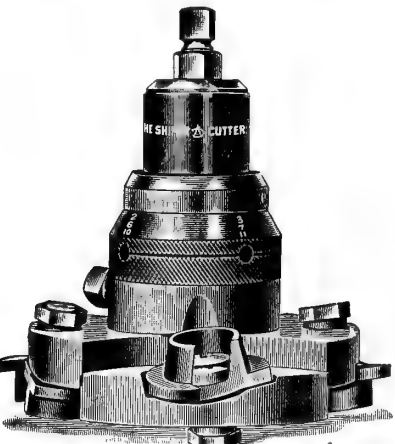


Fig. 203, Popular Expansion Groove Head with 4 bit seats, complete, net \$20.48. Made also with 6 and 8 Bits to each Head.

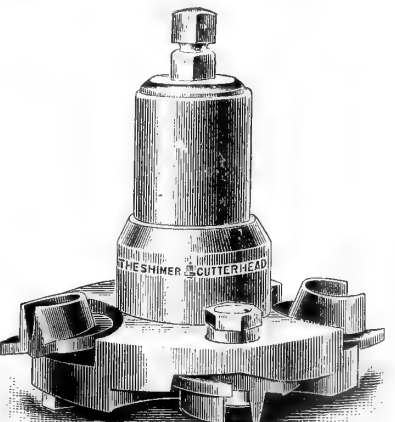


Fig. 23, a Popular Solid Groove Head with 4 bit seats, complete \$17.87. Also made with 6 or 8 Bits to each Head.

Branch of  
Milton, Pa.

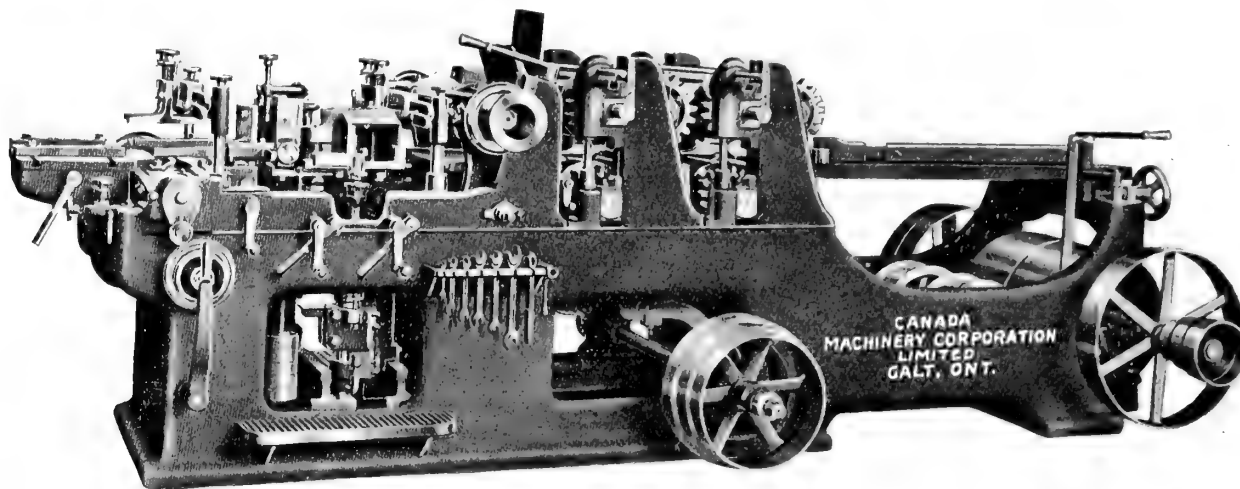
**Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, GALT, ONT., CAN.**



# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

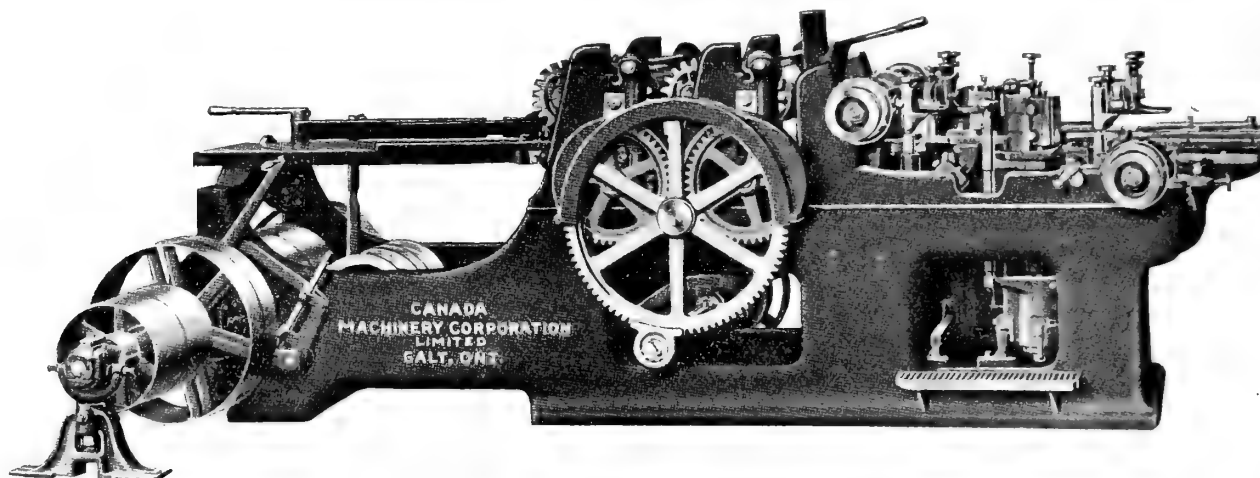
## Galt, Ontario

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**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6

Catalogue and Prices on application

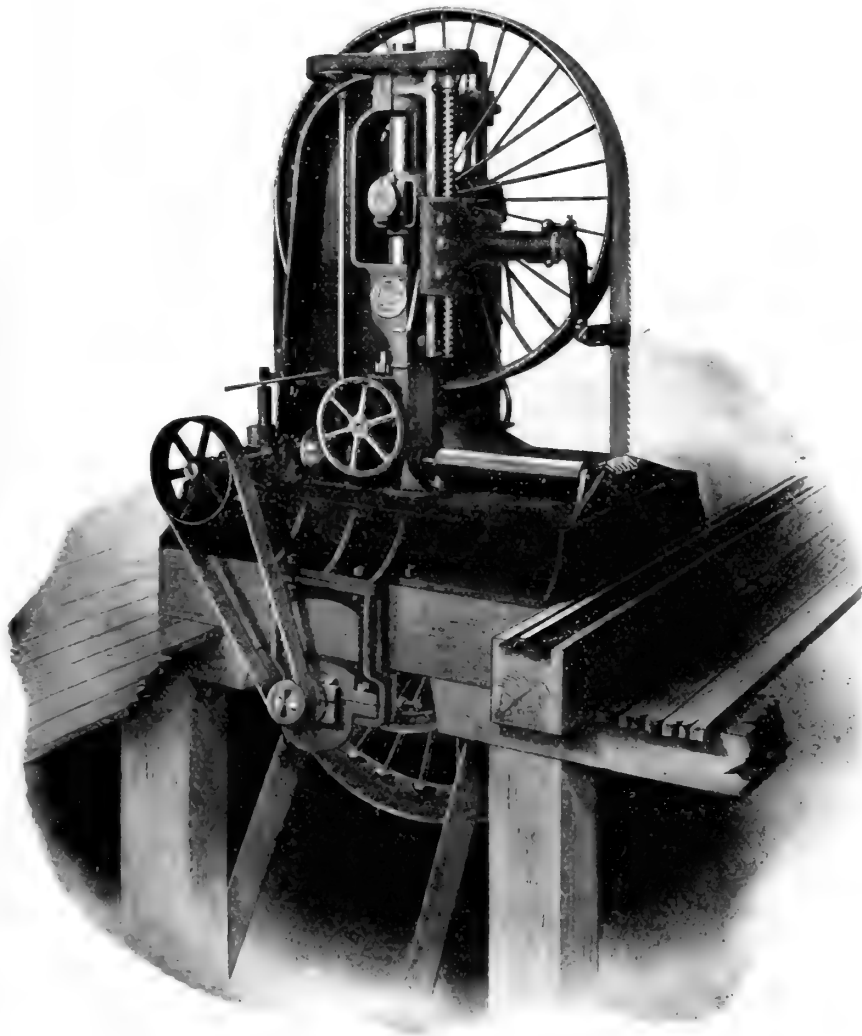
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# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

## Galt, Ontario

# A Band Mill Without a Peer

**Best balanced and most symmetrical  
band mill ever designed**



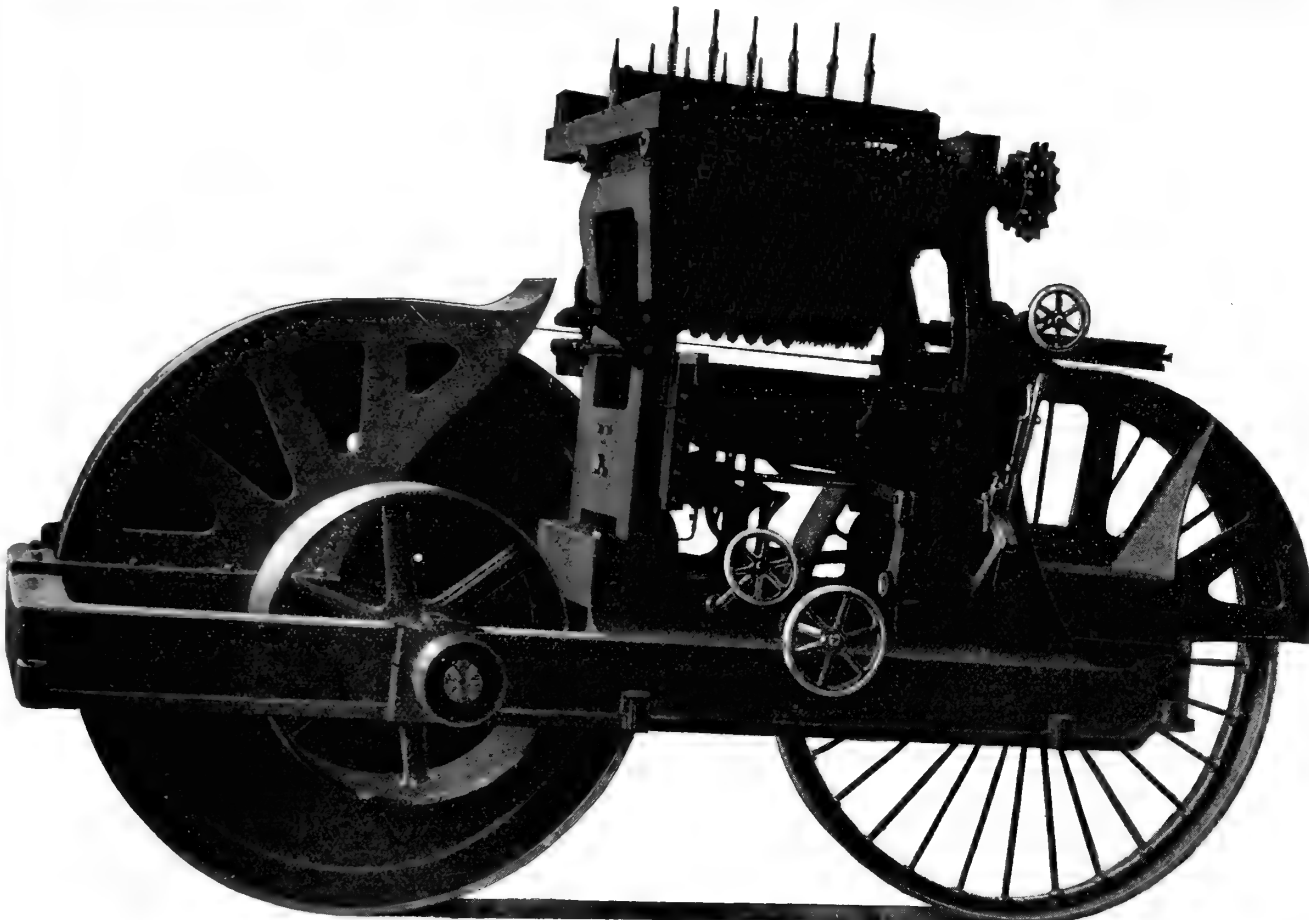
The despair of imitators  
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels  
Does not overhang its foundation  
Is the heaviest band mill built  
Also the perfection of simplicity  
It holds all the cutting records  
Has the greatest range of top wheel  
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Quick opening bottom guides  
Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame  
Safety upper guide  
Steam controlled upper guide when wanted  
Steel spoke V section bottom wheel  
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Hubs are longer than on any other brand  
This insures a very rigid wheel  
Wheels tilt from front and rear  
The standard of excellence  
Every feature original with us  
We build every machine required in an up-to-date mill

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Pacific Coast Office, 715 White Building, Seattle, Washington.

## McDONOUGH HORIZONTAL BAND RESAW MACHINE



The illustration shows the McDonough Horizontal Band Resaw Machine. This is the most practical and efficient horizontal resaw manufactured. Equipped with saw wheels seven feet in diameter, weight 24,000 pounds; also built with sixty-inch wheels, weight 16,000 pounds.

We also handle smaller Resaws for factory use from 44 up to 60 inches. The Resaw is one of the best paying machines in the saw mill. It is a lumber saver. We are the sole Canadian Agents for this machine and we solicit your enquiries as to price and the work that it will do. At the same time, remember that we are builders of up-to-date Saw and Shingle Mill Machinery. We build Saw Carriages from \$200.00 up as high as you like. Edgers from \$125 up to \$1,250.00

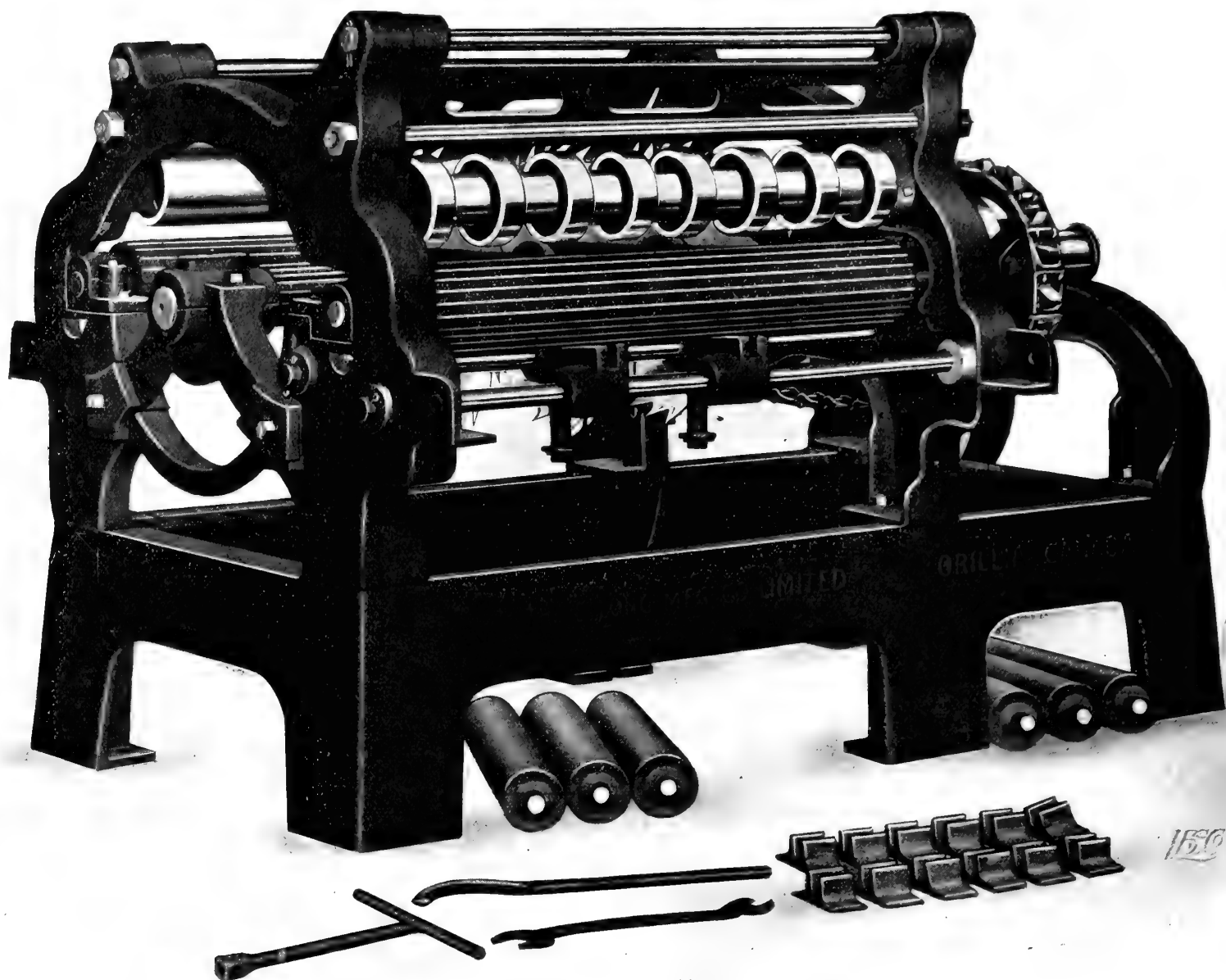
We also make Log Loaders, Kickers, Niggers and all the machinery for a first-class mill. Let us quote prices on anything that you want. Large or small orders will be attended to promptly.

**MOWRY & SONS, - Gravenhurst, Ontario**

# The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

## Orillia - Canada

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY FOR SAWMILLS OF ANY CAPACITY  
Plans and Specifications on application



42" — 3 Saw Edger

We build edgers in the following sizes between frames : 32", 36", 42", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72", 84", 96".

A few points regarding our 42" edger worthy of consideration :

**FRAME** consists of one solid base, which supports three upright frames. Each frame is fitted with a mandrel bearing 9" long, lined with best babbitt.

**ARBOR** is 3" in diameter and made from best machine steel.

**SAWS** Standard machine is fitted for three saws, one stationary and two moveable.

**SAW SHIFTER** We use a combination steel collar shifter and saw guide.

**END BEARING** can easily be removed by loosening two cap screws which allows saw to slip off end of mandrel.

**FRONT PRESSURE ROLLER** is self raising, and raises towards the saws.

FULL SPECIFICATION ON APPLICATION.

# The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

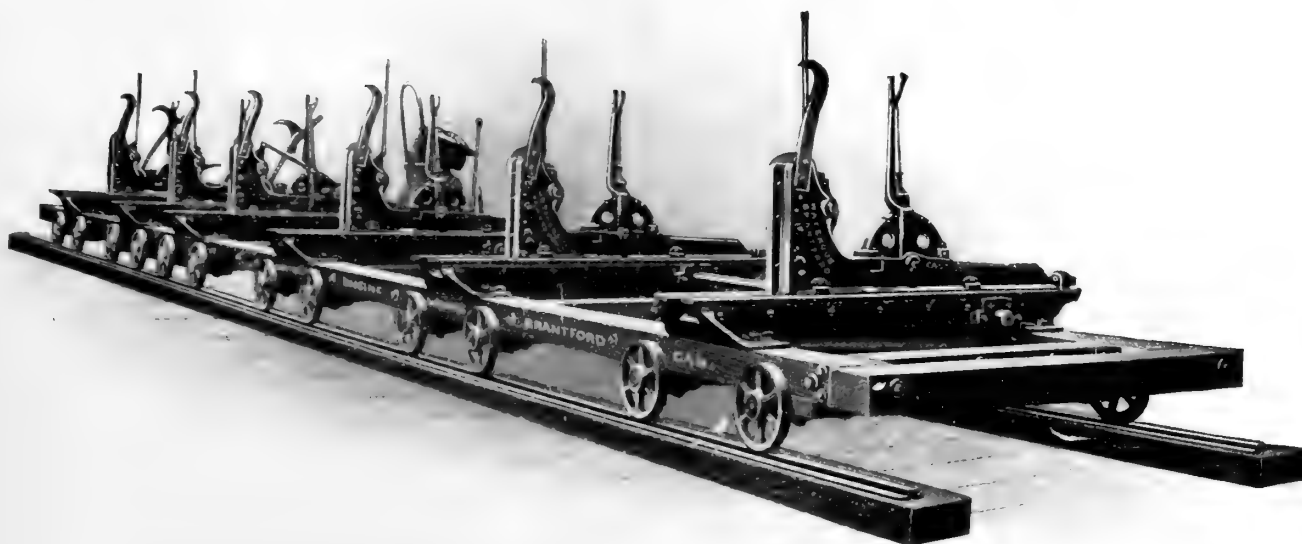
## Orillia - Canada

AGENCIES :

MONTREAL — Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG — Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY — Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.  
VANCOUVER — Robert Hamilton & Co.

# Steel Carriages



Built with knee opening of 36in., 42in., 50in., 60in., and 72in. Supplied in any length and with any number and spacing of head blocks.

Designed for rope or steam feed. Bulletin 107.

## Frame

The frame is built to eliminate spring. Stringers and cross girts of 8in. x 6in. selected oak, braced through-going tie rods and substantial corner brackets. Stringers are iron banded to prevent wear.

## Running Gear

All steel. Double axles under each log seat. Bearing surfaces everywhere much larger than is the usual practice. Adjustment to take up wear provides means of quick re-alignment.

## Head Blocks

Cast of toughest steel throughout. Log seats of double girder section with wide heavy nigger nose, braced internally and steel faced with reversible lining plates. Knees high and of new design, are steel faced, provided with nigger hook and spring cushioned, self aligning taper movement of 6in.

## Racks and Pinions

Cut from the solid steel with deep involute tooth. Extra wide with the pinion split and adjusted to overcome back lash.

## Dogs

These carriages are provided with Waterous Inserted Tooth Dog, latest and most common sense dog on the market. Damaged teeth can be withdrawn and replaced without disturbing the dog in the knee. Designed to swing to draw the log against the knee tightly and firmly. Small logs, large logs and cants of all size handled equally well.

## Set Works

Our No. 4 Combination Set Works. A setter and receder in one machine. Cannot develop lost motion. We can prove this. New form of pawl. All operating parts of steel or wrought iron. The strongest, quickest acting, most exact set works yet produced.

# The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

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Branch :- Winnipeg, Man.

Agency: H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B. C.





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worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines. Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

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THAT'S  
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**"EXTRA"**



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**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

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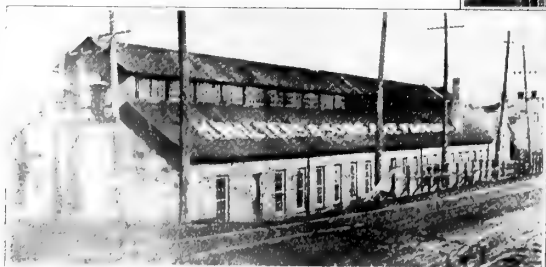
General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL

**H. Walters & Sons**

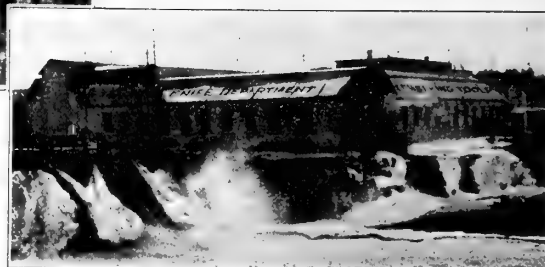
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The rapid cutting File is the economical File

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Peterborough, Ontario

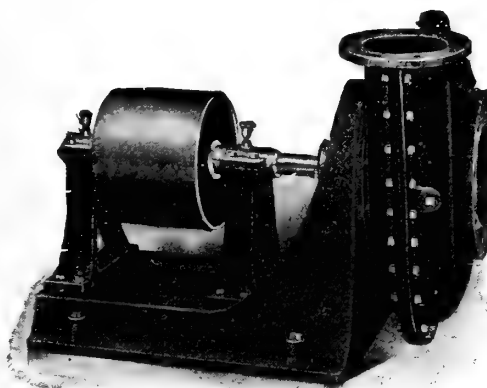
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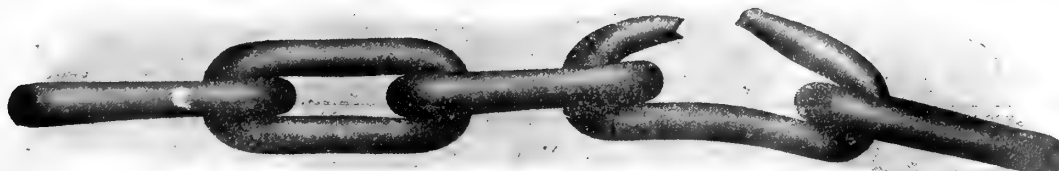
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### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwt. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

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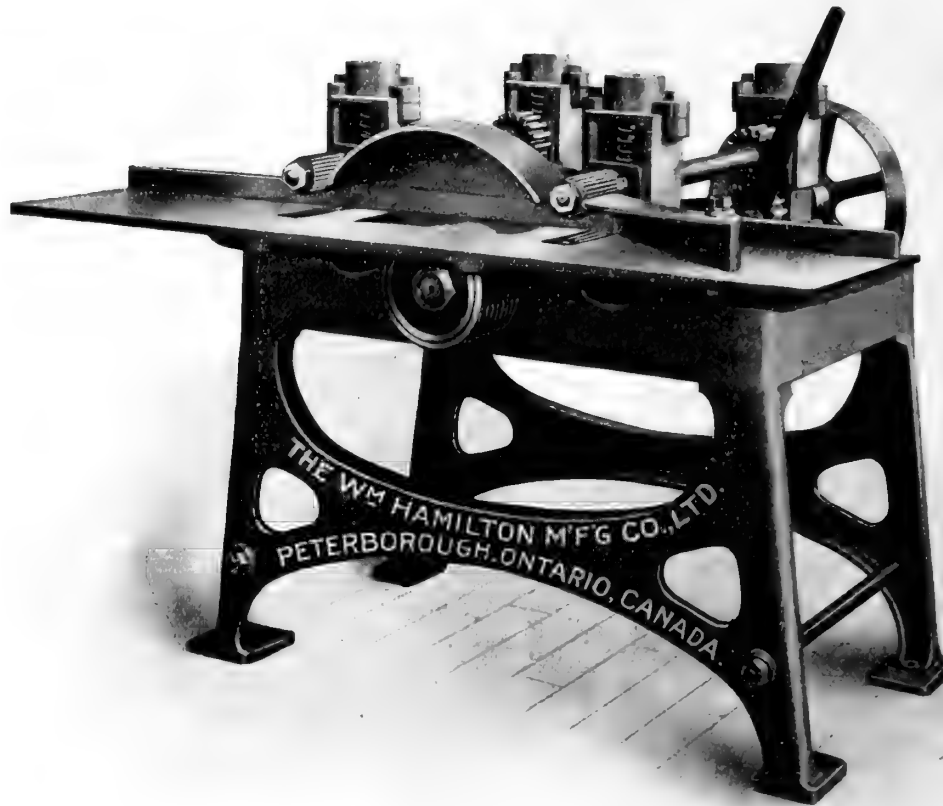
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**MONTREAL**

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All our Lath Mills are solidly built to stand the severest work.

We have made a special study of Lath Mill Machinery for many years, the result being that we can furnish machines correctly designed, each size of mill being designed specially for a certain capacity, and having the weight placed properly—where it is of some value to the machine.

Our catalogue shows machines ranging from a capacity of 20,000 lath up to 100,000 lath per day for a single machine.

*JUST AT PRESENT WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF LATH MACHINERY  
ON HAND, AND IF YOU REQUIRE ANYTHING OF THIS NATURE, THIS  
IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET PROMPT SHIPMENT.    ::    ::    ::*

We are now making the Covell Patent Automatic Saw Swage and Shaper. Write about it.

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**William Hamilton Company, Limited**  
PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

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Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

## George Gordon & Company

Limited

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# Norway and White Pine

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**Georgian Bay  
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**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

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We handle nothing but the most consistent, uniform grades of lumber, and in every order filled care is taken to see that this is the only kind shipped.

To delay ordering now is to keep your customers waiting later on.

REMEMBER, always, that we leave clear and fine dressing in our Mill Run Spruce.

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We realize it—and we make sure that you do. There is no better time to test us out than now.

## **WHITE PINE**

is listed in quantity at present, and the demand is heavy. Well-watered factory stock in 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", and 2" strips, shorts and sidings. Also all other lines.

## **QUEBEC SPRUCE**

choice mill run stock—1-in. x 4-in., 1-in. x 5-in., 1-in. x 6-in., in full or mixed car load lots, rough, dressed or re-sawed.

## **HEMLOCK**

A nice dry stock of 1-in. sidings on hand. Will make a low price on No. 1 and 2 to clear them out.

# **BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited**

ED. T. SAXE, 200 Claremont Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN.

# **440 Square Miles Timber Limits on Georgian Bay**

**to be Sold by Private Sale in Large or Small Blocks.**

On account of their President and Principal shareholders being engaged in other large enterprises, and not having the time to give to them all, THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, offer for Sale all of the timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound; also Tug Scow and full Camp Equipment for five camps, including boom chains, snow plows, sleighs, etc.

## **THE LIMITS TO BE SOLD**

comprise some 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

# **The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited**

**1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA**

## Yellow Pine Timbers Finish, Flooring, etc. White Pine and Hardwood

"WANTED: 4", 4½" and 5" Birch."

**W. M. Gillespie Lumber Co.**

801 Oliver Building - PITTSBURG, PA.

## Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS  
Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont. GENERAL OFFICE  
Sudbury, Ont.

## To Shingle Manufacturers For Sale

Slash Table with six saws spaced for 18 in., variable friction feed, 2 in. steel saw arbors cutting independently.

Will sell at half original cost.

Can send fuller details.

**The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited**  
OTTAWA, ONT.



## 'RED DEER' Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

**The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited**  
Huntsville, Ont.

## Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

**Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood**  
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**  
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Wane Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

## "Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring in

**Maple Oak Birch**

Manufactured to meet the requirements of those demanding flooring of perfect finish. Made from lumber selected for its figuring.

If you are not convinced by what you have heard about the superior qualities of "EMPIRE BRAND," just send us a trial order.

**J. R. Eaton & Sons, Ltd.** ORILLIA, ONTARIO

## JAS. PLAYFAIR D. L. WHITE PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

**Lumber - Lath - Shingles**

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## Long Lumber Company Hamilton, Canada

Must Move Quick

100,000 ft. 1 x 4 x 5 Norway Pine.

100,000 ft. 3 x 4—10 to 18 Norway Pine.

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**  
In Transit

10-Cars-X-X-X B. C. CEDAR SHINGLES—A. Cottons Brand

# Cameron & Co, Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,  
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

**NO. 1 HEMLOCK**

In 1 inch and 2 inch

Mill and Yard  
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

# The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

**Everything in Lumber**

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase

**Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm**

ADDRESS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

# The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

**British Columbia Timber**  
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

# The New Michel Sawmill Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fir and Tamarac Lumber,  
Timbers, Piling, Etc.**

Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory  
Material to

New Michel, B. C.

or to

**THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.**

# Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

**White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath**  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

*Write us before placing your orders*

**18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.**

# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

**Owen Sound, Ont.**

===== All grades of =====

**WHITE PINE**

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

**WHITE and RED PINE LATH**

# William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at  
Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock  
of Shop and Better 1 to 2". Also a good  
percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10" and  
6/4" and 8/4" Sidings at Midland. All White  
Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs.  
Also at Collingwood, Ontario, 1910 Cut, 1 x  
6-8 and 10" - 5/4", 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings. A  
nice line of 6/4 and 8/4" Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

**Pembroke - - Ontario**

ESTABLISHED 1855

# THE McGIBBON LUMBER CO. OF PENETANGUIHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.**

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

**Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber**



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President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: 46 Elgin St. Montreal Office: 759 Notre Dame St., W.

**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

THE **Brockville  
Lumber  
Company** LIMITED  
Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail  
**Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

**Siemon Bros., Ltd.**  
WIARTON, Ont.

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Our Prices will Interest You

## Rush Orders for Pine Doors

**No. 3 Pine Doors** are now our specialty.

Our recently doubled plant enables us to  
handle all kinds of rush orders to perfection.

We supply first-class, thoroughly well made  
**No. 3 Pine Doors** and guarantee them.

We handle this line ourselves from the  
forest to the dealers—from the logs which we  
cut in our own sawmills to the final shipment  
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We can therefore quote you the lowest  
prices and give prompt shipments.

Let us quote you your next order for  
**No. 3 Doors.**

THE  
**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

## Buy and Smile



as do all the Retailers  
who handle our

**Hemlock  
Pine and Hardwood**

Because they know it  
sells well, prevents  
complaints, is up to  
grade and always sat-  
isfies their customers,  
which means satisfac-  
tory business.

WE SPECIALIZE IN CAR LOTS.—WRITE US.

**Hocken Lumber Co.**  
Limited.  
Otter Lake Station, Ontario

### WE SPECIALIZE IN Saw Mill Repair Work

Our machine shop is equip-  
ped with best and most up-to-  
date machinery for Saw Mill  
work of all kinds and we can  
turn out your work promptly  
and with satisfaction.

Let us send you estimates  
on your spring work.

**Maass Bros.**  
Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

WE have 500 M ft. 8-4  
Common and Better  
and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common  
and Better White Pine  
that we want to move  
quick at bargain prices.

Write us

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
Limited  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
ada and United States: Spruce,  
White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,  
Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
wood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER  
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo

## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every Description of  
DOUGLAS FIR,  
RED CEDAR, SPRUCE,  
HEMLOCK, LARCH and  
PINE LUMBER and  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Heavy Construction  
Timbers a Specialty

Lengths up to 110 ft.

Try a car of our Extra Quality  
XXX RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Rail and Water Shipments.

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.

Papineauville, P.Q. Limited

The  
North Channel Lumber Co.

Limited

Successors to  
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

MAPLE LEAF  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK  
BELTING  
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.  
HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

5 cars 1 x 4" Sel. M. Run White Pine \$24.00

Specially sorted for high grade  
ceiling and wainscotting.

4 cars 2 x 6" Com. and Dsg. White Pine \$24.00

Best end suitable for tank stock.

F.O.B. BYNG INLET

31,000 ft. 4 4" No. 1 Com. and Btr. Birch \$25.00

5,000 " 5 4" 1st and 2nd " 35.00

18,000 " 6 4" " " " 35.00

2,500 " 10 4" " " " 40.00

Bright, beautiful and wide boards;  
cut early spring 1911.

F.O.B. DEER LAKE

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers (3 or more ply) Handles (all descriptions)

## Staves Hoops Headings

JAMES WEBSTER &amp; BRO., Ltd.

Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:

Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.

News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

## Cant & Kemp

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GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

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## Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,

LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

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## SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock  
Red Cedar Shingles  
White Pine Lath  
Bass and Poplar Siding

## James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

## Lumber

Lath and Shingles

[North Tonawanda, N. Y.]

**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.**

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

**LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS**

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS  
HEAD OFFICE

**The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

# TORONTO WHOLESALERS

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

We have removed our Toronto office from 34 Victoria Street to Rooms 4, 5, and 6 at 15 Toronto Street.

NEW TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 1783

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**

Toronto, Ontario  
Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

**JOHN DONOGH & CO.**

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

== WHITE PINE ==

1 1/4 No. 1 Mill Cull, . . . 150,000 feet.

1 1/4 No. 2 " " 100,000 feet.

2 x 12 Common and better 100,000 feet.

1, 1 1/2 and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

**The Harwood Lumber Co.**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

**YELLOW PINE**

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
both Long and Short Leaf  
BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO  
OR

**The Harwood Lumber Company** Toronto, Ontario  
Toronto phone Main 4089.

**ROBERT BURY & CO.**

Wholesale Hardwood Dealers

We are open to purchase for cash 1" Winter Sawn Basswood, also stock of Birch. Send along particulars of what you have.

Dry Hardwoods for prompt shipment. Can offer a few Cars of 1", 1 1/2" and 2" Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Soft Maple and Beech. Enquiries Solicited.

TELEPHONE, ADELAIDE 1467 79 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO

**LEAK & CO., LIMITED**

18 Aberdeen Chambers  
TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2 3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer.

**Spears & Lauder**

Manufacturers of

**Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.  
For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.  
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

The  
**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**

18 Toronto St., TORONTO, ONT. Limited

**We offer for prompt shipment**

15,000-ft. 6/4 x 10 & 12-in. dry selected White Pine  
50,000-ft. 3 x 8, 10 & 12-in. No. 1 Hemlock  
100,000-ft. 1-in. Sound Waney Crating Cull  
80,000-ft. 5/8 x 4 & up Crating Pine  
1,000,000-ft. 1 1/2 x 4-ft. No. 2 White Pine Lath

**Inquiries Solicited**

We have secured the total output of the celebrated  
**Cloverdale B. C. Shingles**

manufactured by The Cloverdale Milling Co.  
Take up your season's supply with us. The best costs no more than the inferior grades.

**C. G. Anderson Lumber Co.**  
Manning Chambers



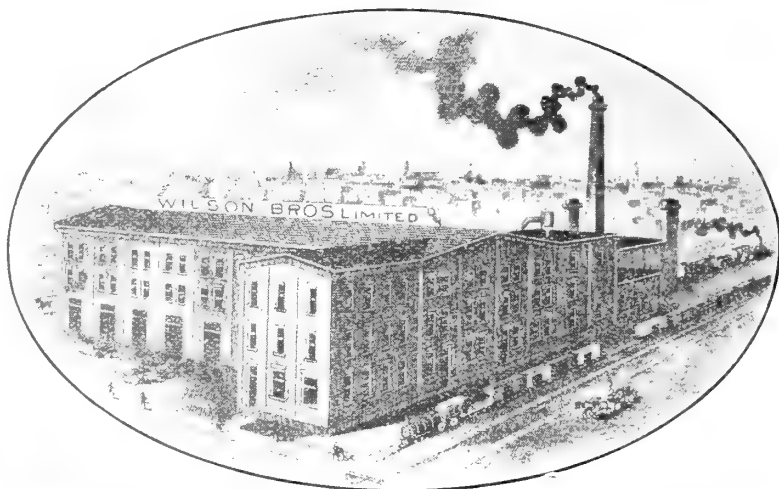
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: **AAI BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES**  
**B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

Mills at  
**Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

Head Office: **Victoria Drive and Powell St.**  
**VANCOUVER, B. C.**



### Send along your Orders

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings**  
**Interior Finish**  
**Hardwood Flooring**  
**Pine Flooring**

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

**Wilson Brothers, Limited**  
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

## Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Head Office :  
Saint John, N. B.

Branch Office :  
180 St. James St. Montreal, P. Q.

We have on hand for immediate shipment the following Pine, last year's cut and in good shipping condition.

50,000 ft.	1 x 4	59,000 ft.	1 x 9
54,000 ft.	1 x 5	88,000 ft.	1 x 10
83,000 ft.	1 x 6	31,000 ft.	1 x 11
77,000 ft.	1 x 7	22,000 ft.	1 x 12
86,000 ft.	1 x 8	600,000 ft.	3 x 7 & up

The above Pine is 10 ft. and up long, well manufactured with culls and 4ths out.

## Pine

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



## Larch

Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.  
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

Limited

## The Golden Lake Lumber Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

290,000 1 1/3 x 3/8 x 32-in. Mill Run Hemlock Lath  
145,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
125,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
55,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/18 Mill Cull Red Pine  
3,000-ft. 3 x 4 & up 6/16 C. & C. F. Red Pine  
98,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull White Pine  
15,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
17,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
60,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Merchantable Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

# We Saw All the Year Round

Pine  
Hemlock  
Spruce  
Hard-  
woods  
Rough  
and  
Dressed



We  
make  
a  
Specialty  
of  
Long  
Timbers

Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd.—A Logging Scene

## Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT, QUEBEC

### When in a Hurry

To run out an order for Flooring, Ceiling or Siding, it is comforting to know that you have the tools that will adjust quickly and easily to suit the work at hand.

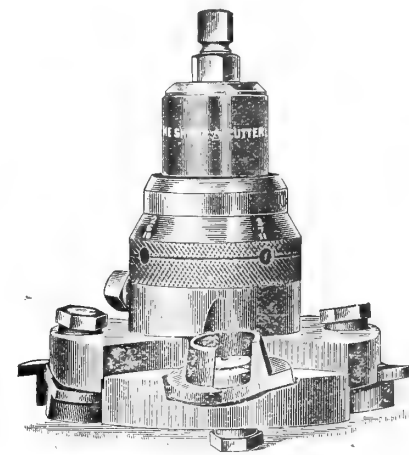
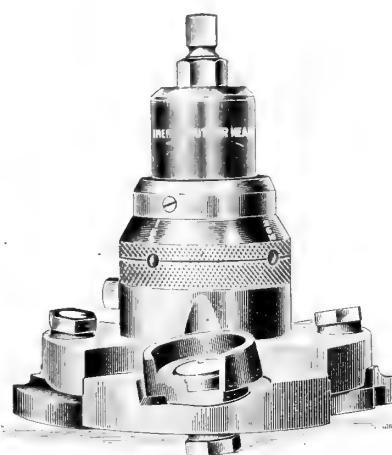
The Expansion Feature Built into

## The Shimer Cutter Heads

enables you to adjust the cut of the tongue or groove to suit any kind and condition of woody fiber as you find it in oak, pine or poplar—dry, half dry or just as you get it from the log.

The experienced wood-worker knows that wood that is soft and green will not stand up in the cut with the same resistance as the wood that is dry and hard, and that the same set of Bits will not make the tongue and groove to fit the same in oak as in pine, in dry as in green lumber. He is also aware that a newly sharpened set of cutters will not make the tongue or groove exactly like that which they will cut when they are dulled.

With old-fashioned tools these differences were hard to over-



come. In some cases it could not be done without a complete change of knives. In others it was remedied by putting washers under the Bits. In every case considerable time was consumed.

The Shimer Cutter Head Expansion rights up these little differences without taking the Heads off the spindles. The spanner nut, which operates the expansion, is provided with an automatic lock that makes 12 stops to each full turn. Each one of these stops represents 1-192 part of an inch, giving the finest kind of an adjustment to the cutters to allow for differences of material.

Our Catalogue and Pattern Book gives full particulars about this feature. Send for a copy.

Address

## Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Branch of MILTON, Pa.

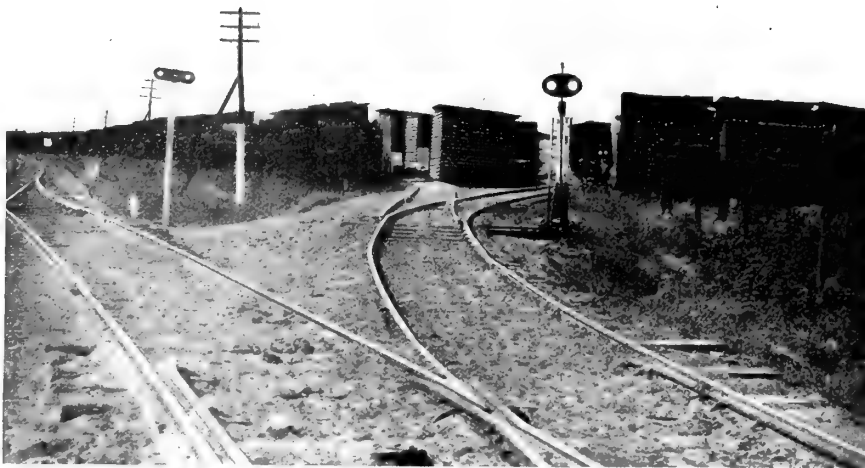
GALT, ONT., CAN.

# Place Your Dimension Orders Early

White and Red Pine, Spruce, etc., Bills, any Size, any Length

**ROUGH OR DRESSED**

We still have a few cars each  
dry 1 x 12, 1 1/2 x 12 and 2 x 12  
x 12/16 for sale.

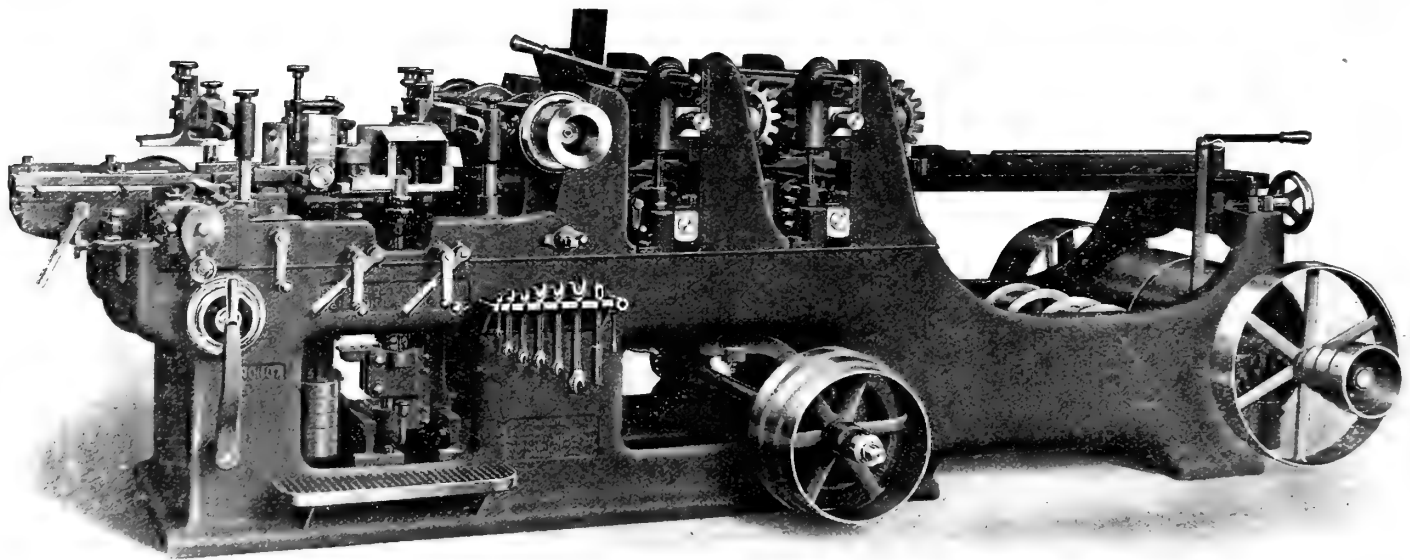


East Entrance, No. 2 Yard

**Fast Feed Planing Mill in  
Connection**

**The Colonial Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## A Moulder of Merit and Built for Service



THE MARKED FEATURES OF

Front View of No. 107. Note casing over outside driving gears

### **Wood's No. 107 Inside Moulders**

Are RIGID CONSTRUCTION—ACCESSIBILITY and CAPACITY. New patented devices and attachments save much of the time formerly required for set ups. In addition these improvements provide for smoother planing, faster feed and make it possible to work stock to better advantage. When equipped with WOODS PATENT PROFILE TRUING DEVICES the capacity of this tool on some moulder work is increased 30 to 40%. This is one of the line of

**"THE PLANERS OF WOODS"**

**S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston, U. S. A.**

Branch Offices:—SEATTLE

NEW ORLEANS

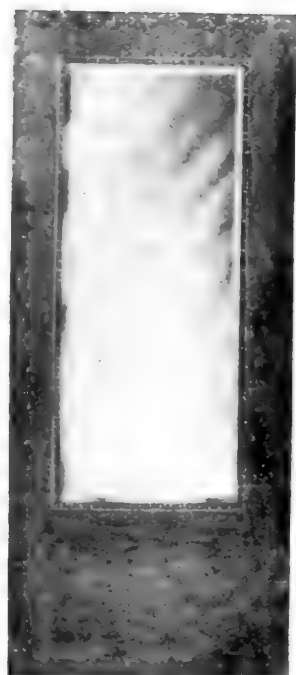
SAN FRANCISCO, (Eby Mch. Co.)

CHICAGO

NORFOLK

# Pine Doors of All Kinds

KEPT IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT



The above is a partial line of Doors carried in stock in all the standard sizes for quick shipments. We are the largest manufacturers of Doors in Canada and operate our own sawmill and timber limits.

We can save you Time and Money. Write us.

**JAMES DAVIDSON, - OTTAWA, Ontario**

## TO ENGINEERS

- ☐ Have you a copy of the 1912 edition GARLOCK catalogue showing Packings for every purpose?
- ☐ If not, send in your address at once and you will receive a catalogue by return mail, unique in design and detail: a real live text-book in itself.
- ☐ It's free for the asking.
- ☐ Our prices in Mill Supplies in general will interest you.
- ☐ Permit us to quote on your requirements.

### The Garlock Packing Company

Head Office and Factory, HAMILTON, Ont.

Branches: MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Pioneers in the Packing Business



# Everything in Lumber

1", 1 1/4" and 2 x 4,—10/16' Spruce, rough or dressed

" "	2 x 5,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 6,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 7,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 8,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 10,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 12	" "	" "

A choice lot of Winter Sawn 1" Basswood; also Birch Flooring in all grades and thicknesses.

We can supply you all your wants in Pine.

## Dressed Lumber Our Specialty

Write, wire or 'phone us for prices before placing your orders.

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## W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

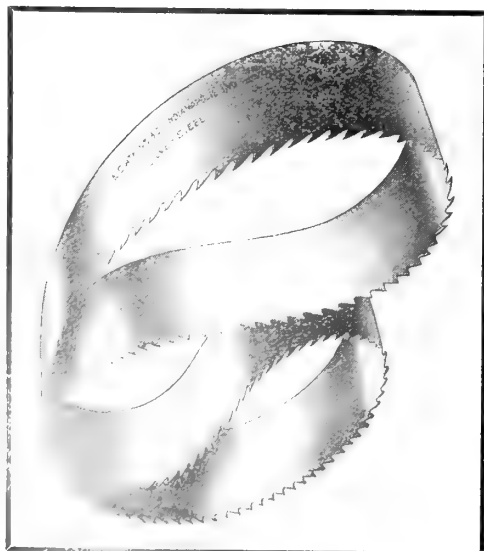
Mills at Ottawa and Rockland

Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa

*Why not make 1912 the most profitable saw year in your history?*

## ATKINS STERLING BAND SAWS

Made in Canada



THESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

*Write to-day*

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, No. 109 Powell Street,

U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

### Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER

## We Want to Move the Following in Hardwood:

1,000,000	ft.	1 in.	Unselected Wisconsin Birch
400,000	"	1½ in.	" " "
350,000	"	1½ in.	" " "
50,000	"	2 in.	" " "
75,000	"	2½ in.	" " "
43,000	"	3 in.	" " "
200,000	"	1 in.	No. 2 & Btr Hard Maple
65,000	"	2 in.	" " "
40,000	"	1½ in.	No. 1 & Btr " "
100,000	"	2 in.	No. 2 & Btr Rock Elm
175,000	"	1½ in.	" " " "

We can also furnish Northern and Southern Hardwoods. Can we quote you on same?

**BRADLEY TIMBER & RAILWAY SUPPLY CO.**  
Second Floor Palladio Bldg., DULUTH, MINN.

## Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

### SPECIALTIES

## Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

## HARDWOOD LUMBER

Cypress  
Oak  
Gum  
Ash  
Cottonwood  
Elm

*Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices*

## The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS  
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

## Do You Want a Salesman?

- ☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

## Wistar Underhill & Nixon

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## LELAND G. BANNING

Manufacturer of

## SOFT OAK

Mills: { WILMINGTON, O.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
SALISBURY, N.C.

Cincinnati, O.

Canadian Representative, A. E. KLIPPERT, 11 Laxton Ave., TORONTO

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

## Hardwood Lumber

of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both  
plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

230 S. LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

5 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Chesnut. 10 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak.  
8 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.

Send Us a List of Your Needs

## Lower Michigan Hardwoods

Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
Rock Maple Flooring and Hardwood Dimension

We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood  
Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We  
own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us  
a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

## Duhlmeier Brothers Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We now have in stock dry and ready for prompt shipment 500,000 ft. of 1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2 and 2-in.  
plain Red Oak, nice soft texture, good widths, good lengths. Also a nice stock of Red and Sap Gum,  
Plain and Quartered Cut Oak. Let us quote you delivered prices.

OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. WE CAN SHIP QUICK.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** 95 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Long-Knight Lumber Co.

Manufacturers Indiana and Southern

### Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS Our Specialties

Address all inquiries to the Main Office at—

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

YARDS: ORLEANS, IND.; FORT WAYNE, IND.; PAOLI, IND.

## S. P. Coppock & Sons' Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### Hardwood Lumber

Indiana Quartered Oak  
Ash, Basswood, Poplar

Main Office - FORT WAYNE, IND.

OUR SPECIALTY:

Anything in HICKORY LUMBER

Canadian Representative, MR. S. D. SMITH

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Plain and Quartered      Figured and Plain  
White Oak.                      Red Gum

Southern Yard - Helena, Ark.

Address correspondence to  
1428 Cherry Ave., Chicago

## W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

Manufacturers - Columbus, Ohio

Let us quote you on your requirements in  
any of the following West Virginia stock:

Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed  
Red and White Oak, Chestnut and Basswood  
All Grades and Thicknesses in Stock Dry.

We especially want to move during next thirty days and will make  
attractive prices on—

- 1 Car 5/8 x 18 to 23-in. Poplar Panel and No. 1.
- 1 Car 5/8 x 24 to 27-in. " " "
- 1 Car 5/8 x 28-in. and up " " "
- 2 Cars 4/4 x 24-in. " " " "
- 3 Cars 4/4 x 7-in. and up, Selected No. 1 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 4/4 x 7-in. and up, Regular " "
- 2 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Poplar 1st and 2nds.
- 2 Cars 4/4 " " " No. 1 Common.
- 2 Cars 4/4 " " " No. 2 Common.
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Basswood, 7-in. and up, 10 and 12 ft.
- 4 Cars 5/4 " " " Reg. Widths & Lengths
- 3 Cars 4/4 x 6-in. and up, 1st and 2nd Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 2 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 3 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut Veneer Strips, 3 to 6-in.

Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our mills only.

Northern Office, 919 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Ontario Representative, Arthur C. Gosden, 266 Huron St., Toronto,  
PHONE COLLEGE 907

## W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood

2452 S. Loomis St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## DRY BEECH

We want to move 200,000 feet 5/4—No.  
1 and better dry Beech. A Snap at  
the Price.

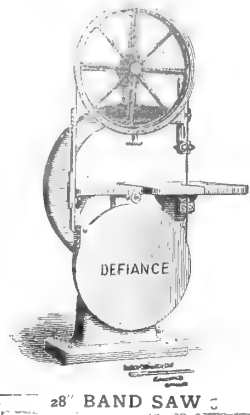
Also quick deliveries on NORTHERN  
HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE,  
OAK DIMENSION, FIR, HICK-  
ORY, OAK, CAR STOCK and PIL-  
ING.

Estabrook Skeeel Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers  
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.



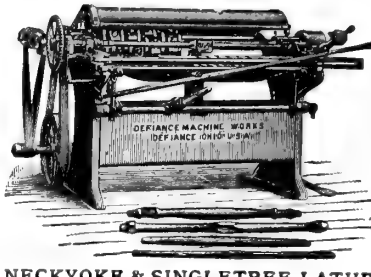
# JUDGE FOR YOURSELF DEFIANCE WOODWORKING MACHINES



open the way to judge whether you can afford to go on as you are with your old, worn-out tools or standardize and "get results" with new and up-to-date appliances.

Unless your plant is operated on a modern basis and with high grade tools, your power to edge up with the successful manufacturer is limited.

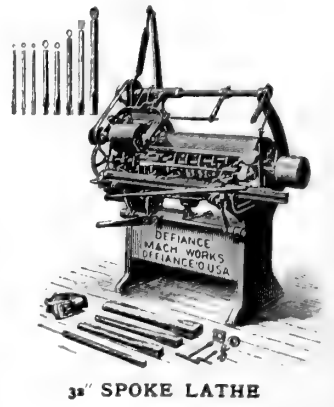
Every DEFIANCE machine produces results. We guarantee this.



NECKYOKE & SINGLETREE LATHE

Canadian Agents:—The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario. Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Que. A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. (New Brunswick, P.E.I.) Guilford & Sons, Halifax, N.S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co., St. John's, Newfoundland. W. L. Blake & Co., Portland, Me. (Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.) Address Dept. M. for full particulars and prices.

The Defiance Machine Works  
Defiance, Ohio.

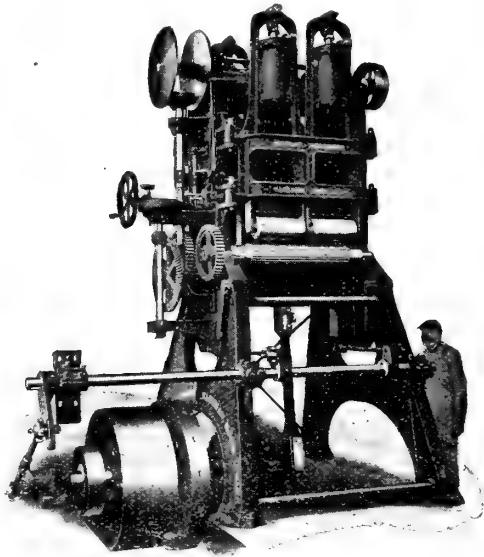


32" SPOKE LATHE

## Light Saw Kerf.

The Wickes Gang takes out a minimum of saw kerf, hence gives you the maximum of lumber from the log.

Sawdust pays you nothing; make as little of it as possible.

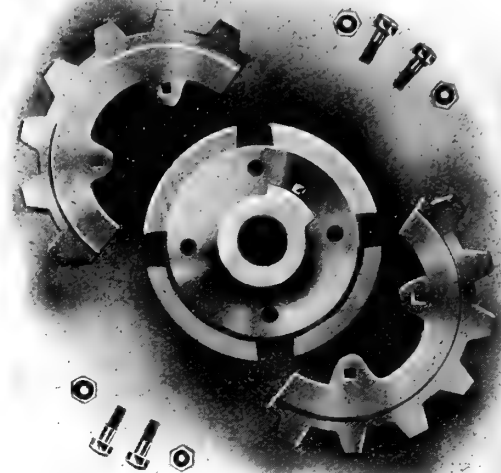


Twenty gauge saws in hardwood, eighteen and sixteen in fir and pine; these are everyday records made possible by the patented perfectly equalized saw tooth action of the new models of Wickes Gang. This means more boards from wide cants, boards instead of slabs from the sides of narrow cants.

THE GANG LEADS IN ECONOMY

**WICKES BROS., Saginaw, Mich.**  
Seattle Office, 410 White Bldg.

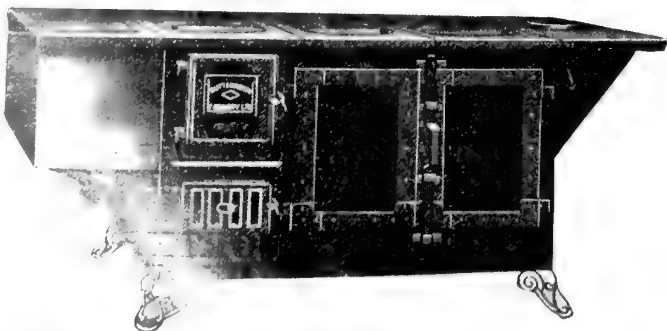
## YANKEE PATENT REMOVABLE SPLIT-RIM SPROCKET



### SOMETHING NEW IN SPROCKETS

The removable rim does away with removing Sprocket from Shaft. To renew, unbolt two halves of old rim, and replace with two new halves. You only buy the Rim, at one-third cost of new Wheel. Done in one-fifth the time compared with Standard Sprocket.

The **A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal**



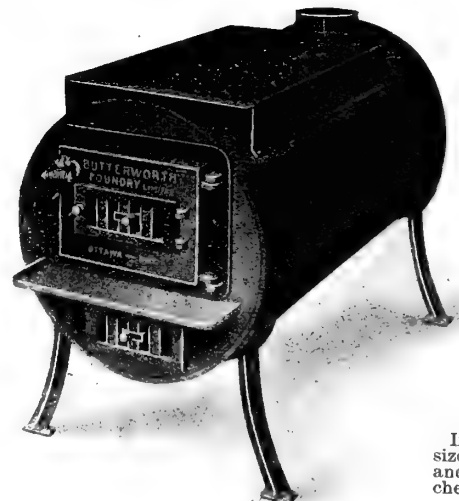
**Diamond Shanty Steel Range**—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

## For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

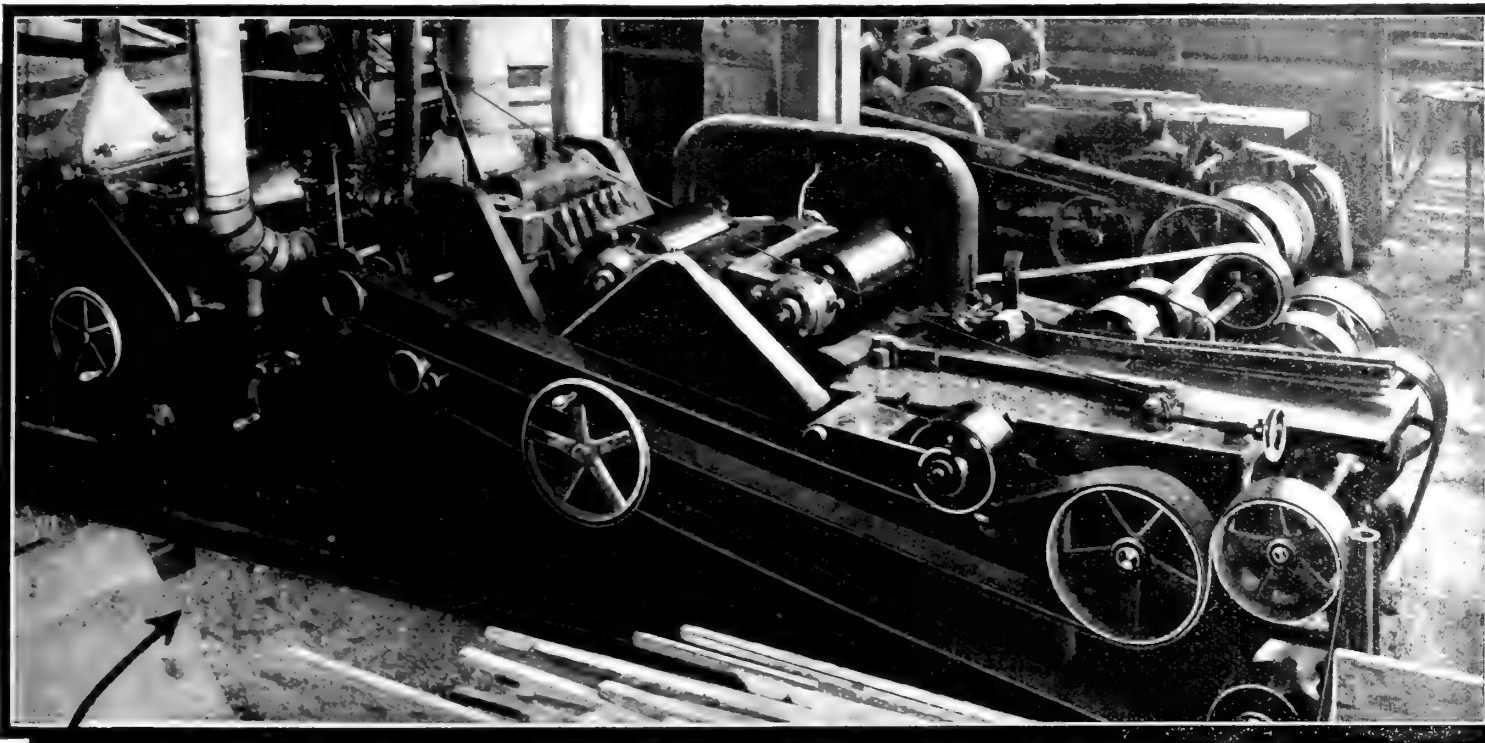
When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking



In three sizes, 36, 42, and 48 inches long.

**Butterworth Foundry, Limited** Ottawa, Canada.



## Go and see the new BERLIN fast-feed matcher in operation

The mill is the laboratory in which the durability of a matcher is shown. A year's run will disclose more weaknesses and show the need of mechanical efficiency more clearly than any testing out the manufacturer could give.

And the great improvements made in the wood-working field today are due to our initiative in the direction of fast-feed machines.

### Pioneering

When we brought out the first fast-feed matcher ever built, a howl of skepticism rose up.

Competitors scoffed, and most lumbermen didn't believe a word of our advertising.

We told then as we tell today, the absolute truth in our announcements.

The first fast-feed matcher was the "94." It produced a better quality of work than other machines and at double the rates of feed.

Yet the "94" as compared with the latest Berlins is like the automobile of today and that of several years ago.

It paid its way. The hundreds and hundreds installed were gilt-edged investments. Yet we have been blamed because the "94" wasn't developed twice as fast as anything else in the machinery world.

### Further developments

After we had proven that a hundred foot feed was practical, the other makers of wood-working machinery clambered into the race.

Patents don't always protect and it didn't protect us then or now. If you notice mech-

anical construction you will find our improvements being adapted regularly.

Take the Berlin round cylinder head for example. In the first one we built, the screw which held the gib in place against the knife, passed through a portion of the head itself.

The principle was wrong. We replaced every head we had out. Yet that same style of head is being sold you today on other machines.

The Berlin cylinder head of today is the only durable head offered the buyer. It can't wear out. It's almost one solid piece. Ask any user.

Go and see one of the latest Berlin matchers in operation. And look carefully at the head construction. Compare it with others.

### Testing side heads

We soon found out that fine cylinder work must also be followed by equal side-head production.

A new head department was organized. Our pin type twelve bitted matcher heads were developed. The expansion feature was invented.

Today we have the only complete line of fast-feed side-heads in the world. There's the special ship-lap heads, matching heads, double tongue and groove heads—a complete line.

If you are unfamiliar with the completeness of our side-head line, let us send you a copy of a new booklet, 48-page, "Berlin Heads and Specialties."

Let us mail it to you. It tells the reason for the quality of our side-head work.

### The feed drive

From thirty gears, we have descended to almost none. On the latest Berlin fast-feed matcher there is but five.

Our frictionless chain drive is by far the most successful matcher feed works drive today. Its life is as yet unknown.

The Diamond chain runs smoothly and without perceptible wear. We used the chain drive on our No. 108 Moulders for the last eight years. We have never replaced a chain.

Competitors say "it will wear out." We leave it to your judgment. Certainly, it will stand ten times the strain we put it to.

Fire engines, motor trucks, of 60 H. P. and better, racing cars of 200 H.P. use the Diamond Drive and it is used for heavy duty.

The chain drive does away with all complications. Shavings don't stick. And we'll guarantee the wear. That's the last thing we think of.

### The result

The result of our years of experience in the fast-feed field is shown by the volume of our business.

We have created and put out more improvements than all other makers combined. Our line is high-grade and medium priced.

The results show in our latest machines. Go and see them in operation. Notice the profiling attachments and its simplicity.

Be sure and notice our line of heads. Go and see a machine. Ask us where you can see one running.

# Berlin Machine Works, Limited

Branch Offices:  
Boston  
Spokane, Seattle

Manufacturing Plants:  
Beloit, Wisconsin.    ::    Hamilton, Canada

Branch Offices:  
Montreal, Que.  
Vancouver, B.C.

## We Have Never Been in a Better Position

to quote "The Trade" CLOSE PRICES on our **White Pine Output.**

WHOLESALEERS especially will find us able to sell ASSORTED BLOCKS sawn to suit, at lower figures than usual, as we have a lot of lumber to move and WE ARE GOING TO MOVE IT.

Car and Cargo Trade also solicited.

**Don't buy until you get our prices.**

The Eyer Lumber Co., Limited, 34 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., are our Selling Agents.

### The Cutler Bay Lumber Co., Limited, - Cutler, Ont.

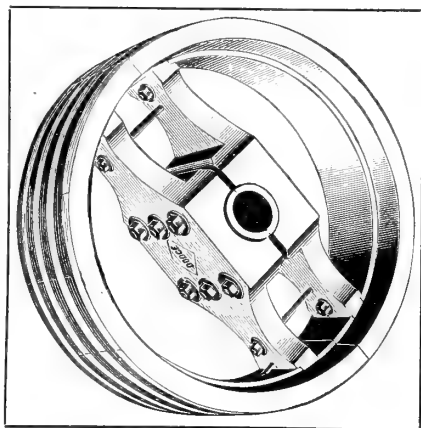
## WE LEAD IN MILL SUPPLIES

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

We can equip your mill with everything you require and at lowest prices.

Transmission  
Goods:  
Pulleys,  
Hangers,  
Shaftings,  
Etc.

Crane or Pipe  
Fittings



Leather,  
Rubber  
and  
Canvass  
Belting  
—  
Steam  
Packings

Our stock has been carefully selected and the quality is guaranteed.  
The manufacturers we represent are those whose names are a guarantee of the quality of their output.  
We carry a complete stock and can fill orders promptly.  
We are satisfied with a fair profit and give you the benefit.

GIVE US A TRIAL

### GUILDFORD & SONS

HALIFAX, N. S.

## Glue Room Necessities

### Veneer Presses

Screw and Hydraulic

### Glue Spreaders

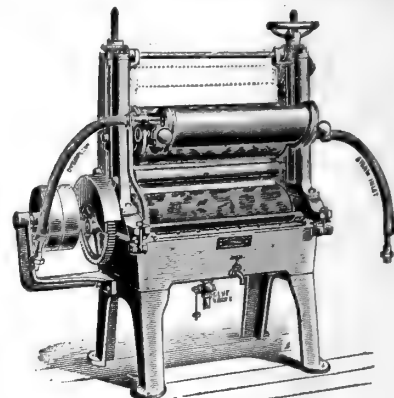
Hand and Power Feed

### Glue Heaters

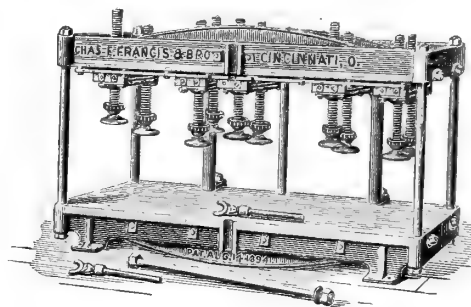
Every Variety and Size

### Clamps, Etc.

Whatever You Need



Power-feed Glue Spreading Machine. (Pat. Aug., 1900.) Single, double and combination. 12 inches to 84 inches wide.



Veneer Presses, different kinds and sizes.

**Our  
Specialties  
are used  
the world  
over.**

The secret of the success of many woodworking factories is in their glue room. Don't jeopardize your success with poor equipment or old methods. It is easy to do veneering and built up work and get the best and most economical results with Francis Equipment.

**Chas. E. Francis & Co.** Main Office and Works: **RUSHVILLE, IND.**

## D. S. PATE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Yellow Pine

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Leaf Timbers and Implement Stock.  
Short Leaf Finish.

Fisher Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.

Canada's Greatest General  
Trade Journal

## THE COMMERCIAL

The Financial, Commercial and General Trade  
Newspaper of Canada's Inland Empire.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

\$2 per Year

Covers Central and Western  
Canada Like a Blanket



## Power-Saving Rubber Belting

Goodyear Rubber Belting stands for power saved and money saved. It is built up of plies of rubberized fabric cured and vulcanized into one solid piece. It neither slips nor stretches. It has the cohesiveness of rubber with the enormous tensile strength of close woven, long fibre cotton fabric from which *all stretch has been taken out.*

Goodyear Rubber Belting is manufactured by a process that makes it proof against steam, water, weather and rot. Made in all three grades and all sizes. For Pulp, Paper, Saw Mills—all mills

where horse power transmitted is large and demand for tensile strength great. Used by biggest lumber mills and manufacturing plants in the Dominion. *Outlives, outlasts* all other belts.

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*Goodyear Underwriters* is a hose built to meet the specifications of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Tube used of highest grade NEW rubber. *Won't* harden or crack with age. Special circular woven fabric with least ex-

pansion or elongation under pressure. Antiseptically-treated to make it rot and mildew proof.

The strongest most reliable hose for all mills and factories. Insist on *Goodyear Underwriters, the hose with the black and yellow stripes.*

## Non-Chipping Conveyor Belts

Built for all purposes. For conveying crushed stone, grain, coal, ore, etc.

Made in all thicknesses of face to suit requirements of buyer. Rubber face made of toughest stock possible, to prevent cutting and

chipping. Gives longest, most enduring service.

We also manufacture other rubber goods, such as tires, all kinds of hose and belting, rubber packing, etc.

Write us tonight for catalog and prices.

**Our Sales of the last four months 50 per cent. greater than those of last year.**

**Defective goods returned only \$23.93.**

## The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

General Offices—Toronto

Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.

*Write Our Nearest Branch*

**BRANCHES:** Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N. B.—Vancouver—Calgary—Victoria, B. C., 855 Fort St.—Regina, Sask., 2317-2318 South Railway St.—Hamilton, Ont., 127 King St. West



# Simonds Knives

The making of a Knife depends principally on getting it hard and tough enough to stand the severe usage that it is subjected to in machine use, and, at the same time leaving the Knife at such a temper as will permit the user to grind it and keep it in shape when needed. We feel

that this temper is reached perhaps a little more closely in Simonds Knives than in others on the market. We also believe that for holding a cutting edge the Simonds Knife leads others.

**Simonds Canada Saw Co. Limited**  
 VANCOUVER, B. C. MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. F. EBY  
President

## CAMP SUPPLIES

HUGH BLAIN  
Vice-President

If you are looking for QUALITY in your Camp Supplies,  
you should specify:

### “ANCHOR” brand—

BAKING POWDER  
JELLY POWDERS  
EXTRACTS, SPICES  
COFFEE — TEA

(In sealed air tight packages)

Sweetened MILK Unsweetened

CANNED—  
SALMON, FRUITS  
and VEGETABLES

The  
Quality  
Is  
Guaranteed  
The  
Best  
It  
Is  
Possible  
To  
Produce

WE CARRY A FULL RANGE OF CAMP SUPPLIES

Wholesale Grocers

**EBY-BLAIN, LIMITED**  
TORONTO

Importers and Manufacturers

A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH G. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

HUGH G. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:

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 CHICAGO - - - - - 4059 Perry Street  
 LONDON, ENG. - - - - - 3 Regent Street S.W.

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 Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 32

Toronto, April 1, 1912

No. 7

## Increased Tariff Upon Stop-Off Privilege

The C. P. R. have issued a new tariff, No. E. 1914, covering the stop-off privilege on lumber for dressing, resawing, or sorting and reshipment. The other railroads have agreed to this tariff and are issuing a similar one. The tariff is to become effective on May 1st and is to make a charge of 2 cents a hundred pounds. The present charge is one cent a hundred. The increase will subject lumber to a charge of 50 cents a hundred for pine and about 80 cents a hundred on hardwoods. On an average car load of pine the charge, therefore, would be about \$8.50. The lumber trade is likely to find this a serious matter, and ought to take immediate exception to it. The matter should be laid before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners and all the details of the case examined closely.

Dressing in transit is a most important branch of the lumber industry and at the present time it is more than questionable whether a charge of this nature will not be most injurious to the business in general. Apparently the railroads have been casting about for a convenient means of increasing their revenues and have decided that the lumber trade was the easiest one to get results from. This is a matter which ought to be given immediate attention by the trade and an effort made to prevent such a tax being imposed.

A feature of the case which might prove important, but which at present is not of great concern, is the outcome in case the duty on rough and dressed lumber entering the United States were to be removed. It is not a matter of impossibility that the Democrats may be elected in the United States next November, and that they may take the duty off rough and dressed lumber. Under such conditions the Canadian industry would be seriously handicapped in seeking trade across the border. In the United States generally, the charge at present is one cent a hundred pounds. In New York State the rate is only \$3 per car.

The estimate of \$8.50 per car which is mentioned above, refers to pine. The charge for hemlock would be proportionately heavier on account of its greater weight. Taking an average car load of lumber at about 17,000 feet, the weight of a car load of pine would be about 42,500 pounds. The weight of a car load of hemlock would be about 51,000 pounds, and the weight of a car load of maple or birch would be about 68,000 pounds. This would make the charge for stop-off \$8.50 for pine, \$10.20 for hemlock and \$13.60 for maple and birch, instead of one-half these amounts as at present. The full text of the proposed tariff is published elsewhere in this issue.

## Protecting the Public Health

The bill which has been introduced in the Legislature of the Province of Ontario by Hon. W. J. Hanna, entitled "An Act Respecting The Public Health," is fraught with considerable importance to everybody in the province and is also of much interest to the lumber manufacturers of Ontario. Although the bill deals with matters of public health in general and makes no specific reference to the management of lumber camps, it has an important bearing upon the lumber manufacturing industry. There is no change involved in the general act regarding the preservation of public health in the lumber camps, but the act as it stands in the form in which it was presented for the first reading, provides much more efficient machinery for the enforcement of public health measures. According to clause 13 of the proposed act, the province is to be divided into not more than ten "health districts." A legally qualified medical practitioner to be known as the district officer of health is to be appointed for each such district. The district officer of health is to receive a salary not exceeding \$2,500 and an allowance of \$1,000 for expenses, the salary to be paid jointly by the province and by the county or counties constituting the health district. Every district health officer will be entrusted with the duty of enforcing the act and other public health regulations within his district and generally will be empowered, within the district, to do anything which a member of the Provincial Board, the medical officer of health or the sanitary inspector is authorized or required to do, under the act. A district officer of health will also have authority to perform similar duties in any other part of Ontario, when required to do so by the Board. The district health officer will act under the supervision and control of the Board and will report to it at least monthly, and at such other times as may be required. Local Boards of Health are to be appointed for every municipality in Ontario. Very definite regulations are laid down regarding sewerage systems and sewage, which, although applying more specifically to municipalities, have also their bearing upon methods of sewage disposal in lumber camps. Provision is also made by the act for the establishing of isolation hospitals for the reception and care of persons suffering from any communicable disease. Local boards of health are to be appointed in every municipality, consisting of the head of the municipality, the medical officer of health of the municipality, and one resident ratepayer.

So much criticism has been directed from time to time against the system of medical inspection in the lumber camps of Ontario that the working out of the new act so far as it affects this question will be watched with considerable interest. It is reasonable to expect that with the province subdivided into ten health districts, each with a capable health officer responsible for the proper enforcement of the Act within his district, it will be possible to give much closer attention than formerly to the individual requirements of each district. In this way it is to be hoped that the lumber camps will receive better attention than they have in the past. If this result is brought about it will be a boon to the employees in the camps and it will also help to do away with the belief, so generally held among the public, that lumber camps are breeding grounds of smallpox and other communicable diseases. This belief has not applied so much to Ontario as to some of the other provinces, but it does apply, even in Ontario, and the newly constituted machinery for the preservation of the public health will have to meet this feature of the case from the outset. It should not be a difficult matter to have the camps properly provided with medical attention and supervision. The

lumber manufacturers are always ready to assist the authorities in keeping their camps healthy. With a staff of officers capable of handling the situation there should be very definite results secured from the first.

While on this aspect of the case it will be a good thing if the Government will give careful attention to the complaints, so frequently made by the employees in lumber camps, to the effect that they do not secure proper medical care when in need of it. A certain sum is deducted from their pay to cover medical attention and they feel that they are justly entitled to proper care. That they do not receive it in all cases is notorious. It is charged that the doctors are far more concerned about collecting their fees than about giving value

for them. It has recently been claimed that some of the doctors even receive their fees and then farm out their duties to other doctors whose object is to furnish attendance at as little expense to themselves as possible. There should be no possibility of such complaint even being made. The trouble in the past has been the absence of responsibility. Under the new act, the responsibility will be more definitely placed and the government should commence by making the district officers of health understand that they will be held responsible for the satisfactory enforcement of the act, one of the important objects of which should be to give the employees in the lumber and construction camps complete surety that in return for their money they will receive proper medical care whenever they require it.

## U. S. Competition Still Depressing Prairie Markets

Enquiries which have been made by the "Canada Lumberman" of a number of lumber manufacturing firms in British Columbia bring forth information to the effect that United States competition is still threatening the Canadian manufacturer. One firm reports that there is at the present time a good demand for lumber, but prices are poor on account of the foreign lumber which comes into Canada. This firm, however, states that if Canadian manufacturers would hold out for higher prices, they would be able to get them. Another firm speaking of the same subject, writes as follows: "The lumber business was never in such a chaotic state as it is at the present time. Immense quantities of United States' lumber are pouring into the Prairie markets, and, in fact, the entire market is in the hands of United States mill men. In one day, during the last week of February, 100 cars of United States lumber passed through the town of Fernie, B.C.

"Prices are from \$3 to \$4 lower to the retailers than they were six months ago. Still, in districts where there is no competition, farmers and consumers are being charged a price which nets the retailers from \$10 to \$12 per thousand above the cost. The United States competition, together with a reduction in loans has caused an almost universal panic among the Interior mill men. Taking the largest estimated amount, there will not be over 25 per cent. of the Interior mills operating this summer, if some measure of relief is not granted against the United States competition. Sworn evidence has been obtained that Washington and Idaho mills are importing lumber into Canada which does not net the mill men \$7

per thousand feet. Owing to the high cost of supplies and the increased cost of labor as compared with the United States mills, this makes a most unfair discrimination. The timber in the Interior is very scattered and small and hard to log, and is also of an inferior quality, there not being on an average over 15 per cent. of uppers, while across the line it runs from 25 to 60 per cent., so that the United States mill men can sell their lumber at a sacrifice and still make a good showing on their uppers.

"We do not expect any trade until September. We will not try to compete with the United States lumber, but will hold our stock until prices advance."

Another firm reports that prospects for trade as compared with a year ago are very poor, the United States depression at the present time causing quantities of lumber to be dumped in Canada, and reducing the price materially. Another firm puts the same fact in the following words: "The dumping of lumber into our markets by United States mills has brought prices to where there is nothing in them."

In spite of these unfavorable reports everyone is agreed that actual conditions to-day in all other respects are satisfactory. The consumption of lumber on the prairies and in Western Canada will be exceptionally heavy during 1912, and if it were not for ruinous competition from the United States, the lumber trade in Western Canada would be able to do an excellent season's business. The government of Canada cannot be properly alive to their duty unless they cause an investigation into the subject to be made at once.

## Lumber Camp Reforms Still Required

A correspondent of the "Ottawa Citizen," in a letter to that paper of recent date, criticizes the various provincial governments for not enforcing more rigidly the laws regarding the preservation of health and providing for the proper sanitation of lumber camps. While to a certain extent there is cause for considerable criticism along this line, there is also reason to feel that some of the strictures which have been published in this manner of late, overstep the mark considerably. For instance, the writer of the letter referred to says that on the Ottawa River there are many camps employing a large number of men, and most of these camps are never visited by anyone in authority, and are built only with one idea in view—cheapness. Either the writer of this letter is seriously prejudiced or else he has not been in a position to form a proper judgment of the situation. No one for a moment will declare that all the camps are properly constructed and regularly visited by persons whose duties it is to see that the public health regulations are properly enforced. But on the other hand, there is absolutely no question that there are not "a large number of camps which are never visited by anyone in authority, and are built only with one idea in view—cheapness."

The lumber industry has made great strides of recent years. The necessity for scrutinizing every possible means of loss has led owners of lumber camps to realize the loss caused by inefficient

labor is the most serious of all the losses occurring in the woods. The cost of labor has advanced enormously, and the class of men available for woods operations has rapidly deteriorated. The old conditions under which the lumber jack took a great pride in his work have disappeared. All these conditions have made it an absolute necessity to provide for the men in the woods a far higher standard of comfort and a greatly improved class of food than was ever possible in the early days. Cheapness is not profitable to-day in the lumber camps. A thorough inspection of a number of representative camps cannot fail to convince one that in all these directions great improvements have taken place of late years. An occasional camp will no doubt be found where conditions are far from satisfactory, and the writer of the letter referred to, no doubt, has one of these in mind. Before criticising the lumber camps as a whole, however, he should have visited some of those which are conducted upon modern methods. He would not have found it difficult to have visited many of these, in which he would have been surprised at the cleanliness, order, care and general business-like atmosphere of the whole institution.

There is one important point, however, in regard to which much room for improvement still remains. The sleeping quarters provided for lumber jacks, in a great majority of cases, is far from reason-

ably satisfactory. As the writer of the letter stated, many men occupy one large building which is poorly ventilated. With their wet clothes hanging upon the lines, hot box-stoves making the atmosphere resemble that of a Turkish bath, the lack of cleanliness in regard to bed clothing, and many other undesirable features associated with the ordinary sleeping camps, these quarters are often the very opposite of what they should be. A man who has been working in the woods all day requires above all things else a refreshing sleep. In a stuffy hot atmosphere it is impossible for him to obtain this.

The provincial health authorities are beyond question up against a most difficult problem in this matter. They have, however, made

much headway of late years and the indications are that still further advances are about to take place. Ontario is at present dealing with the problem in a manner which appears to be most practical. Criticisms of existing systems in the public press will assist greatly in the solution of the difficulties, but these criticisms ought to be based on a very definite understanding of the situation. The public should not be told that all lumber camps are badly run. A lot of valuable reform effort must be wasted unless the public is truthfully acquainted with the actual conditions. Many difficulties still remain to be solved which are serious enough and criticisms of them will be far more effective if they are not clouded by unfounded criticism of other features.

## Retailers Expecting Increased Trade

The retail lumber trade in Ontario during the year 1911 enjoyed a fairly active and uniform business from the beginning to the end. Enquiries, which have been made by the "Canada Lumberman" indicate not only that this condition is likely to be continued during 1912 but that there will be a decided improvement in the trade. Enquiries were made of a number of prominent retail firms and from their replies this fact is clearly evident. Taking replies, which were received from about twenty well-known firms, the information received states that they turned over during 1911 about 31,500,000 feet of lumber, the average price of which was \$26.89. This total was made up as follows: pine 15,500,000 feet; hemlock 10,600,000 feet; and spruce 3,000,000 feet, the balance being miscellaneous woods. The same firms turned over 14,864,000 lath and 24,800,000 shingles. Six of these firms report that the stock they now have on hand is about the same in quantity as it was at this time last year. Three firms report the same in quantity as it was at this time last year. Three firms report that the stock is somewhat less, and two firms are carrying heavier stocks. Four of the firms report that the prospects for trade during the present year are about the same as they were a year ago. None of them report a poorer outlook. The balance report the outlook to be as good or much better, one firm report that their prospects were never better than they are to-day.

One well-known firm of retailers in central Ontario, whose quantity of stock on hand is about the same as last year, report as follows: "Prospects for business are far better than last year at this time. A large amount of lumber will be used in the surrounding country this coming season. Another very satisfactory point we notice this year is in regard to collections. We are having very little trouble compared with last year in collecting our accounts. Of course, our business is with the farmers, and we have to give credit on 90 per cent. of our sales. We find the only way to be assured of a past due account is to say that we will have to charge bank interest and that they might as well borrow from the bank. That catches most farmers and they pay right up."

One of the bright spots in the retail trade is Hamilton, Ont. Prospects for the summer are unusually good, and everyone is looking forward confidently to a busy season.

The situation in Western Ontario is summed up by one of our correspondents as follows: "The prospects for trade compared with a year ago are a little better. Pine is about the same as last year, but the grading is lower. There is where our trouble mostly exists. The grade is being lowered all the time. Some system of inspection is required so that our firms will all grade in the same manner. The hemlock market is very close, and wholesalers are asking from \$1.00 to \$1.50 more than a year ago." Another retailer reports that hemlock is now costing him about \$2.00 a thousand more than a year ago.

One dealer in South Western Ontario reports having had a very bad year during 1911, largely on account of his being located too near to Sarnia which is an important wholesale centre. He finds it impossible to buy from all the wholesale yards at that point and complains that some of the firms sell to contractors in his territory and to farmers in the surrounding district. The prospects for his business, however, are better than they have been for a number of years. Already he has more orders on hand than he had taken in during the whole of last year, and he has been obliged to increase his staff.

The retail prices received for hemlock in Ontario during 1911 are reported to have varied from \$19.50 to 22.00 per thousand. For pine the prices reported run from \$30 to \$40, the majority being in the neighborhood of \$35. Spruce is reported to have sold at from \$24 to \$30. Lath are reported to have sold all the way from \$3.20 to \$4.00.

Reports received from eleven well-known retailers in the Province of Quebec show that they turned over during 1911, 41,600,000 feet of lumber at an average price of \$18.76. This total included 20,995,000 feet of spruce; 11,160,000 feet of pine; and 6,500,000 feet of hemlock. The same firms disposed of 7,680,000 pieces of lath and 1,200,000 shingles. All of them with one exception report that their stocks at the present time are the same as they were a year ago. The single exception is a case in which the stocks are considerably heavier. Three of these dealers report the prospects for the present year to be about the same as they were a year ago, three others report that the prospects are better, and one finds them a great deal better.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

An order for about 30,000,000 feet of British Columbia lumber has been placed with the Hastings Mill at Vancouver, B.C., to be delivered to the Savudad Varonai de Buagnes y Maderas of Valparaiso, Chile.

A correspondent at Sherbrooke, P.Q., reports that lumbermen have completed operations in the woods, and the cut is ready to be sent down to the mills when the rivers open up. The demand for pulpwood is very brisk, and prices have advanced.

With a view to prevent forest fires, it has been decided to use oil in place of coal on the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway, Van-

couver Island. The country through which the line runs is bounded on each side by huge forests, and the use of oil will remove all danger.

The Hon. E. E. Tache, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands & Forests, Quebec, died in that city on March 13th, aged 76 years. He had been in the service of the provincial government for over fifty years, and served under thirteen ministers. Last year he was, on the occasion of his jubilee of service, presented with an address and a piece of statuary. Mr. Tache was the designer of the Parliament Buildings and other important structures in Quebec.



# Lumber Industry in New Brunswick

## Annual Report of Surveyor-general Shows Increasing Returns from Crown Lands—Pulp Wood Situation and its Problems—Successful Fire Protection

The 51st annual report of the Surveyor-general of New Brunswick, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1911, has just been published. The report notes that a very large increase has occurred in the receipts of the Crown Land Department, in fact the year was a banner one so far as receipts were concerned, the total being \$33,947.40 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. Compared with the receipts of five years ago, there was an increase in territorial revenue of no less than \$268,502.06. The direct cause of the increase is the more efficient manner in which the stumpage is collected and the successful working out of the regulations enforced by the Department. The total receipts for the year were \$528,439 as compared with \$494,491 during the previous year.

### Provincial Receipts from the Land

Referring to the receipts of the Department, the Surveyor-general in his report says:

"It was felt for a great many years that the Province was not getting a fair return for the lumber cut, that the system of scaling was obsolete and that proper supervision was not taken to check the work of those whose duty it was to report to this department a fair return of the lumber cut. Happily these difficulties, to a very large extent, have been removed and under the system we have adopted I am safe in saying we are getting a return that is considered fair to both the operator and the Department.

"While the large revenue obtained from our forest wealth is a matter of much congratulation to this Province, I am not unmindful of the fact that there is a serious side to the question requiring wise and efficient administration to prevent the overcutting of the forest lands. Previous reports have pointed out that considerable areas of the Crown Lands under license could, with great advantage, be set aside to allow the young growth to rotate, and with this in view the Department sent out this year firm instructions to the scalers to absolutely prevent undersized lumber from being cut and followed this up by sending special officers to see that these instructions were carried out. The prevailing opinion now is that we are cutting very nearly up to the annual growth, indeed in some localities it is claimed we have been exceeding it for many years, and that this is a serious situation is at present apparent. The licensees claim that so long as they renew the licenses they should be allowed to cut enough to keep their mills running; the result is that the penalty of double stumpage has been exacted in some instances. Even this exaction does not seem to meet the difficulty and I have under consideration more drastic penalties to prevent the destruction of cutting this undersized growth.

"Every succeeding year brings us fresh proofs of the value of our timber lands and it is incumbent on the administration, who have the management of these lands, to work out regulations that will not prove burdensome to the limit holder, but will insure a continuous revenue to the Province in the way of stumpage dues."

### The Pulp Wood Situation

Dealing with the question of the supply of pulp wood in the Province of New Brunswick, the Surveyor-general writes as follows:

"As foreshadowed in the last report of this Department, steps were taken at the last session of the Legislature to enact a law to prohibit the exportation of pulp wood cut from our Crown Lands. In doing this we were following in the line of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in preserving this class of wood with the object of manufacturing it into pulp within the boundaries of our own Province. It was thought that out of fairness to those from the neighboring republic who had invested in properties of this kind, a certain time should elapse before placing the principles of the bill into operation and accordingly it was decided that pulp wood should be prohibited from exportation on existing licenses on and after the first of August, 1912. While it is true our water powers are small in extent in comparison to Ontario and Quebec, upon which depends so largely the successful manufacture of pulp, still it was felt that the enactment of such legislation would be an incentive to utilize such water powers as we have, thus affording employment to a large class of our people in an industry derived solely from our natural resources. When it is considered that a cord of pulp wood loaded on the cars in this Province is sold on an average of \$5 a cord, the price of this same cord when manufactured into pulp would average at least treble that amount. To extend this argument further and manufacture this pulp into finer grades of paper, a huge industry would be the result. The prevailing opinion through-

out the Dominion to-day is to preserve our natural resources, and so far as this Province is concerned there is no question more vital to our interests than that which relates to the pulp wood industry.

"The most serious aspect of the pulp wood problem is not in the prohibition of its export, nor in regard to the difference of its value when manufactured into pulp or paper, but in the cutting down of our young forests which should be left to grow and mature and thus keep up the forest supply.

"There is no doubt that the price of pulp wood is a strong inducement for our wood land owners to ship the young growth and turn into money what is considered only idle capital; but such a decision in the end not only impoverishes the owner of the land but lays waste the forest growth, provides fuel for fires in the slashings made and injuriously affects the forest floor. We have much to learn from countries of the old land, Germany, France, Sweden, and even in our own mother country, in our forest management and the marketing of timber. Conditions in these countries are of course different from ours, but the same principles prevail as to forest cutting and the care of the forest from fires. In some of these countries a tree must be planted for every one cut down; the whole of the tree even to its branches, is marketed and large areas are annually set out with young trees in order to perpetuate the forest. The forest floor is cleared of all material of a combustible nature and such a degree of perfection is attained in fire ranging that damage from this source is reduced to a minimum. In Great Britain a great movement has commenced under Government auspices to replant waste ground and millions of pounds in money have been provided to carry out this project. In the United States the forest problem is now being grappled with as never before. Great national forests are set apart under the care of trained foresters. The era of the land grafter has gone, and the cry has gone over all that mighty land to preserve the forests for the present as well as for future generations, and to save what is left of ruthless devastation by the hand of man and the ravages of fire.

"It is not then opportune for us to husband our forest resources, to pass wise laws to preserve them from destruction and to vote what monies are sufficient to carry these laws into effect?"

### Protection of Forests from Fire

The subject of the protection of forests from fire is discussed at considerable length in the report. Upon this subject the Surveyor-general says:

"The policy of this Department since we assumed control has been to place and maintain in the field a large staff of men to act in the joint capacity of fire rangers and game wardens. Besides this force we have commissioned—fishery wardens, part of whose duties is to watch and put out any fires that may start up along the banks of the rivers they are guarding. In addition to these wardens a number of others have received commissions on the application of private persons. It will at once be seen that a considerable fighting force is thus employed to protect our wild lands from fire. The regularly appointed wardens are instructed, when a serious conflagration is imminent, to call out men and teams to fight these fires, and during the past year \$2,324.22 has been so expended, in addition to the pay of the wardens amounting to \$30,353.61, which also includes the cost of protecting fish and game, in all \$32,677.83. This service is much beyond anything heretofore attempted by any other management of the Public Domain, and owing to greater experience I am of the opinion that some improvement can be made in order that the Province may receive full value for the large amount expended. The question of establishing lookout stations, connected by telephone, on the highest ground in the Province is under the serious consideration of the Government. I feel that a few of these stations might be erected as a beginning in order to bring out the full value of further expenditures in this connection. A large number of these stations have been erected in the state of Maine and are found a splendid help in quickly locating the commencement of a fire and thus enabling a force to be on the ground early to fight the fire out. Another suggestion which is also receiving serious consideration is the establishment of caches of fire fighting tools in central localities. How often, when a fire breaks out, the warden of the locality has not at hand the implements to successfully cope with it, and thus valuable time is lost in obtaining shovels, axes, mattocks, etc.

"The past season, particularly through the latter part of May and the beginning of June, was dry and threatening. It was not

long before a pall of smoke hung over nearly every section of New Brunswick, requiring the utmost vigilance of this Department in suppressing these forest fires. The telephone and telegraph were freely used in issuing the necessary orders to our wardens and I am happy in stating that these prompt means, and the calling out of large numbers of men and teams, resulted in a satisfactory manner."

During the year 1911, 73 forest fires occurred which were reported at the Department of Crown Lands for the Province of New Brunswick. Of these, by far the largest number occurred in the County of Northumberland. This county alone was the scene of 17 of the fires reported. The County of York came second with 9 fires, and the County of Queen's third with 8 fires. Six fires were reported from Victoria, six from Kent, five from Restigouche and the others were divided fairly evenly among the remaining counties. The majority of the fires took place in the month of May, no less than fifty-one being reported during that month. The next largest number was twelve, during the month of August. Six fires occurred in June, two in July, one in September, and another at a date not stated. Of the seventy-three fires reported, thirty-four are set down as results of unknown causes. Nineteen were due to the clearance of land by settlers. Eleven were caused by the railway companies. The balance of nine fires were due to miscellaneous causes. Only one fire is reported as having been caused by smokers. The fires covered an area of 111 square miles and the estimated damage was approximately \$20,000. The Provincial Government expended \$2,324 in fighting these fires, in addition to the expenses of the regular patrols.

#### Causes of Forest Fires

In discussing the fires, the report says:

"These fires were, to a very large extent, confined to old burnt areas, and mainly along or in the vicinity of lines of railway, showing that the legislation passed at the last session has been placed on the statute book none too soon. It is my intention, during the coming spring, to bring directly to the notice of every railway company in the Province the provisions of this act, so that more effective measures than ever before can be taken to lessen the large number of fires that annually spring up along railway lines.

"The Government have been of the opinion for some time that the principle of protecting private wild lands with public money is unsound, and while it may be claimed that every forest fire remaining unchecked may eventually extend its ravages to Crown Lands, still it cannot be argued that owners of private lands should not be called upon to pay a proportionate amount of the cost of suppressing these fires. In the last report of this Department, attention was called to the new fire law passed by the State of Maine, where all lands are in the hands of private individuals. This act provides for the payment into the fire fund a certain amount for every dollar value of the lands, and from the report of the Forestry Board of that state the Act is considered a great success, both as to the amounts received and the administration of the funds.

"In this Province it is true that the big land owners, who hold the title in fee, are alive to the fighting fire problem, while on the other hand the owners of small tracts of forest lands invariably look to the Government to pay the cost of extinguishing any fire that may burn or threaten their property.

"It is my intention, at a very early date, to call a meeting of all persons interested in forest lands, particularly inviting the owners of Crown timber limits to take into consideration the whole question of fire protection. I am satisfied that the Crown operators, from previous expressions of opinion, would be willing on their part, to assume a proportion of the expense, provided a satisfactory arrangement could be made in the selection of the fire wardens. I am satisfied that an acceptable arrangement can be made, looking for even better results than have been attained under the present administration.

"It is also my intention to bring before that meeting a matter of the gravest importance with respect to the fire problem. I refer to the condition the forest floor is left in after a lumbering operation, when the tree tops, branches and other debris are scattered in all directions, and when dried out afford a tremendous accessory to a forest fire. To emphasize this matter I have, through the kindness of the American Forestry Association, caused two plates to be inserted in this report, one showing the condition of the forest floor such as I have described, the other illustrating the gathering and piling of this debris ready for burning during the winter season. Lumbering under these conditions is carried on to-day in the American National forests and has reduced forest fires to a large extent. By cleaning the forest floor of this debris the young trees have a greater chance to grow, and thus our forests would be more quickly replenished. In advocating this new departure I quite feel I am taking a very forward step, but it seems to me that what

is being done in the west under similar conditions can be done in the east, particularly when the cost is found to be not more than thirty cents per thousand board feet.

"These and other matters will be brought up for discussion at the meeting suggested."

## French Lumber Market Openings

### Direct Shipment of Manufactured Product could be Worked up Profitably—Close Observance of Requirements Essential

The fact that the lumber trade of France has been dominated for years by Great Britain is made the subject of a special report to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. The United States Consul at Havre reports that some prejudice exists in France against the American exporter and against having any direct relations with him. He considers, however, that this prejudice could be readily overcome by proper attention to details. Some of the reasons for the failure of United States shippers to secure a footing in the French markets will repay consideration by Canadian exporters who may be considering the possibility of making shipments to France.

One of the largest importers of wood at Havre, says: "If the Americans wish to increase their business with European importers they must do something toward improving their present methods. This would mean greater regularity in shipments, not only in regard to date, but to quality of merchandise and careful conformity with French requirements as to measurements. The metric system should be adhered to. It goes without saying that this would mean a modification of present custom, but it is certain that the results would well repay the pains taken to conform with the requirements of an important market."

Another Havre merchant says:—"Certainly there is a way to increase the sale of American lumber in France, the importations of which are already large. There are many good houses in the trade in France, and if the Americans, once they have entered into relations with reliable firms, will fill orders promptly and to the letter, there is sure to be an augmentation of business. Greater care in the selection of wood, its quality, and dimensions will tend to the introduction of the American product in regions where its sale is limited at present. Many American houses also exact cash against documents. This system is not agreeable to the French buyer, who is accustomed to pay shippers in other countries 80 per cent. against documents and the balance after the lumber has been received, classified, and found to correspond with the order given and the invoice transmitted. The classifications in oak especially have been unsatisfactory, while almost all the shippers who have undertaken to saw wood in metric measurements have failed."

#### Conditions To Be Observed

Conditions have not changed since these letters were written, the report says. It would seem that here is an unusual opportunity to take active missionary measures intended to meet the peculiarities of the French market. It can not be too often repeated that the greatest care should be given to details of measurement.

The shipper need not concern himself about the question of duty, which is invariably paid by the importer. Indeed, it is not advisable to attempt to quote prices duty paid. The usual terms are c. i. f. It is important to observe, however, that the French customs duty on lumber is based on its thickness. In general, the thinner it is sawn the higher the duty. If, therefore, the order received is not executed with the greatest care, any deviation from the prescribed measurements may result in the importer paying a far higher rate than he expected, not to mention the delivery of dimensions which are not suitable to his or his customer's requirements. In view of the fact that lumber is comparatively cheap in the United States, American merchants are disposed to attach secondary importance to dimensions. But when the freight, insurance, French customs duty, etc., have been paid, lumber becomes a very expensive article, and importers can not afford to pay more than they anticipated.

Attention should also be given to shipping conditions, to arrangements for extending reasonable credit when wanted, and for arbitration of disputes over cargoes arrived. Banking arrangements at Havre are numerous, convenient, and inexpensive. As to arbitration, I suggest that the American exporters associate in some way to assist in the employment of a central bureau for settling claims. This plan has recently been successfully adopted in the cotton trade.

#### Imports and Prices

The character of the lumber trade of France is indicated by the imports during 1910, which were as follows, in tons: Oak logs, 1,744; oak ties for railways, squared or sawn, of 3.149 inches or over, 1,140;

railway ties of the same dimensions, other than oak, 10,050; oak, sawn, in boards over 1.377 inches and less than 3.149 inches thick, 12,644; in boards of less than 1.377 inches in thickness, 20,860; walnut logs, 2,119; walnut, sawn or squared, 3.149 inches in thickness or over, 1,401; walnut sawn in boards over 1.377 and less than 3.149 inches thick, 1,218; less than 1.377 inches in thickness, 6,497; wood of various sorts sawn in boards over 1.377 inches and less than 3.149 inches in thickness—from Russia 393,793, Norway 18,963, Sweden 263,073, other countries 37,830; wood of various sorts sawn in boards of 1.377 inches in thickness or less—from Russia 168,514, Norway 1,257, Sweden 156,387, other countries 90,651; staves, oak—from Russia 20,842, Austria-Hungary 5,550, United States 48,743, other countries 5,557; staves, other than oak—from Austria-Hungary 7,449, other countries 3,186; shooks, 3,895; veneers, 1,056; cabinetmakers' wood, in logs squared or sawn, and over 7.874 inches in thickness—boxwood 4,114, mahogany 15,059, various kinds 28,884; total importations into France in 1910, 1,332,576 tons. Havre's share in this trade was 118,358 tons.

The following were the c.i.f. prices of logs and lumber at Havre on August 24, 1911: Pitch-pine lumber, \$13 to \$15 per 50 cubic feet; pitch-pine beams, squared, 15 to 20 inches thick, \$21 per 50 cubic feet; 12 to 15 inches thick, \$18.50 per 50 cubic feet; red-gum lumber 1 inch thick, \$18 per cubic meter (35.314 cubic feet); sap-gum lumber 1 inch thick, \$12 per cubic meter; oak lumber 1 inch thick, \$18 to \$30 per cubic meter; chestnut lumber 1 inch thick, \$25 to \$27 per cubic meter; poplar logs, 70 to 93 cents per 110.23 pounds; small, well-finished pitch-pine boards, suitable for flooring, \$45 to \$90 per St. Petersburg standard (165 cubic feet); ash logs, \$12 to \$15.50 per 2,204.6 pounds; bird's-eye maple, \$4.80 per 220.4 pounds; black walnut, \$1.93 to \$2.40 per 110.2 pounds; mahogany—Tabasco \$1.93 to \$2.40, Cuban \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 110.2 pounds; ebony—Gabun \$4 to \$4.50, Macassar, \$3.40 to \$4.80 per 220.4 pounds; rosewood (Rio), \$1.93 to \$2.85 per 110.2 pounds. Importers exact, as a rule, only wood containing 20 per cent. of heart.

#### A Market Worth Trying For

Most of the lumber imported at Havre is brought in steamers and sailing vessels, many of which come direct from ports in the Gulf of Mexico, while others first discharge part of their cargo in England and proceed to Havre with the balance.

When it is considered that Havre is the most important lumber market in France and the third most important in Europe, the business offers a special opening for careful personal representation, direct connection between exporter and importer, scrupulous adherence to contracts, even at a loss when the market changes meanwhile, and a generous construction of disputes and claims.

#### Logging Conditions in the East

The Labour Gazette for February, referring to the lumbering industry during January, says:—"The general snowfall throughout the country gave an impetus to lumbering operations, which had been somewhat retarded in December through lack of snow. In New Brunswick fewer men than last season were in the lumber camps. Wages and the cost of teams were lower than in the previous year. The lumber and pulpwood industries in the Province of Quebec were exceptionally active during 1911 with a still better prospect for 1912. The quantity of lumber sawn in the District of Three Rivers was as follows:—

	Feet.
St. Maurice Lumber Company . . . . .	17,500,000
J. H. Dansereau . . . . .	10,709,680
Gres Falls Lumber Company, Limited . . . . .	9,500,000
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Limited . . . . .	5,800,000
Burrill Lumber Company, Limited . . . . .	3,477,000

"The quantity of pulpwood sawn was as follows:—

	Cords.
Gres Falls Lumber Company, Limited . . . . .	36,000
St. Maurice Lumber Company, Limited . . . . .	25,000
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Limited . . . . .	10,400

#### Want a Commission for Forest Protection

A public meeting under the auspices of the New Brunswick Fish, Forest and Game Protective Association, was recently held at St. John, N.B., at which the principal matter for discussion was a proposal that the government should be urged to place the protection of the fish, forests and game of the province in the hands of a commission, which would be free from political influence. A resolution to this effect was finally passed with almost unanimous support. During the discussion, Hon. Charles E. Oaks, who for nine years occupied the position of Forestry Commissioner for the state of Maine gave an interesting account of the manner in which the fish, forests and game of that state are protected. He laid great

stress upon the importance of protecting the forests from fire, explaining the methods which are in use in the state of Maine. Three commissioners were appointed apart from any political interest. These men had full control over the wardens and selected men who could undertake the work properly. The forest fire problem was one of the first considered by the wardens. The principal plan of their work was to send men to fight a fire as soon as it had been discovered. The telephone was largely used in this work. He thought that the local government should devise and put into effect a practical method of patrolling the forests and preventing large fires.

#### Miramichi Driving Companies Hold Annual Meetings

The annual meetings of the Upper South-West Miramichi Log Driving Company, and the South-West Log Driving Company, were held at Fredericton, N.B., on March 6th. The year's business of both companies was closed up and directors were elected and officers appointed.

The directors elected by the Upper South West Miramichi Log Driving Company were as follows:—John T. Rundle, Newcastle; James Robinson, Millerton; Herbert Freeze, Boiestown, and R. W. McLellan, Fredericton. The officers appointed were as follows: John T. Rundle, president; R. W. McLellan, secretary-treasurer.

The new directors elected by the South West Log Driving Company were as follows: John T. Rundle, Newcastle; M. Welsh, Bristol; James Robinson, Millerton; Herbert Freeze, Boiestown; R. W. McLellan, Fredericton.

#### Important Amalgamation of Nova Scotia Companies

The Atlantic Lumber Company, Limited, of Amherst, N.S., with business office in Truro, N.S., which was incorporated in November, 1911, have absorbed and will operate under one name this coming season about thirteen mills situated in different parts of Nova Scotia. The concerns absorbed by the larger company are the Springhill Lumber Company, with one mill; Salmon River Lumber Company, with five mills; Beaver Lumber Company, with one mill; Anthony Lumber Company, with five mills, and Gilroy Bros., with one mill. The holdings of the new company are 50,000 acres, situated in Colchester, Cumberland, Hants and Halifax Counties. Twenty-three million feet have been taken out this past winter to be cut in the different mills and for a good proportion of this the company have already found a market. The officers of the new concern are J. R. Lamy, Amherst, N.S., president; J. R. Douglas, secretary-treasurer; A. W. Gilroy and R. B. Atkinson, managers. Both of the last named men are lumbermen of long standing. Mr. Gilroy has been over twenty-five years connected with the lumber industry in Nova Scotia and was part owner of the Springhill, Salmon River and Gilroy Bros. mills. Mr. Atkinson was manager of the Salmon River business.

## Personal News of Lumber Trade

Mr. G. W. Grier, of G. A. Grier & Son, Limited, Montreal, is on a visit to Bermuda.

Mr. W. K. Grafftey, managing director of the Montreal Lumber Company, has been on a visit to New York.

Mr. Alexander MacLaurin, president of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, Ltd., Montreal, is on a visit to Palm Beach, Florida.

Mr. J. S. Beauregard has resigned his position as director of the Richelieu Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, owing to private business engagements.

Mr. Oliver Page, for three years superintendent of the Bathurst Lumber Company, Bathurst, N.B., has accepted a position in the wholesale department of the McLellan Lumber Company, Montreal. Mr. Page, who has been in the lumber business all his life, is a native of Buckingham, P.Q., and for five years was manager for the East Templeton Lumber Company, of East Templeton, Que.

Mr. Arthur C. Gosden, 266 Huron street, Toronto, has been appointed sales representative for Eastern Canada for the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Gosden is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the hardwood lumber business, having spent several years at their mills in West Virginia as well as having had experience at their export offices in Liverpool, England.

#### Eastern Canada Power and Pulp Plant Nearly Completed

According to advices from Murray Bay, P.Q., the \$3,000,000 plant of the Eastern Canada Power & Pulp Co. there will be completed early in June, perhaps before that. It is claimed that the plant is the most complete on this side of the Atlantic. The mills are located five miles from Murray Bay, and the power to be gen-



erated will amount to 10,000 horse-power. Mr. M. E. Stoddard, of Syracuse, who was one of the founders of the company, states that a project has been worked out by which a water reserve has been secured sufficient to run the plant every day of the year, while the timber supply is large enough to last one hundred years. A force of five hundred men has been employed all winter at the plant, but 150 will be regularly employed when it starts operations. The output will be 100 tons of pulp a day. The Quebec and Saguenay Railway have ordered the construction of a spur line from their main line connecting the mill with deep water at Murray Bay.

### Canadian Lumber Corporation had Successful Year

The first annual meeting of the British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited, was held in Montreal on March 20, when it was stated that the amount earned by the corporation during the first ten months since its organization was sufficient to pay a 6 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, despite the fact that it had only two mills running during the first seven months of its existence. The old board of directors was re-elected.

At the board meeting immediately following the annual meeting, the officers for the following year were appointed as follows: G. F. Johnston, president; Senator Mackay, vice-president, and John S. Rigby, secretary.

The president's address was in part as follows:—

"We have had only two mills running for a portion of the year. These two mills have manufactured 47,372,272 feet of lumber; 23,736,000 shingles, and 13,919,150 lath. We are now erecting two more new mills, one at New Westminster, which is a large, double mill with a daily capacity of 250,000 feet board measure; the other at Port San Juan, forty-five miles from Victoria, with a daily capacity of 125,000 feet. These two new mills we expect will be finished about the 1st or 15th of May.

"I would like particularly to point out to the stockholders that unless we have misunderstood the history of standing timber, as well as misinterpreted its future, you have not only a valuable asset, but a rapidly growing asset in the standing timber owned by your corporation. This being the case, your yearly dividend on the preference shares, or on the ordinary shares as well, will represent a comparatively small fraction of your ultimate profit when the standing timber is sold. This will be obvious to you when you consider the fact that although this is only the first anniversary of the corporation's life, your directors have received firm offers of over 100 per cent. profit on three of its properties, amounting, if sold, to over \$2,800,000 of net profits on a preferred stock basis. In other words, the three properties alone for which we have received offers, aggregating less than 50 per cent. of your standing timber, to say nothing about all the other properties owned by your corporation, have during the first year of its corporate life, increased in value sufficiently to represent over 30 per cent. of its entire issue of preference shares.

"In order to facilitate the ready sale of lumber, a very favorable arrangement has been made with a retail lumber company, whereby the sale of your corporation's output is practically guaranteed. This selling arrangement will obviate the necessity and expense of traveling salesmen."

### Reclaiming Denuded Lands

The Quebec Department of Forestry is undertaking an interesting experiment in forestry in the reclamation of desert land in the county of Argenteuil. A few miles east of Lachute are what are known as the Sandy Lands of Upper Lachute, once fertile farm lands, but after years of too much working over, without grazing or proper manuring, deteriorated into barren wastes of sand, so exposed to violent winds that the shifting sands have for some time past threatened the total destruction of a number of valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Various projects have been suggested, both in the county and also at Ottawa and Quebec, for reclaiming these lands from their present condition, and the neighboring territory from threatened ruin, but until the present nothing has really been attempted. Arrangements have now been made whereby the newly established bureau of Forestry at Quebec will take the matter in hand, and plant a considerable portion of the land with pine trees, which, it is expected, will prevent the further shifting of the sand. A portion of the land has been purchased by the Government for this purpose, and operations will shortly be commenced upon it. The terms of the purchase provide for the re-sale of the lands within a certain limited period to their former owners, in case the latter are inclined to avail themselves of the opportunity, and to reimburse the Government for its expenditure.

### Fort Frances to Have Paper and Pulp Mill

An agreement has been reached between the town of Fort Frances, Ont., and the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company which

involves the erection of a pulp and paper mill at Fort Frances. The plant will cost over \$1,000,000 and is to have a capacity of one hundred tons of news print paper per day. The mill is to provide continuous employment for at least 200 hands. The town agrees to a fixed assessment on the plant of \$25,000 for a period of ten years, exclusive of school and local improvement taxes. A by-law for the ratification of the agreement will be submitted to the rate-payers.

### Northern Ontario Resources and Prospects

An interesting report entitled "The Resources and Trade Prospects of Northern Ontario," has recently been compiled by Fred. W. Field, Toronto, and published by the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto. The report deals extensively with the mineral, forest, water power, and agricultural wealth of Northern Ontario and also discusses at considerable length the railroad facilities, freight rates, and trade prospects; concluding with a concise summary of the facts brought forth in the main report, and a number of useful appendices containing more recent statistics than some of those which are included in the main report. Separate chapters are devoted to forest wealth, and its cognate subjects. These chapters present in attractive form, statistics of the lumber production and forest wealth of Canada and of Ontario.

In the summary, Mr. Field deals with the timber situation of Northern Ontario, as follows:—

The timber wealth of Northern Ontario is the basis of new industrial development. Not only have the total exports of pulp and paper by the United States decreased, but the imports into that country have largely increased and notably those from Canada. The possibilities of pulp and paper manufacture in the north are such as would seem to demand aggressive action with a view to exploiting the timber resources in that direction.

In view of these considerations, the provincial regulation prohibiting the export of spruce and other woods suitable for pulp, cut on Crown lands, seems amply justified.

An analysis of the timber situation in Northern Ontario reveals a need for capital for the development of these resources. Up to the present the capitalists who have interested themselves in this industry, have chiefly confined their attention to Quebec province. The Northland offers investments equally as good as those of the neighboring province. The desirability of reduced timber dues may be discussed in this connection.

The wooded condition of the large land areas, makes adequate fire protection of towns and forest lands imperative.

### Going One Better—A Large Carload

In the "Canada Lumberman" of March 15th a letter was published from H. J. Hall & Sons, Berlin, Ontario, telling of a record carload of lumber which had been shipped to them by Messrs. Muir, Terry & Gordon of Toronto. The car contained 31,817 feet of 4 x 10 Norway and 1-in. No. 2 hemlock. The letter concluded by asking whether anybody could beat this? The Huntsville Lumber Company Limited, do not stop at anything like 31,817 feet. In a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" dated March 20th they say:—"Just to go one better than car reported in your last issue, we today shipped from here to R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, L. & N. Flat No. 20897 containing 33,129 ft. 1 x 6 and up hemlock." The "Canada Lumberman" would be pleased to hear whether anybody can manage to pile anything over this amount upon a single car.

During the month of February, 1900, licenses were issued by the timber branch of the British Columbia Department of Lands for lands west of the Cascade range. The receipts therefrom amount to \$134,626.90. For lands east of the Cascade range 609 licenses were issued, the receipts therefrom amounted to \$72,472.50. The total receipts of the timber branch reserves for February were \$249,786.22.

### A Word of Appreciation

Prince Albert, Sask., March 18, 1912

Messrs. Canada Lumberman,  
Toronto.

Dear Sirs:

We beg to advise you that we have opened at Prince Albert a fully equipped sales office, in the Mahon Block, Central Avenue.

This office will be in a position to handle all inquiries etc. promptly and efficiently, and we wish you to change the address of your very valued paper, and we cannot very well get along without it, and we do not want to miss a copy.

Yours truly,  
The Big River Lumber Co., Limited.



# Fire Prevention Methods for Sawmills

Valuable Information Regarding Ways and Means of Reducing Risk—  
Spark Pits and Their Purpose—How to Handle Inflammable Materials

Lumber insurance specializing companies have been instrumental in educating sawmill owners and woodworking companies to a useful knowledge of the best methods of preventing loss by fire in their mills and plants. A good example of the valuable information which they distribute is contained in a pamphlet recently issued by the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, part of which we reproduce herewith.

One of the causes of fires around woodworkers' and lumber yards, they say, is sparks from boiler chimneys. About ten per cent. of our mill fires have been so caused and the danger is so evident that special precautions have been required and should be taken.

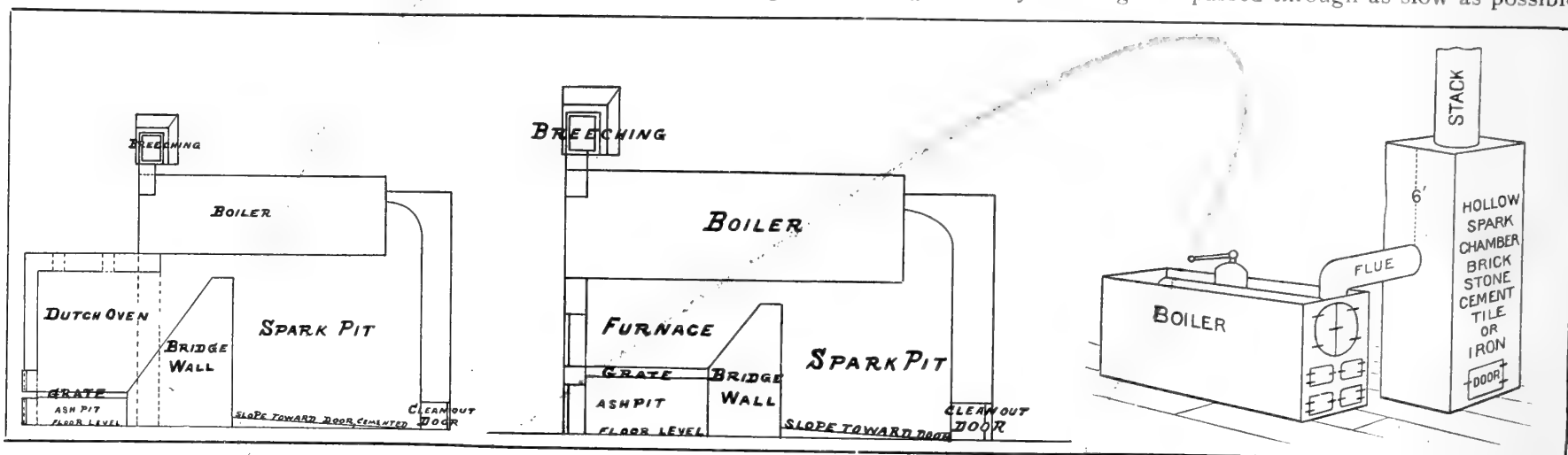
## Rules for Preventing Sparks

1. Have the stack big enough.
2. Have a spark pit as big as possible back of the bridge wall.
3. Have a spark chamber at base of stack.

At some places, such as where the boiler plant is very much larger than necessary to supply steam required, none of these precautions may be necessary. At others, due to insufficient boiler power or desire to get rid of refuse, all of them may be necessary. Since the cost of them when a plant is built is small, all of them should be used in new work. Many policy holders who were having

## The Importance of Good Draft

To produce combustion you must have air and for continued combustion you must have a constant supply of air. (Fires have occurred in small, tight rooms and gone out as soon as they used up the supply of air in the room). To produce a given amount of combustion requires a certain amount of air. The air may be used so slowly that the heat will be lost as fast as it is made and will not be noticeable, or it may proceed so rapidly that the result is an explosion. To burn coal or shavings or sawdust for the purpose of making steam you want enough air so that the fuel will burn quickly enough to make steam as fast as it is needed for use and to maintain that required amount of steam. The faster the air is blown through and over the fuel the more quickly it burns, provided draft is not so strong as to blow fuel away, and if the intention is simply to burn the refuse, the stronger the draft the better. If, however, one is burning fuel for the purpose of making steam, just draft "enough is as good as a feast" and better. All the gases should be burnt up beneath or inside of the boiler before they get to the stack. Perfect combustion is wanted inside of the furnace and boiler, therefore for efficiency it is desirable that you have a low velocity of draft rather than a high velocity. Enough air passed through as slow as possible



fires and trouble from sparks have moved their stack from the boiler to a spark chamber for the sole purpose of preventing sparks and have been completely successful. The spark pit has come to our attention more recently and has not been tested by us, but the same principle is in use in the spark chamber and the sources of our information are such as to convince us of its efficiency.

To see if stack is properly proportioned multiply the diameter of the boiler flues by itself and then by the number of the flues. The diameter of the stack multiplied by itself should give an equal or larger result.

The width of the inside of the chamber multiplied by the length of the inside of the chamber should be equal to the diameter of the flue or breeching multiplied by itself and then by  $3 \frac{1}{7}$  if boiler is tubular, and by 5, if boiler is locomotive style. Top of chamber should be six feet above top of flue or breeching. Stack should be the same diameter as breeching or flue.

A "round" spark chamber should have its internal diameter twice that of the stack or flue, if boiler is a tubular boiler; and 2.6 times if a locomotive boiler.

## Spark Arresters

For many years the insurance regulations have called for a spark sieve on top of the stack or chimney. This is almost useless besides being a nuisance. The sieve clogs and kills the draft, so that if it has a lid on the top, the lid is kept open. The sparks and soot lodge in the sieve and form a coating over the inside and outside of the sieve, which coating catches fire and is blown off, so that instead of a spark as big as a thumb nail you have a burning chip-like brand, perhaps half as large in area as one's hand. Some of these spark arresters may be less inefficient than others. However, this is simply an attempt to cure, not prevent the trouble which should not exist, and which, if the boiler furnace and stack were properly constructed to burn shavings and sawdust and other light refuse, would not exist. We have been hunting the proverbial ounce of prevention for this trouble and we have found it and have proven it by many years observation.

to maintain the desired steam pressure is what is wanted. The fireman regulates the draft by opening and closing the furnace or ash pit doors. There are, however, certain constructions and relative relations of boiler, furnace and stacks that force the use of a strong draft and certain fuels require a stronger draft. Sparks are due chiefly to too strong a draft.

## Stacks as Large as All the Flues

When the fire department opens a fire plug the water will throw 8 to 10 feet or so. When they attach a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hose and a nozzle with an inch hole it will throw 50 to 100 feet. The use of small boiler stacks or chimneys, i.e., too small for the boilers, is a great spark producer since it is necessary, in order to get enough air, to use a strong draft and this pulls the light fuel along with it. A boiler has, say, 92 4-in. tubes. (Due to the clogging up of small sized tubes they are not advisable in boilers using shavings and sawdust for fuel). The area of a cross section of these is 1156 square inches. The stack should have as large a cross section or just a little larger. A 38-in. stack has almost exactly as many square inches of cross section; a 40-in. stack is a little larger. Let us suppose that this boiler is in other respects also properly arranged and that it operates without causing sparks. Another boiler is added and this same stack is made to serve the two boilers. One is almost certain to have sparks. You have got 2318 square inches of air going through the boilers and only half that capacity in the stack, so that it is necessary that the air go through the stack twice as fast as through the boilers. In order to get enough air the boilers must be run with the ash doors open, i.e., with a strong draft. You can have the same trouble with one boiler if through false economy of the maker or the buyer the stack is smaller than the sum of all the flues. If the draft is strong enough, due to high stack or forced draft, one can make one stack do the work of two, but it increases the danger of sparks and is, we understand, not as good for the boilers.

If the surface of the boiler grates could be kept evenly covered with fuel and the ash pit doors equally opened, and other arrangements were such that the air in the stack came constantly in an

equal amount from each boiler, the danger of sparks would not be caused by this second boiler. The second boiler is, however, added without changing the location of the stack or the size of the breeching, if there is any. The result is that the one boiler alone is in the direct line of draft and it is practically impossible for the boilers to give stack an equal amount of air, so that doubling the velocity of the air in the stack decidedly increases the velocity of the air through one boiler though the draft is poor through the other boiler. If by great height of stack, or by running with the ash doors open, or by having the engine exhaust into the stack, one can maintain a good draft in both boilers, the pull is so strong that burning fuel is pulled through the boilers, up and out of the stack. Since woodworkers are almost universally underpowered and since frequently the more fuel consumed the less must be destroyed some other way, the inefficiency of such an arrangement will not prevent its being installed. However, the many fires caused by sparks from boiler stack make it unwise to do this. About ten per cent. of our mill fires have been caused by sparks from boiler stacks.

#### Deep Spark Pit Back of Bridge Wall

It is the usual custom, we believe, to place a bridge wall across the furnace at the rear end of the grates. (The grates should not extend further back under the boiler than they can conveniently be kept covered with fuel.) At this line a brick wall is built across beneath the boiler. It confines the fuel to the grate and banks the flames up against the boiler. This bridge wall should be curved like the boiler and the area of the cross section of the opening between it and the boiler should not be less than the sum of the area of cross section of all the flues, or of the breeching or the stack. Practically all boilers are as above. The space from the bridge wall to the rear end of the boiler setting is frequently filled in with earth to the level of the top of the bridge wall, with the idea that it is necessary to do this in order to keep the heat of the flames up around the boiler and because the engineer wants to avoid having a pit here which he will have to clean out, and the result is that fuel that is pulled over the bridge wall by the draft is carried through this space, into the flues and up and out of the stack. This space should not be filled up and the rear clean-out door should be at the lowest level possible.

When it can conveniently be done, i.e., when grade at rear is much lower than grade at front end of boiler, it is even advisable to dig a pit under rear end of boiler and have clean-out door at bottom of this pit. Any burning fuel that is pulled over the bridge wall, being heavier than the gases and flames, drops below the line of draft which is close to the boiler and goes down into this pit where it is consumed. (Rear clean-out door should fit tightly so that there will be no draft up through this pit). This pit is an aid to perfect combustion since the fuel is burnt up beneath the boilers and does not get into the flues where more or less of it would lodge and keep the heat from direct contact with the metal of the boiler. Whether the fuel is burned under the boiler or in a Dutch oven in front of the boiler, this same principle holds good. With a Dutch oven it is most efficient, since the space is longer. This principle has been used successfully for years with and without Dutch ovens.

This spark pit should slope to the clean-out door so it can be cleaned easily and it should be cleaned frequently enough to prevent filling to such a height that its contents will be pulled out by the draft.

#### Spark Chamber

When the plant is a permanent one it is advisable (for reasons that have nothing to do with the spark hazard) to set the boiler stack on a separate base instead of having it rise from the boiler. In such a case if the base is made sufficiently large it will prevent sparks. A principle somewhat similar to that of the spark pit beneath the boiler effects this. The area of a cross section of the chamber or base should be four to five times the area of the cross section of the breeching and of the stack, and the chamber or base should extend six feet above the top of the breeching. When the smoke passes from the breeching into the larger base or chamber the velocity is checked and the sparks drop out of the line of draft and to the bottom of the chamber where they burn. A door at the bottom allows this chamber to be cleaned. This door should fit tightly.

#### Dutch oven.

For burning wet fuel such as sawdust, the "Dutch Oven," is the best device. (See sketch.). It consists in placing the grates in a chamber in front of the boilers instead of beneath the boilers. It is advisable to have a great distance, say five feet, between grate and dome of oven to allow a large amount of refuse to be in the furnace. In this deep furnace when the dust is on the grate it is nearly in the form of an arch and the burning of the dust around the edge of the pile where it is thinner, distills a gas from the refuse in the centre, which gases are ignited by the hot brick work of the oven. Sufficient feed holes should be provided so that the entire grate can readily be kept covered with fuel. The usual way of feeding refuse into these ovens is by means of a conveyor, six or seven feet above the furnace, with an open movable slide to feed hole. This is not the most effi-

ent way since much air enters the furnace through the feed hole, and being on top of the fire, tends to cool the boiler. The Eagle Lumber Company, of Mont Laurier, Quebec, and a few others, have closed iron pipes from carrier to feed hole. (Pipes are hinged and jointed to allow moving). These pipes are full of refuse at all times, feeding it automatically to the furnace as it is used. This prevents cold air entering on top of the fire. It also enables them to keep the top of the oven clear of refuse which is a frequent cause of fire, since the sawdust on top of boiler dries and catches fire from the feed hole and the fire burning back under the pile till it gets into contact with a wooden platform or wooden partition, which should not exist, though it frequently does, causes a fire of greater or less extent. The conveyor should be entirely of iron and should start in the boiler room, the refuse being dropped upon it from the mill conveyor (which should end outside of the boiler house) through an all iron chute extending through the fire wall with an automatic sliding (up and down) fire door. This prevents a spark being dragged back into mill or fire passing back into mill through conveyor hole. The chute to fire hole should be entirely of iron. The refuse platform around Dutch oven on which refuse is piled for use at night should be entirely of incombustible material as should all partitions and walls around boilers.

#### Dip Tanks

Dip tanks should have an automatic cover, tin clad like a fire door, or of heavy iron, held open by fusible metal links. The top of the tank at the ends on which the drain boards rest should slope out for a distance of six feet at an angle of forty-five degrees so the drain board can drain into the tank without obstructing the closing of the cover. This cover should be equipped with counterbalancing weights by chains or cords over a double pulley, one or both of which weights should have a fusible link in its cord at the outer edge of the cover and the cover should so stand when open that if the weight of one of the counterbalancing weights is removed the cover will close. The hinges of this cover should be such that a little varnish on them will not prevent their operating so that the cover can easily be opened and closed by hand and should be kept closed except when the tank is actually in use. Instead of the top of the ends of the tank sloping out, there can be a forty-five degree sloping ledge extending into the tank far enough so that the cover resting on it will clear the drain boards. Just below the cover when it is closed, put a 4-inch iron overflow pipe extending to sewer, or where it enters the tank so the vertical height of the opening can be 1-inch, provided the width is enough to allow the full capacity of the pipe to enter. To prevent evaporation through this overflow pipe, put a double "gooseneck" bend into it and seal by pouring a twenty-five per cent. solution of chloride of calcium into the gooseneck till gooseneck is full. All of this gooseneck should be below the level of the bottom of the overflow pipe hole of the tank. A twenty-five per cent. solution of calcium does not freeze, evaporate, corrode or smell badly. A wrought iron pipe is suggested, or the heaviest grade of galvanized iron if it is non-leaking and is guarded against mechanical injury.

From the bottom of the tank extend a 2-inch pipe up to about the same level as the overflow pipe and there have a double gooseneck in it with a plugged hole for filling gooseneck and for cleaning pipe, then extend this pipe down again to below the level of the bottom of the tank where it can enter the drain pipe. This is to serve as a syphon drain in case of fire. If a fire occurs and cover does not close and water is thrown into the tank, the burning contents, instead of flooding over the floor, escape out of the overflow pipe. Going through the gooseneck ought to put out the fire of the burning liquid. Anyway, the burning liquid will be taken outside of the building. If the cover closes and the fire is in the tank, the fire will be smothered out if the cover fits tightly. If the fire is not smothered out, the burning gas and heat will produce a pressure on the surface of the liquid. As the only part not under the pressure of this heat is the 2-inch pipe from the bottom, the liquid will rise in this 2-inch pipe till it fills the pipe and flows out into the drain. This then becomes a syphon and will empty the tank. The same thing should happen in case of a fire around the tank but not in the tank. These pipes should be of such metal that they will not rust or leak, wrought iron preferably, but a first class job of heavy galvanized iron would probably do the work.

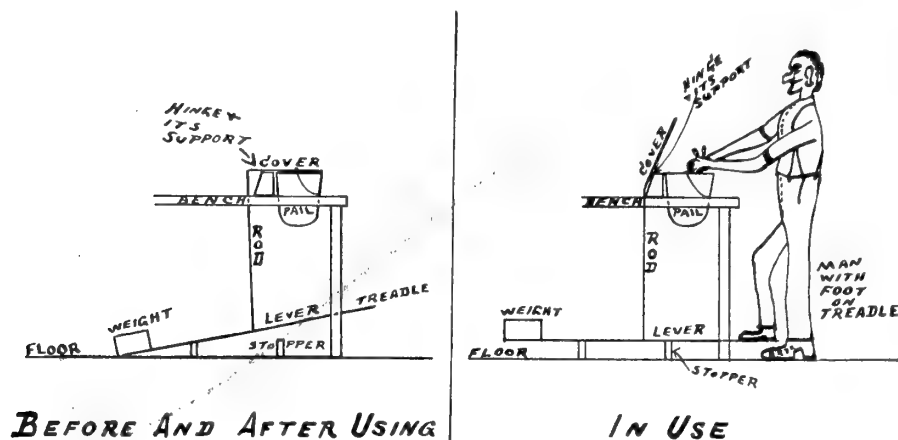
In case of small dip tanks which are used occasionally, the covers should always be self-closing and be opened by foot power, as explained under wash pails below, and the same principle can be used with the largest dip tanks.

#### Naphtha Wash Pails

The use of pails full of naphtha for washing hands in varnishing as well as in dipping rooms seems to be absolutely necessary, as it is universal. The fact that the men who dip and varnish must wash their hands in naphtha many times a day makes it necessary that the pail be close to their work. However, one to a dozen open pails

of naphtha, each holding two or three gallons of the fluid, is a decided hazard in a factory whether dipping is done or not, and especially so as these pails are usually not emptied into a stoppered can at night, even when the dip tanks are covered. These pails should set in a bench at such a height as is convenient for use. A hinged iron lid can easily be arranged in such a way that when a man wishes to

### SELF-CLOSING WASH PAILS AND SMALL DIP TANKS



BEFORE AND AFTER USING

IN USE

wash his hands he puts his foot on a treddle on one end of a lever about five feet long. Between his foot and the fulcrum of the lever is a rod extending to a projection about two inches long on the lid back of the hinge. When he presses his foot down the rod pulls down projection of the lid and lid is raised from a horizontal to a vertical position and the bucket is open for use. A stopper should prevent lid being pulled so far back that it will not close when the foot is taken off the treddle and a weight on the other end of the lever keeps the treddle up when it is not in use. This lid should be separate from the pail, since the pail has to be emptied at times and fresh naphtha placed in it. Any mill mechanic can adapt this same principle to the large dip tanks, so that while a workman stands on a platform in front of tank, the cover will be up, and when the workman leaves, the cover will close.

It is suggested that if self-closing wash pails are not used that the naphtha be kept in the safety benzene cans and be used from them. It is also suggested that the use of benzene for washing be prohibited and that kerosene be supplied for washing purposes.

Where small articles are dipped they are hung upon sticks or hooks over the drain board. We find that these hooks and sticks, when not in use, are kept in open pans of naphtha. These pans should have automatic covers like the wash pails. Sticks had better be kept vertically in deep cans, say eight inches square, rather than horizontally in pans eight inches by forty inches or sixty inches since the surface of the naphtha exposed is less and a self-closing cover is more easily applied. Hooks can be kept in covered pails.

Brushes which are cleaned and kept in naphtha should be kept in self-closing pails.

The loss from evaporation due to open tanks of a naphtha mixture and to open pails of naphtha make it advisable that some such

endangered. These rooms should be arranged to ventilate at top and bottom. They should be heated by steam pipes on iron overhead or by hot air from a steam coil and fan in another part of the plant. No stoves or kerosene heaters should be used in these rooms. Light should be by a standard equipment of incandescent lighting. No cutouts, rosettes, or switches should be in the room where the dipping is done. The lamps should be of the keyless double globe kind and should be enclosed in that kind of wire cage that has a coil spring between the cage and the lamp.

All joints of electric wires in this room should be soldered and taped. This includes the joints where the lamp cords connect to the feed wires. All cords should be of the kind where there is an extra cover of rubber and an extra braided cover around the usual twisted cord.

Smoking and the use of matches and open lights should be absolutely prohibited.

Waste cans (standard) or perhaps better, a rigid system of removing all rags and waste, excelsior, etc., noon and night, should be enforced. Private fire appliances should be provided, consisting of dry sand with scoops (it is suggested that sand be kept in small paper bags, so that it can be thrown on to the fire, the breaking of the bag to release the sand). It would seem that dry powder extinguishers, since they are largely sand, can be of use here, though pails of sand with scoops will be cheaper; three gallon chemical fire extinguishers, steam jet into the top of the room with valve outside and automatic steam sprinklers. When there is a constant steam supply, our company would prefer automatic steam sprinklers.

### Insurance Specifications for Sawmills

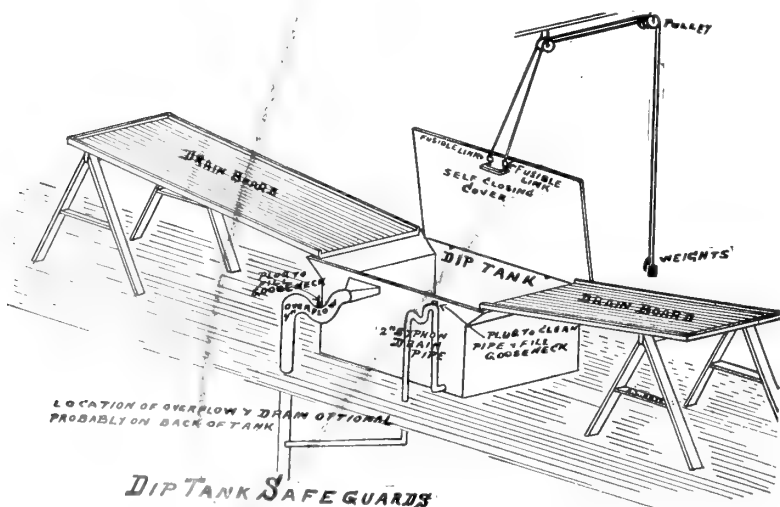
Illustrations on the opposite page afford clear and useful information concerning the insurance standard specifications for sawmills which are in use by the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., and a number of other lumber specializing companies in the Eastern States. They are published herewith particularly for the sake of making comparisons with the specifications issued by the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association for saw and dressing mills, whether driven by steam or water power.

A study of the following specifications, which are those of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, will reveal that in many cases the specifications are practically identical with those of the United States. The editor of the Canada Lumberman would appreciate greatly any comment upon these specifications and their local application. The Canadian rules are as follows:—

**Standard Mill.**—Substantial heavy rigid frame. Basement to be not less than 10 feet high. Not over two storeys. Floors of not less than two inch plank. Roof covered with metal, slate or approved composition. All woodwork limewashed annually; ladder to peak of roof; no planers; no shingles made; no heading saws or machines; lighting, coal gas or incandescent electric; no electric motor, lighting plant or transformers in mill; oil room outside and detached, unless in brick engine room; machinery in plain sight, and easily accessible. Metal bearing only, and oil drip cups to all bearings, bed, bridge, hanger or post. Green or wet logs only sawn. At least 500 yards clear of bush. No drying of lumber by artificial means in the mill or in any building communicating therewith; or if in detached brick building, to be 50 feet from mill, and if in frame, detached 100 feet.

**Boiler House.**—Must be detached at least 5 feet from mill. Brick, stone or cement walls; entire iron roof; with unbroken parapetted fire wall towards mill; brick smoke stack; or metal stack through entire iron roof, or on independent brick base rising from ground to three feet above roof; or may be carried through brick or entirely iron wall of boiler house to brick base of outside stack; to have fixed spark arrester. Sawdust removed by carrier to iron feed, with drop or break between mill and boiler house from carrier to feed, which latter must be of iron to outside of boiler house. No exhaust into metal stack.

**Fire Appliances.**—Under protection of Municipal Water Works with fully paid Fire Department and having fire alarm in connection with the department; with two hydrants within 300 feet on not less than 6 inch main with pressure of not less than 60 lbs. at hydrant; or to have Underwriters steam force pump of not less than 500 gallons capacity per minute located in detached pump house or fireproof boiler house, and worked independently of mill; steam to operate pump to be constantly maintained throughout the whole year. Sufficient 2½ inch hose (not less than 500 feet) to lay two lines from pump to hydrants to any part of mill property, to be kept on reel or in hydrant houses, and outside connections sufficient to cover all parts of premises with use of not more than 150 feet of hose at each connection. Not less than two casks and six pails of salted water on each floor of mill. Watchman, with electric clock, at all times when mill is not running, except from after usual winter closing down to reopening for repairs in spring; watchman to make



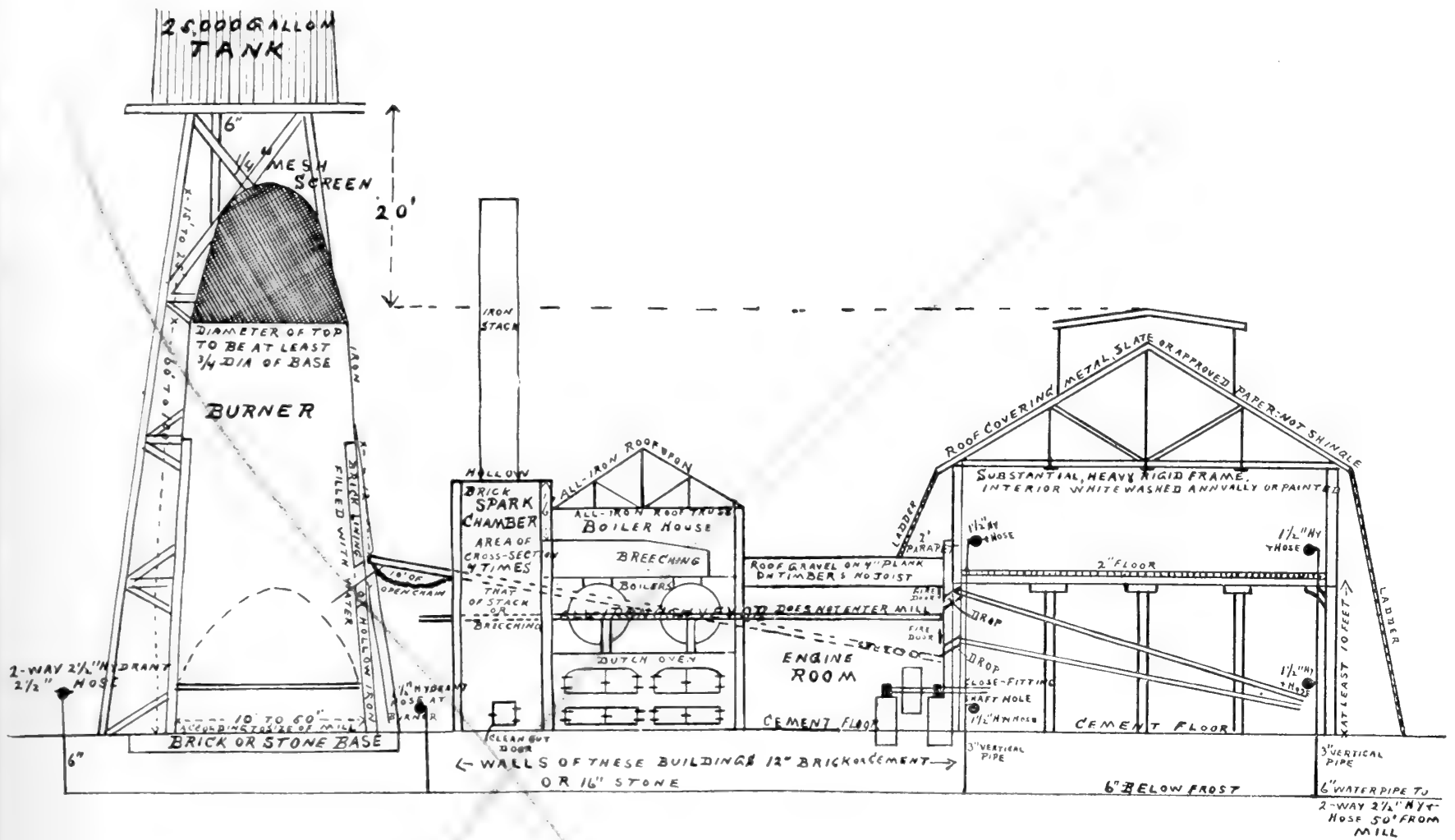
DIP TANK SAFEGUARDS

precaution be taken to say nothing of the danger to life and property by fire and explosion.

### Dipping Rooms

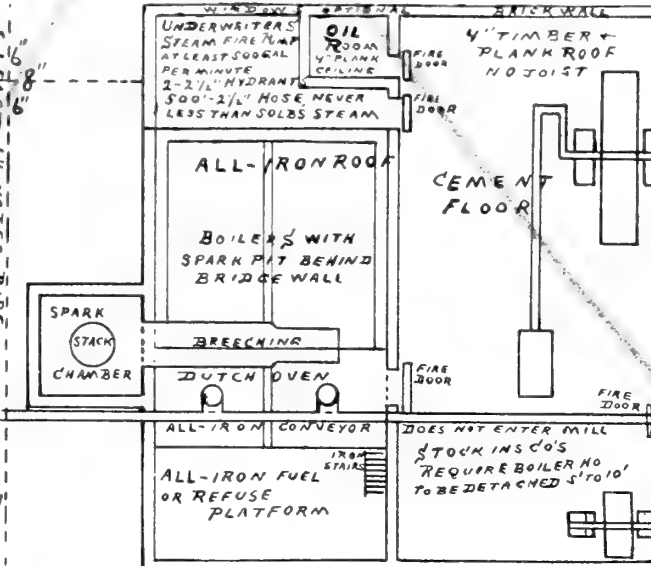
Dipping should be done in small rooms not used for stock-storage and these rooms should be fireproof and be cut off by automatic fire doors, and it is advisable that the fireproofed floor slope to a drain leading via a sealed gooseneck to the sewer, or without a gooseneck to the open air at a point where the plant will not be





25,000 GAL TANK ELEVATED 20' ABOVE HIGHEST POINT OF MILL. PROTECTED AGAINST FREEZING. ALL EXCEPT TOP 2' TO BE RESERVED FOR FIRE ONLY.

IF CITY WATER 60 LBS. 6" LARGER WATER MAINS & HYDRANTS AS SHOWN PUMP CAN BE OMITTED -



GREEN OR WET LOGS ONLY SAWN. NO PLANER WITHOUT BLOWER AND DCLONE. NO SHINGLE MACHINES UNLESS AN ENTIRELY ENCLOSED TIGHT CONVEYOR SYSTEM. NO DRYING EXCEPT IN FIREPROOF ROOM CUT OFF BY STANDARD FIRE DOORS OR DETACHED 50' STEAM HEAT OVERHEAD PIPES, SECURED CLEAR. STANDARD ELECTRICAL LIGHT, NO TWISTED CORDS FORGET EMERY GRINDERS GUARDED. METAL BEARINGS ONLY WIPED OFF DAILY. DRIP CUPS, PULLEYS BRUSHED OUT WEEKLY. SMOKING PROHIBITED, SIGNS POSTED. NO FOREST OR BUSH WITHIN 500 FEET. NO LUMBER YARD WITHIN 400' OF MILL OR ATTACHED PLATFORM. SPACE BETWEEN KEPT ABSOLUTELY CLEAR. 1 CASE 2 PAIRS TO EACH 1000' FLOOR AREA. CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT OR AN ORGANIZED DRILLED COMPANY OF EMPLOYEES. ALARM SYSTEM. WATCHMAN TO CLOCK NIGHTS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS. MILL TO BE CLEANED AND BOARDED UP TIGHT AT END OF SEASON. NO OTHER WOODWORKER WITHIN 100' LUMBER YARD TO BE PROTECTED BY 6" OR LARGER WATER MAINS FORMING CIRCUITS WITH 2 1/2" FROST PROOF HYDRANTS HOSE EVERY 300 FT BARRELS & BUCKETS WATCHMAN TO CLOCK. NO FOREST WITHIN 500' NO RAIL TRACK EXCEPT OWN SWITCH WITHIN 50' NO EXPOSING BUILDINGS DROP CONVEYOR NO MILL WITHIN 400' CLEAR

6" WATER PIPE TO 2-WAY 2 1/2" NY HOSE 50' FROM MILL

3" V.P. 1 1/2" NY HOSE

NO WHARF OR STEAM BOAT LANDING WITHIN 50' LOCOMOTIVES TO HAVE CLOSED ASH CAN & BURNET SPARK ARRESTER

CLOSE-FITTING SHAFT HOLE

CONVEYOR

CONVEYOR DOES NOT ENTER MILL

OVER 25' FROM MILL - AN OPEN BURNER MUST BE 300' FROM MILL & HAVE 20' IRON GUARD

PIPE BURIED BELOW FROST

6" WATER PIPE TO 2-WAY 2 1/2" NY HOSE 50' FROM MILL

2-WAY 2 1/2" HYDRANT 2 1/2" HOSE 50' FROM MILL



rounds hourly every night and every two hours in the daytime, when mill not running.

**Refuse Burner.**—To stand on stone or brick base; to be of iron, lined inside with brick to a height of twelve feet above feed door; to be from 60 to 100 feet in height, and to be from 18 to 30 feet diameter, according to capacity of mill; to be of equal diameter (or with not more than 25 per cent. difference between) top and base. Top to be enclosed by wire screen from 15 to 25 feet high, with a mesh not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  square inch. No open refuse burner of any kind within 200 feet of mill.

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, head of the Boy Scout movement, is at the present visiting in British Columbia. He was recently entertained by a number of prominent business men who took him on a trip to Ruskin, where he was shown over the Stave Lake Power Plant, and was also given an excellent demonstration of the methods used in securing logs in lumber camps.

## Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

### Purchase of Timber Limits Causes Trouble Regarding Timber Estimate — Rights of Loggers to the Use of a River

**Disputing a Timber Limit Sale:** An interesting legal action was tried recently at Vancouver by Mr. Justice Morrison, in which the point at issue was the obligation to purchase a timber limit according to an arrangement which had been made. The plaintiffs were Messrs. R. C. Edwards and N. H. Hinsdale, the defendant being Mr. Frank King, a timber broker. The limit in question is located at Secret Cove, Sechelt. The plaintiffs stated that they were led to believe that the property contained 14,000,000 feet of timber, whereas they claimed that it only contained 3,000,000. Furthermore, they alleged that Mr. King had misrepresented himself as agent of the property when in reality he was the owner.

In June, 1911, according to Mr. Hinsdale's evidence, a visit was made by the plaintiffs to the limit, in company with Mr. King and a timber cruiser by the name of T. E. O'Neill. The plaintiffs claimed that Mr. O'Neill made a cruise of the property and reported that it contained 19,581,000 feet. Relying upon these representations, Mr. Hinsdale stated that he and Mr. Edwards purchased the property, giving in exchange land in New Westminster valued at \$15,000, paying off a mortgage for \$4,000 and giving Mr. O'Neill \$120 for his services. In addition to this, they paid Mr. King \$500 in cash. Subsequently, when trying to dispose of the property, the plaintiffs claimed that they found that the land had previously been logged off and that only 3,279,920 feet of timber was left, which was not accessible for economical lumbering. They claimed, furthermore, that Mr. King represented himself as being the agent of the property, while actually he was the owner.

Mr. King in his defence stated that he was not the owner of the property at the time he offered it to the plaintiffs, although he subsequently purchased it before the sale to the plaintiffs was completed. He also stated that he had been told there were 10,000,000 feet of timber on the property, and that he had told the plaintiffs this, but had not guaranteed the quantity. He also claimed that Mr. T. E. O'Neill, the cruiser, was engaged by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Morrison after hearing the evidence of both sides, decided to dismiss the action.

**Log Drivers' Rights.**—In the Supreme Court on March 15th the consolidated appeals were heard in the cases of Howard vs. Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Company. The dispute arose between the parties who are all engaged in the manufacture of pulp lumber, which is driven down the Gilbert River, a short stream in the County of Beauce, which runs down the side of a mountain for about eight miles, emptying into the Chaudiere River near Beauce Junction. Owing to the rapid character of the stream and the short period during the spring freshets, when there is sufficient water for the driving of logs of pulp wood, it is necessary that the different owners of logs should accommodate each other during the drive. The appellants in each case claim that their logs were obstructed and detained by the manner in which the Industrial Company placed booms at and near the mouth of the river, and brought actions for declarations as to their rights in the river and for damages. Cross-actions were also taken by the respondents, and at the trial of these actions in the Supreme Court, the appellants' contentions were maintained and they were awarded damages. This decision was reversed by the Court of King's Bench on appeal and the present appellants seek to have the Superior Court judgment restored. Judgment was reserved.

## Railroads Double Stop-Off Charges

### Two Cents a Hundred Pounds to be Charged for the Privilege After May 1st.— Details of the Change

A charge of 2 cents a hundred pounds is to be imposed by Canadian railroads, commencing May 1st, for stop-off privileges for dressing, re-sawing or sorting and re-shipment. This will double the present charge and will amount to about \$8.50 per car for pine, \$10.20 per car for hemlock and \$13.60 per car for maple, birch, etc., based upon an average car load of 17,000 feet. The text of the proposed tariff is as follows:

Shipments of rough lumber, carloads, for dressing, re-sawing or sorting and re-shipment, within thirty days after arrival at stop-off points, and moving between points in Canada, may be given the benefit of through rate, original shipping point to final destination (provided stop-off point is on direct run), plus 2c. per 100 lbs., for stop-off under the following conditions:—

**Dressing:** This privilege will apply only to rough lumber that is to be surface planed, tongued or grooved, but will not apply on lumber that is worked into shape, which comes under the heading of "Joiners' Work" in the Canadian Classification.

**Resawing:** This privilege will apply to lumber re-sawn the full length of the board.

#### Rules

1.—The stop-off privilege will apply only to straight carloads of hardwood, or straight carloads of softwood, not on mixed carloads of hardwood and softwood, both into and out from stop-off point. That is, where a straight carload of hardwood lumber is shipped in, a straight carload of hardwood must be shipped out. Further, a carload of lumber inwards must not be substituted in outwards movement by a carload of lath, shingles, etc., or mixed carload of same.

2.—These privileges are not to apply on box shooks or cross-arms.

3.—On shipments destined to points on connecting lines, the connecting lines are to be allowed in rebilling their proportion of the through rate from original point of shipment to destination based on the outwards weight. If the balance of the rate from stop-off point is not sufficient to meet connecting lines revenue the difference required is to be waybilled as a foreign prepay, and agents will make application to Freight Claims Auditor for clearance of the amount so billed.

#### Notes

A.—On re-shipment of lumber from stop-off point, charges will be based on application of tariff rate in effect on date shipment was forwarded from original point of shipment. Should the cars shipped from stop-off point contain lumber from one or more inwards carloads, the highest through rate from original shipping point to final destination will apply.

B.—Actual weight to govern both to and from stop-off point, subject to minimum carload weight, as provided for by tariff or Classification, except as provided for in Item "I," where the weight of the outbound shipment is in excess of that billed to stop-off point, such excess weight must be charged the less carload rate, applicable from stop-off point to final destination.

C.—If stop-off point is not on the direct run, charge of 1c. per ton per mile (minimum 20 miles) for haul out of direct run will be made in addition to stop-off charge as above.

D.—Stop-off charge, also charge for haul out of the direct run, if any, to be based on inwards weight to stop-off point.

E.—To be entitled to this arrangement, lumber must be billed at local rate to stop-off point, and must be re-shipped by same party or firm as that to whom the material was originally consigned.

F.—Original receipted expense bills, covering inwards shipments, must be surrendered at time of re-shipment, and outwards billing must show reference to inwards waybill.

G.—Shipping bills must, in all cases, both in movement from point of shipment to stop-off point and on outward movement to final destination, distinctly describe the character of lumber offered.

H.—If cars are required to be switched to the tracks of a connecting railway at stop-off point, switching charges both inwards and outwards of such connecting lines will be in addition to through rates.

I.—Where dressing or re-sawing in transit is performed, the outwards weight must not exceed 85 per cent. of the weight shipped in to stop-off point, subject to tariff or Classification minimum.

The Big River Lumber Company, Prince Albert, Sask., have opened a fully equipped sales office at Prince Albert, in the Mahon Block, Central avenue, and report that they are in a position to handle all enquiries promptly and efficiently from that address.

# Lumber Production in United States

## Yellow Pine Output Still Maintains a Safe Lead — Washington Heads the States, with Louisiana Second

A report has just been issued by the United States Forest Service, upon the production of lumber, lath and shingles during the year 1910. The information contained in the report was secured from 36,348 active mills, the largest number ever reporting. This includes 4,414 mills sawing less than 50,000 feet and which are omitted from the statistics. The production of lumber, lath and shingles during 1910 amounted to 40,018,282 thousand feet b.m. In 1909 the total was 44,509,761 thousand feet b.m. In 1908 the total was 33,224,369 thousand feet b.m. In 1907 the total was slightly greater than in 1910, being 40,256,154 thousand feet b.m. The cut of laths amounted to 3,494,718 thousands. This was about 200,000 thousands less than in 1909. The cut of shingles totalled 12,976,362 thousands as compared with 14,907,371 thousands in 1909 and 12,106,483 thousands in 1908. The report states that the figures indicate some reduction in output during 1910, as compared with 1909. It is not unlikely however that, had the figures been gathered in 1910 from an equivalent number of the same class of establishments as in 1909, the total reported production would have reached approximately the figures for the former year. In 1907 and 1910 the reported cut is shown to have exceeded that of 1908 by 20 per cent. The lumber production was doubtless at its largest in 1907 when a smaller number of mills reported a greater production than in 1910.

Referring to trade conditions the report says "The lumber trade in 1910 as a whole, was not distinguished from that of 1909 by any striking characteristics. Current statistics concerning movements within the lumber industry, or operations closely related to it which often indicate variations in the quantity of lumber being manufactured, were contradictory in 1910. Exports of lumber amounting to about 5 per cent. of the production were somewhat larger than in the preceding year and as usual exceeded the imports which were also greater than in 1909, while figures covering building permits in many large cities showed a falling off in 1910. The demand from the large lumber-purchasing corporations was below normal. Many of the industries sawing wood were in a very prosperous condition and made heavy purchases of lumber, principally in the hardwoods and in special stock, but the retail-yard demand did not increase uniformly over the preceding year as had been expected.

Statistics compiled by lumber association secretaries, although covering only a fraction of the total production, indicated that the volume of lumber reaching the principal markets in 1910 was greater than in the preceding year. This gave rise to a general opinion in the trade that the total cut of lumber was also considerably greater. The statistics of lumber production did not justify this opinion. The increased cut of some of the large mills of the southern yellow-pine belt and of the Pacific Coast mills was counterbalanced by a smaller production in the average mill. The gradual falling off of the cut in certain eastern cities continued on account of the diminution of the supply. The prices received for softwoods were in general not such as to encourage production to the full capacity of the mills.

The State of Washington ranked first in lumber production during 1910, as it has done since 1905, the total for the year being 4,097,492,000 feet which is within 207,561,000 feet of the record reported in 1906, over one third more than the total for 1908, and a considerable increase over 1909. Louisiana came second in the list of states with a total cut of 3,733,900,000 feet, the largest ever recorded for that state. This was reported by 497 mills, giving the state the high average of feet per mill of 7,513,000 feet. Yellow pine and cypress are the principal woods cut in this state, 76.7 per cent. being yellow pine.

Mississippi, also a yellow-pine state continued in third place and Oregon which formerly was around ninth place rose to fourth place. In 1899 Oregon ranked twenty-third. Since that time its production has increased 183.8 per cent., the cut in 1910 amounting to 2,084,633,000 feet. By far the larger part of this output consisted of Douglas fir.

The proportion of the total of lumber furnished by the conifers or softwoods is gradually increasing. In 1899 the hardwoods supplied about one quarter of the total amount of lumber cut, while in 1910 the quantity of this wood reported amounted to little more than one fifth. Yellow pine, Douglas fir, white pine and hemlock supplied more than three quarters of the softwood lumber, while oak, maple, tulip, poplar, red gum, chestnut and beech supplied more than three quarters of the hardwood lumber manufactured. The rank in point of production of the five leading woods was the same in 1910 as in 1909, Douglas fir having the greatest relative gain.

For more than ten years yellow pine has been the leading wood in point of quantity produced. In 1910 this wood furnished a higher

production of the reported cut than in any other year except 1904 and 1909. Douglas fir, with a greater production than ever before ranks second. Oak and white pine rank third and fourth respectively. Western pine rose from seventh place in 1909 to sixth place in 1910 and spruce which had formerly been in sixth place for a number of years, fell to seventh, with a large decrease in the quantity reported.

## Royalty's Interest in Lumber Industry

Ottawa, March 20th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—Quite a flutter was created among society people as well as among the lumbermen of the city and vicinity when it was announced a few days ago that Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia were going on a little pleasure jaunt to the lumber shanties of Ottawa's lumber king, Mr. John R. Booth. The invitation was no sooner extended by the grand old man than their distinguished guests accepted, and began with zest to prepare for the trip. The shanties selected for the visit are in Booth's timber limits, situated on the banks of the Madawaska River.

The visit itself is not so significant, but it becomes more so as an indication of the growing recognition of lumbering as one of Canada's basic industries. When the Duke and Duchess indicate their eagerness to gain first-hand information of a lumber camp their example will be followed either in actual experience or in studious concern by a host who would not otherwise have shown any interest in it.

Lumbermen generally have not hesitated to accept the proposed visit as a happy augury for the increased public interest in and sympathy with their industry.

The fact that the proposed visit had to be called off shortly before the date selected because the Duke had a slight attack of sciatica, and all his engagements were postponed for a time, does not detract from the interest and import of this incident.

## B. C. Deputation Asks for Lumber Duty

A deputation of prominent lumbermen, headed by Mr. A. E. Watts, of Wattsburg, B.C., recently waited upon Premier McBride at Nelson, B.C., to engage his support in their efforts to obtain protection for the lumber industry. Special emphasis was laid upon the fact that United States lumber manufacturers are dumping their output at less than cost in the markets of the Canadian prairies and British Columbia. It was also pointed out that the lumber industry is practically the only one in Canada which enjoys no adequate protection, and that at the same time it pays a heavy duty upon practically everything which is necessary in conducting its business. Premier McBride promised to do all that was in his power to assist the industry and referred to the steps which had already been taken in that direction by the Provincial Government.

## Growing Up with the City

A recent report from Victoria, B.C., stated that the Cameron Lumber Company of that city had prepared plans for new mills and yards to be established by them. In reply to an enquiry upon the subject the company say they "do not contemplate any new construction other than such as is common around a manufacturing plant which is growing and expanding to keep pace with the general growth of the community in which it may happen to be located. The city of Victoria is growing rapidly, and we have, for some months past, been running our plant to its utmost capacity in order to keep pace with our growing demand, and incidentally we have been making improvements and additions here and there. The total expenditures along that line since the first of December have totalled over ten thousand dollars."

## B. C.'s New Railway Policy

The British Columbia Government recently announced its new railway policy, which involves the opening up of extensive areas of virgin country to development and settlement. Since then the provincial timber agent reports that he had been flooded with inquiries regarding timber tracts along the lines of the proposed railways. Speaking of the subject, the Crown timber agent, Mr. George McKay, stated that he did not remember having ever received such a large number of questions as to timber and lands in any previous similar period of time. A large number of the letters had been from United States capitalists who apparently are expecting an extensive impetus to the growth of the province.

The Western Canada Lumber Company, Limited, who have been located at Macleod, Alta., for the past five years, have purchased additional property adjoining their retail lumber yard, and intend to enlarge their present plant.

# Keeping Fire out of Forest Reserves

How the Dominion Government Proposes to Save Rocky Mountain Reserve from Destruction — Trail Building, Telephone Lines, Ranger Stations and Tool Caches

By H. R. MacMillan



Tool Cache and Ranger's Cabin, Rocky Mountain Reserve

**T**HERE is no doubt but that many people in the West who look at a map of Western Canada and see that a large area of Alberta, about thirteen million acres, has been set aside as forest reserve, will wonder what the Dominion Government is doing to make this land produce timber, to protect it from fire, and how the natural resources of this great area of land are being made available to the settler, lumberman and miner.

The first and most important problem to be solved is the protection of the forest from fire. No labor or money can wisely be expended on the reforestation of this tract until the whole area has been made practically fireproof. Those persons who are intimately acquainted with the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, and who know that about three-fifths of the total area have been burned and repeatedly burned by forest fires, may scoff at the idea of developing on so large and isolated an area any means of fire protection. The experience of such persons has probably been that forest fires are acts of God and that they are, in consequence, inevitable and that there is no means of preventing them or of stopping them. The first duty of the forestry branch will be to prove by its works that forest fires are acts of carelessness and that they can be prevented to such an extent that many causes of fire will be altogether eliminated, and that fires which do hereafter start in the forest reserve will be extinguished before they cause any damage.

The fire fighting program in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve will, therefore, be organized to do two things: the preventing of fires that can possibly be prevented, and the extinguishing of the other fires while they are yet in infancy.

A study of the causes of the forest fires in the Rockies shows that a very large proportion of them can be prevented. Roughly speaking, there are three causes of fires. The fires starting from the railway tracks, the fires originating in and near settlements, from clearing land, logging operations, saw mills, etc., and the fires originating in the higher and less accessible country from campers, lightning, prospectors and surveyors.

Fires from railway tracts will be eliminated from the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve. Fire rangers employed either by the forestry branch or by the company operating the railroad, will be required to patrol the tracks either on foot or with gasoline speeders after every train to extinguish all fires starting on the right of way. The locomotives will be examined by forestry branch fire rangers, given power for this purpose by the Dominion board of railway commissioners, and the railroad companies operating through the forest reserve will be required in the future, as they have been in the past, to equip their locomotives with the best fire preventive appliances and to maintain the equipment in good condition. Wherever it is practicable the railroad companies will be required to maintain fire guards on each side of the right of way through the forest reserve.

The patrol will be furnished with suitable tools for the extinguishing of fires, such as shovels, axes and collapsible water buckets. The patrol will be authorized to call on section gangs for assis-

tance whenever assistance is necessary; and wherever extra equipment would be of any use, the railroad company will be required to keep at certain stations or sidings within the forest reserve, sufficient fire fighting tools for a gang of a certain number of men. The patrol and fire preventive devices along the railroad tracks through forest reserves will be closely inspected periodically by officers of the forestry branch. Under such conditions it will be practically impossible for a fire to start from the right of way and do damage in the forest reserve.

Fires originating in or near settlements, logging operations, saw mills and mines will be provided against by a close patrol of such districts bordering on or within the forest reserve during the whole of the fire season. This patrol will be provided by maintaining a permanent organization on the forest reserve, whose chief duty throughout the forest fire season will be to prevent forest fires.

The Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve is so large that it should be divided into about four forest reserves—one extending from the international boundary to the divide between the Highwood river and Sheep river; the second extending from this divide to the divide between the Red Deer and the Clearwater rivers; the third extending from this divide to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and the fourth extending from the Grand Trunk Pacific railway north. Each one of these separate forest reserves will be in charge of a chief forest ranger or forest supervisor, whose duty will be to look after the business originating on the forest reserve to ensure that the forest reserve is protected from fire. Each forest reserve should be divided into ranger districts of about 100 to 200,000 acres, these districts to be located so that each district, as far as possible, is a unit which can be administered and patrolled by one forest ranger.

The forest ranger in charge of the district should live on that district during the whole year. The ranger station, which would be provided by the forestry branch for his residences, would be so located that the forest ranger could easily patrol the points in his district from which forest fires might be expected. In any district where one man would not suffice for the patrol and fire protection of the dangerous areas, temporary men would be appointed for fire patrol during the dangerous season. In each district the fire patrol would watch carefully all developments, such as settlers clearing land on the district boundaries, saw mills operating in or near the forest reserve, mines operating in or near the forest reserve, and would warn all parties working on such works of the danger of forest fires arising from their work, and would see that in every case the necessary steps were taken before the fire season opened, and during the whole fire season, to prevent any fires from starting from their works. The forest ranger on patrol would keep all the trails through his district plentifully supplied with notices calling attention to the danger of forest fire, and giving directions for avoiding forest fire. Campers, prospectors and other travellers in the forest reserve would be interviewed, and, if necessary, watched to see that no forest fires started. When the forest ranger was not engaged in patrolling, he would be busy with the other business of the forest reserve which will be discussed later. This patrol on the eastern boundary of the



Logging Under Government Supervision—Timber Clear Out in Strips



Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, and in the valleys where travelers and others are likely to prove a source of forest fire, should practically prevent all forest fires coming into the reserve from the outside.

There is still the other and more dangerous class of fires to be considered; that is, the fires which start in the interior of the reserve far from any settlement, which are caused by lightning, hunters or campers, and which are likely to reach large proportions before the patrol men lower down in the valleys are aware of their existence. To guard against these by patrol would be practically impossible, as not enough men could be engaged to cover the whole of the reserve. Fortunately the topography of the Rocky Mountains lends itself to another means of fire protection. Throughout the whole of the forest reserve there are many prominent points from which a view of large areas of the surrounding country might be obtained by a man stationed on lookout. It is the intention of the forestry branch to locate in each of the ranger districts where it may be deemed necessary, one or more of such lookout points from which a view may be obtained of practically the whole district. Pack trails will be provided to these lookouts. Where the lookouts will not be reached by the ranger or patrol they will be connected by telephone with the ranger headquarters in the valley below. A temporary man will be engaged to remain stationed at each of the more important lookout points during the whole of the fire season. This man will be provided with a map of the country and with field glasses. He will remain at his post constantly, and will watch the country carefully for the first misty spiral of smoke which is always the earliest indication of a forest fire. Having located the fire the lookout man will, if he cannot extinguish the fire himself, telephone immediately



Fire Line Cleaned Out Through Moose Mountain Reserve

for assistance and supplies will immediately be sent to the fire from the ranger station by the most direct route.

If a fire can be located and reached within a few hours of its start, it is usually a comparatively easy matter to extinguish it, although this much must be said of a forest fire on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, that it is much harder to extinguish than a fire almost any place else in the forests of North America.

It has been shown that by a very intensive patrol of the railroad tracks, by a systematic and intelligent patrol of settlers' holdings and locations, of large clearings of land, logging operations, saw mills or mines being developed, and by the stationing of men on lookout on prominent points in the timber districts which cannot be covered by patrol, practically every forest fire in the Rocky Mountains could be prevented from starting or could be reached by the forest ranger and other fire fighters before it had attained serious dimensions. All of this patrol and lookout work, however, presupposes the completion of sufficient improvement work to allow the supervisor in charge of each section of the forest reserve to keep in constant communication with every district in his forest reserve, and to send fire fighters and supplies quickly to any district where fire may arise. This improvement work may be divided under four heads: The building of trails, the building of telephone lines, the building of ranger stations and the establishing of tool caches. The energies of the forestry branch will be concentrated on accomplishing this work within the next three or four years.

Before very much can be done in the way of protecting the Rocky Mountains from fire, trails must be constructed connecting the headquarters of each of the four separate forest reserves with every ranger district in the forest reserve. Then, secondly, trails must be opened up which will provide for the covering of each ranger district from the ranger station which will be the headquarters of that district. These trails will probably at the first be only rough pack

trails, or as they are known in some parts of the Rockies as "Shot-gun" trails. Such trails may be constructed cheaply and quickly, costing probably only \$10 to \$40 per mile, even through fairly heavily timbered country. Such trails may be later widened out to standard pack trails. The great necessity is to get not good trails to begin with, but the greatest possible mileage of trails such as will enable fire fighters and supplies to be sent to any fire.

Each forest reserve headquarters must be connected at the earliest possible date by telephone with every ranger district in the forest reserve. These telephone lines will be built by the forest rangers themselves, and will consist of a single galvanized wire strung on the trees along the main trail. Such telephone lines can be built for from \$20 to \$25 per mile, and are satisfactory for conversations over a distance of about sixty miles. Branch lines should be built to connect the ranger districts with the lookout points in each district. As soon as this work is done the supervisor in charge of the forest reserve will be able to keep in touch daily with every ranger and patrol man under his charge, will receive daily reports from all rangers and lookout men regarding fire conditions, and at the first sign of a fire can secure labor and supplies and start them in under a competent foreman with orders to stay with that fire until they extinguish it.

Before the forest rangers in the Rocky Mountains will be in a position to protect their districts from fire, to supervise the cutting and grazing within the forest reserve, to serve the public and to safeguard the resources of the forest reserve, provision must be made to have every ranger live on the forest reserve during the whole year. To this end ranger stations will be built in each district. Each ranger station will consist of a suitable house, stable and corral. These buildings will be built of the most accessible materials and, so far as possible, will be built by the labor of the forest rangers themselves. It is estimated that the whole ranger station should not cost more than about \$800 or \$900. Provision will be made for starting the building of the ranger stations, as will the trails and telephones, during the summer of 1912. As soon as the ranger stations are completed, the forest rangers will be required to move on to the forest reserve. Each ranger will be required to keep sufficient horses to supply himself with saddle horses throughout the year, and will be allowed to keep two or three cows for his own use.

As some of the ranger districts in the different subdivisions of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve will be more or less isolated for years to come, it will be advisable to have stored at accessible points in each district tools and supplies for firefighters. Several tool caches have already been built and equipped with supplies and fire fighting tools for twelve men. These tool caches are located at the most accessible points in each district. They simplify the matter of fire protection by enabling the forest ranger to equip for fire-fighting and to board any temporary assistants he may require.

Provision has been made by the forestry branch to carry out the whole of this programme of fire protection. No effort will be spared to protect the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve from fire. The plan which we have followed is that which has been found most successful throughout the forests of the United States. Whether this plan will eliminate forest fires from the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve or not will depend altogether upon the character of the men who are secured to act as forest rangers. Every forest ranger will be in a position of trust. He will have to protect on the average, over one million dollars' worth of government property, and whether he protects it or not will depend upon his enthusiasm, conscientiousness, intelligence and everlasting attention to his work.

The U. S. Treasury Department's decision to apply the tariff to paper and other products manufactured from pulp wood cut on Federal lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will have no influence. Not one cord of pulp wood has yet been cut on the lands described. There is not a paper mill between Sault Ste. Marie and the Pacific ocean, although several have been projected and one is building. Federal lands carry immense quantities of pulp wood adjacent to water powers, and the prairies present a great market for paper products as well as news print (there are over 200 newspapers in the wheat belt, paying freight for 1,000 miles on news print from Ontario and Quebec) but no capitalist has yet taken up the pulp proposition.

A project is being promoted for the erection of a large pulp and paper mill at Nelson, B.C. The proposal is backed by Spokane and eastern capital and the promoter is the president of a large paper company in Wisconsin. The proposal is to erect a plant costing three hundred thousand dollars, with a capacity of thirty-five tons of paper per day. Later on it is intended to increase the output considerably.

The Western Canada Saw Mills Company, Saskatoon, Sask., will have under consideration the erection of new yards, lumber sheds, and offices and the purchase of new lumber handling equipment at Nutana, Sask.



# CAMP DEPARTMENT

## Lumbering on Vancouver Island

Vancouver Island's shaggy mane is being tugged at by numberless sawmills, but the sum total of their efforts has hardly touched her forest covering. East and west, north and south the timber rises, magnificent Titans of fir and cedar, hemlock and spruce, enough to furnish of merchantable wood at least one billion feet a year for a hundred years to come, writes Ernest McGaffey in the current number of the "British Columbia Magazine." Outside of the agricultural land under cultivation, or as yet uncultivated, there are thousands of acres of the finest timber imaginable on the Island, and as a source of potential wealth it is immensely suggestive.

Timbering is a scientific calling, but in a country where the trees are as plentiful as on Vancouver Island there is a great deal of waste permitted. This goes on from the first step in the manufacture to the last; from carelessness which allows of forest fires in the wake of the hunter or angler, or even the careless "cruiser," to the final burning-up of tons of waste yearly at the sawmills. Other countries have regretted this enormous waste, and it behooves Canada, and especially her heaviest timbered provinces, to provide for less destruction in the future.

The story of a bridgetimber is a succession of regular gradations from the standing tree to the finished slab. The first inkling the forest has of the intentions of man is when the "timber cruiser" appears, mousing about the hills and valleys, measuring the trees with practiced eye, thumbing his little book and marking down his figures—numerals most potent in the coming unfolding of the forest's possibilities—

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes;  
An' faith, he'll print 'em."

With pack on back and trusty compass handy, with dawn and starlight to guide his wandering footsteps, the "cruiser" is a weird pilgrim of the wilderness, serene, indifferent and absolutely self-reliant. He reads the story of the ranked and enfiladed tree trunks as a child cons his primer. The secrets of waste places are his and what the veil of Isis hides.

With the timber "cruised" and possibly "re-cruised" to make assurance doubly sure, the advent of the logging "crews" and the building of logging railways to bring the timber into the mills follow on in regular course. A logging camp and crew presents one of the most interesting and instructive sights in industrial enterprises. Every phase of its working is carried on with almost military precision and decision. The "heavy artillery" is the powerful "donkey" engine, set firmly on its log foundation, run by steam power, and the keystone to the entire situation. With it are cables, huge steel strands reaching out in many directions, like a spider's web, and enmeshing cloud-challenging tree trunks like so many hapless insects.

The log platform on which the "donkey" is placed extends to a narrow track where the logging cars are shunted up to receive their loads. These cars stand sideways to the platform, and the logs are drawn in by the cables endways, so that all that is necessary to load them on the cars is to roll them from the platform to the cars, when they are ready to be taken out to the mills. Out in the timber the "crew" are at work getting out the logs.

As the trees are felled by axe and saw the wire cables are hitched about the fallen logs and the signal given to fetch them in to the platform. Then ensues a remarkable exhibition of the power of the engine and the strength of the cables. Through thick and tough underbrush, over fallen logs and debris, even through smaller trees, the huge logs are steadily dragged, nothing short of a gigantic tree being able to bar their progress. The cables strain like the strings of a violin keyed to concert pitch, the "donkey" "chugs" and rumbles, and black smoke puffs from its short smoke-stack as though some hidden demon was imprecating the sullen resistance of the forest.

Presently the log reaches the edge of the platform, a short halt is made, the log is again set in motion, drawn up, the cable unhitched, and preparation made to roll it on the car. A horse on the platform furnishes most of the motor power at this stage, and the skilful hands of one of the loggers, armed with a cant-hook, complete the job. The log is skidded, yanked and guided by cable, horse-power and "man-handling" until it slides on to the car and settles down for its journey "saw-ward" to the mill.

There is always danger lurking near in the manipulation of these great timbers. In the woods, if a cable snaps it flings out like the coils of a maddened python, and woe to the luckless logger who happens to be in the line of its flight. He is cut in two almost, or smashed to a jelly, the force of the flying strand being simply

terrific. Or a falling tree may strike another tree and fling it on to a logger, or cast a dead limb far out and away, reaching someone standing in fancied security. On the platform the treacherous logs may tip suddenly and catch the handler, and the least that means is the loss of a limb; the result is likely death.

The fact of so few accidents is a tribute to the care and sobriety of the logging crews and the fact that they know by experience what perils are enveloping them. A rigid scrutiny of cables and machinery, a military obedience to signals and rules make the process one in which eternal vigilance is of necessity practised to meet the demands of the situation. Men have been suddenly drawn against trees by advancing logs when a shrill signal has saved them from instant death. The engineers at the "donkey" has much responsibility and is almost invariably a cool-headed and splendidly capable man in every respect.

As the cars are loaded and a train formed the little logging engine, squat but important, steams in and fastens to the cars and rolls them away. Like a serpent winding in and out of the woods, the heavily-loaded train disappears in the distance and the piling-up of logs for the next load goes bravely on.

At the mill the logs are dumped in long wind-rows, often scores of straight trunks aligned together, a hundred feet or more in length each, and from four to six feet or more in diameter. These huge timbers are hoisted to the platforms, where the saws run in to meet them; they are then slid over to the embrace of the steel, the saws spring to meet them, and belts hum, the refuse timber falls away, the log moves slowly down the chute, the singing, swirling last act has begun, and the squared timber, fit to hold a kingdom up, slides out at the further end of the mill ready to take its place in the world wide drama of events.

There is nothing more picturesque nor dominant in the industrial world than this squaring of the big timbers for the market. And whether for the old world or the new—for Liverpool, Glasgow, the Clyde, or Peru, Brazil or further ports, there is always the sense of something huge and portentous in their very size, like bridges spanning mile-wide torrents or later Armadas, frowning from cannon-mouthed decks, high-towering over seas remote and blue.

Vancouver Island, last of the Last Great Wests, holds more merchantable timber of larger size than any spot on earth. More and better timber; sounder and more easily handled trees. It is just in the awakening of its vast advantages in this direction, and to a large extent it holds the centre of the stage in this development at the present time. Both by natural and artificial channels it is peculiarly adapted to handling this magnificent crop. Sea ways and fresh water ways, lakes, rivers, salt water arms, abound, and the rails are coming in from all directions to supplement the aids of Nature.

And yet with all this embarrassment of riches in the way of forest growth it is not too soon nor too hysterical to sound the note of alarm. These forest Titans seem to disappear for ever once they are cut down; reforestation does not seem to bring back former conditions. "There were giants in those days." Strange, is it not, that these monarchs do not appear to leave their inheritance to their descendants! The Provincial Government has done wisely and well in late years in the way of forest reserves and precautionary measures against fire. No Government can afford to do less. To paraphrase Goldsmith:

"Cities and towns may flourish and may fade;  
A breath can make them, as a breath has made.  
But a tall forestry, its country's pride,  
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

## Passing of the Amateur Ranger

The governments of the various Canadian provinces have awakened to the fact that forest protection is a matter not to be treated slightly, says the Paper Trade Journal. There was a time, well within the memory of the rising generation, when the timber wealth of Canada was treated in a reckless way, as might be expected of a country whose population is comparatively very small in proportion to its immense area. The waste of timber lands in Canada, as in this country, has been little short of a crime, and the results of extreme prodigality in respect to the natural timber wealth of the Dominion are being felt somewhat keenly to-day. The reckless waste of the wooded resources on this side of the line seemingly offered no deterring influence in Canada, and, not until the demand for pulp wood and timber of various kinds became pressing from this side,

did the Canadians seem to realize the value of their own possessions and the necessity for a reasonable measure of conservation.

The strain upon the once seemingly inexhaustible store of wooded wealth has begun to tell, and the Canadians, profiting by the example of wasteful prodigality set them in this country, have begun to draw the lines of conservation more closely about their natural resources. They have suddenly awakened to their dominating position, as evidenced by the number of their paper manufacturing enterprises, and, realizing the dependence of this country upon their timber markets, they have not been slow to work them to the best advantage.

But Canada has suffered severely by forest fires which, year by year, have stripped her of vast areas of natural wealth; yet, notwithstanding this forcible and destructive lesson, she has not until within a comparatively recent period awakened to a full realization of her danger. The work of protecting the forests in Canada, as well as in this country, has not been treated as seriously as its importance demanded, and the very fact that we have actually begun to import young trees from Europe shows the lengths to which the wastefulness in regard to our timber resources have been allowed to spread. It was not until, having largely exhausted our own resources by extravagant methods, that we turned to our northern neighbor for supply. Canada then began to realize her position in the paper markets of the world. She has been quick, too, to profit by example, as instanced by the passage of stringent Crown land regulations, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, whereby the export of pulp wood is practically confined to lands owned in fee simple. In this way she hopes to build up a substantial paper industry within her own borders, and so far she is succeeding remarkably well.

The preservation of her forests—a matter of paramount importance—has, strangely enough, however, been carelessly treated. Fires have wrought terrible damage to which the country is now fully alive, as instanced by the news received from one of our Canadian correspondents this week, that no more college youths are to be employed during their summer vacations as fire rangers. The work of guarding the timber, is hereafter to be intrusted to Indians and experienced bushmen only. The importance of this regulation should have been apparent long ago, and if it had, Canada would have been spared many a serious loss.

The young college man during vacation could ask no better amusement than to turn amateur bushman during his holiday, especially as all expenses were paid and some sixty dollars a month beside. Amateur bush rangers, like amateur sailors, cannot be relied upon; and if the country has suffered severely by forest fires, it has largely been the fault of those entrusted with the appointment of these young, inexperienced men, who seldom treated their calling seriously, and whose sole object in applying for this class of work, for which they are absolutely unfitted, was that they might have a summer's outing at the Government's expense.

The Canadian woods have suffered severely as the result of employing these amateur bush rangers, and now that the important duty of guarding the forests is to be entrusted to men who have been born in the bush, and have lived there all their lives, and who know it, as the city man knows the streets, a marked improvement may well be expected.

The bush ranging service belongs by every right to the Indian, and to those whose permanent home is in the forest and who know it like a book. These men can be depended upon, not only because they are at home in the bush, but because they have an individual interest at stake. To them bush ranging is neither a vacation nor a joke. It is an occupation, the seriousness of which no one can better appreciate than they themselves. They have a double interest at stake and being men of tireless energy in the woods, alert to every sight and sound, and with a much greater interest at stake than the mere monetary compensation offered by the Government, they can be relied upon to do their work thoroughly.

### Causes for Discoloration of Wood

An esteemed Riga correspondent enters on a wide field of inquiry in connection with the seasoning of sawn red and white wood goods, a class of merchandise in the hands of the converter that is prone to discoloration before shipment.

He touches the spot when he fears that artificial treatment to preserve a portion of, say, a cargo of sawn goods from this evil would involve the treatment being extended to the whole; the same fear would also extend to the extra handling of the stock, an item in the cost of production.

### Cost and Cure of Discoloration

If the discoloration can be averted without any additional cost there would clearly be a gain; if this cannot be achieved without incurring cost the question presents itself, Is not the remedy worse than the disease? for at the worst the "blue goods" in a dried state are salable as "low grades."

There is nothing known about the influence of frost or low temperature in the seasoning of sawn goods by artificial means, and it is fair to assume, if placed in a refrigerator for twenty-four hours, that little progress would be made in the direction of drying for shipment; its effect could not be much different from that of a night or two's natural frost—the moisture in the wood might be congealed, but it would revert to the old order in the succeeding twenty-four hours of thaw.

The reverse is the case in the instance of sawn goods being exposed to natural frost for weeks and months, the drying qualities of which are well known. The wisest course is to look closely into the cause of this discoloration more with the view of minimizing than averting the evil.

First, we have the question of floated and unfloated logs. The former cannot be converted at Riga the same winter as they are felled, and some of the after evils may possibly creep in during the springtime when in passage or stored in water, or on land until wanted at the coast-line mills, where, as our correspondent says, "a good deal of the sap has been washed out."

One other effect of this saturation is that the heartwood is softened or mellowed, for the sectionary matter natural to the tree, that marks or distinguishes it from the newer sapwood, is solvent in water, although in a less marked degree. We believe the question has yet to be asked, "does this saturation render the wood immune from discoloration in a later converted state?"

Our correspondent's experience seems to give a negative answer, for he says the produce of forest mills where they can convert the logs in the same winter as they are felled is mostly free from subsequent discoloration; his words are: ". . . the wood which is sawn in forest sawmills only a few months after the felling, but in the same winter, is in most cases free from discoloration."

Secondly, we have the question of unfloated wood, in which the sap is not washed out by saturation. This carries our minds back in the trade half a century or more, when we were familiar with the old order of hand-sawn deals and battens of forest produce, otherwise termed "peasant-sawn." They were innocent of water or floating, thoroughly dried before shipment, and the sapwood was, literally speaking, as clean and white as chalk. They were mostly 14 feet long and chopped on the edges.

In this unfloated state they are still represented in the great wood trade of the Baltic by sawn goods, white and speckled, with resin on the sap, with patches of bark affixed to the waney or wanting edges. They have no particular name in the trade, but are easily recognized and difficult to inject with creosote oil. We mention these goods in particular, as the floating of logs does not appear to be an antidote against discoloration in the later sawn goods.

In both instances the sapwood, as ligneous matter, is unquestionably alive to the call of nature, and vegetable ferment will generate in the cells when or where heat and moisture are present.

"The spring finds it not less alive to her sweet form" than the living tree with its new mantle of leaves. "Not there, my child," to use a hackneyed phrase, must we look for the solution of this discoloration question, but rather to climatic change or local environment, for it goes without saying that neglect or indifference on our part will lead newly converted stocks direct to ruin. Store them with a heavy touch, in a humid valley or district, or in confined surroundings, and blue goods, especially on the sapwood, will result.

### Stocks and Store Sheds

We could point to a merchant in hardwoods whose yards are partly on low and partly on high ground, who admits he could not dry his stock on the former, and erects his store sheds on the latter. Again, in the old wood duty days of England, when stocks were largely held in customs bond yards, closely walled in, it was impossible to keep the lower piles of sawn goods in merchantable condition in the presence of slow-moving or stagnant air. When the duty was repealed the walls were pulled down and replaced with open fencing.

It is possible, in the instance of this question being raised at Riga, that the coast sawmills suffer from the humidity of the Gulf Stream, the warm sea drifting into the Baltic with the prevailing south-west winds, and that the more inland or forest mills are immune from its influence, and can dry their goods at a quicker rate with less discoloration of the stocks.

The remedy by which the evil can be minimized is, in our opinion, to store the goods open spaced, in open surroundings, on high or open land wherever possible, and find markets for the blue goods when thoroughly dried where color is not an object, say, where heavy or rough packing-cases are in demand for the transit or shipment of machinery, or creosoting is indulged in, a process that converts the sap portion into the most durable part of the wood.—Timber Trades Journal.

# Wide Stock from Narrow Wide

All classes of woodworking factories are recognizing more clearly the economic value and the benefits received by installing a Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer.



The manufacture of mouldings is one of the latest. Instead of taking lumber near the desired width of mould to be run, ripping it to size and sending the edging waste to the fire hole—the advanced method is

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**CANADIAN LINDERMAN**  
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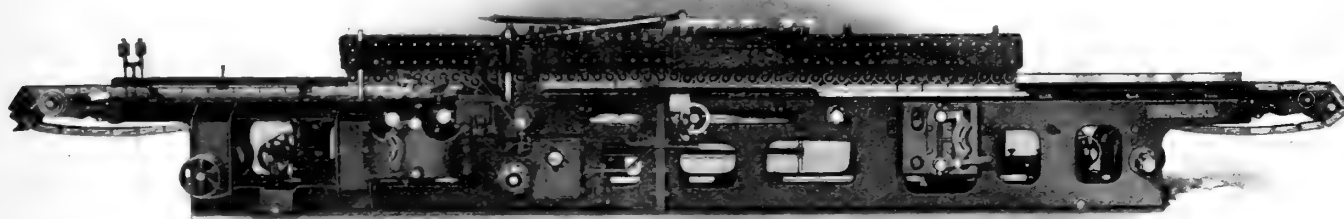
# hs or Lindermanized Lumber

to take any width stock to the Linderman Dovetailer join it into wide widths, then rip to size desired, eliminating all waste except the saw kirk.

This method is also being followed out for casings, base boards, panels, hand rails, stair treads, etc. For deep moulds instead of making deep cuts the desired width is first built up from strips of 2" stock joined to 1" then joined to some other thickness to suit just the mould desired making a saving not only in lumber but lessening also the strain on the moulder.

Lindermanized joints by actual test are stronger than the natural wood and they are invisible, discernible only by the different color or grain of the wood.

In New York, Chicago and elsewhere interior trim and fixtures for the finest office, bank and store buildings, are being built up in this manner. Wide lumber for many purposes is more surely each day becoming a thing of the past. Like the built up table top, the built up stair tread, panel, casing, base board and mould



has come to stay, not only from absolute necessity but because it is better as warping, checking, twisting, etc., is more nearly eliminated.

The kindling pile in the up-to-date plant no more contains cuttings of good clear lumber from the various departments, these are now sent to the Linderman Dovetailer and converted into cores for doors and panels.

Such economy utilizing such waste pays—pays big—in many instances the saving effected the first year covers the entire cost of the machine.

You have your problems—your waste. Tell us about it, we will endeavor to show you how you can change it into Profit.

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# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

## Lumber Yard Details—The Dealer's Personality

### The Ideal Lumber Yard

By W. K. Hall\*

During the twenty-five years that I have been engaged in the retail lumber business I have held all positions in the business from bookkeeper up to owner of the business and have seen the business grow from the time when we bought all our stock in the rough from the neighboring sawmills and worked our flooring, ceiling, siding and finish on a pony planer and had our bills of dimension filled from the sawmills in the rough, up to now, when we have to buy nearly all of it several hundred miles away and have it shipped in, worked ready to nail up. During this time I think I have learned what is necessary as a convenience, if not a necessity, in the construction of warehouses for the handling of lumber and other building material on a retail yard.

Possibly there are a very few of us who know just what it costs to handle lumber, especially loading it out, which should always be done by high-priced men, and if we can so arrange our stocks that one man can wait on two customers in the same time that he took to wait on one before his improvements, it will not take long to make back the additional cost.

### Yard and Mill Equipment

I am situated in a city of about 7,000 inhabitants. My yard is on a lot 100 x 300, within the fire district, in the centre of the city, and I have built with reference to these advantages or disadvantages, as you are pleased to call them. The demand requires that I carry flooring, ceiling, dimension, boards, shiplap only in yellow pine, but I carry finish in pine, poplar, cypress and oak, siding in four kinds of timber, also mouldings and other small articles in several kinds of timber, and also carry many things that some of you do not, as I am a believer in side lines on which I can make more profit than on lumber, such as sash and doors, porch and inside trim, ridge pole, valley, galvanized roofing, three kinds of prepared roofing, cement plaster, cabinet mantles and grates, and builders' hardware and nails. All of these I carry in the warehouse, so that it can be loaded on wagons conveniently, besides six grades of shingles which I carry on the yard. On this lot I also have a planing mill, 40 by 50, two storeys high, containing a surfacer, moulder, jointer, resaw, cut-off saw and rip saw driven by a 15 horsepower electric motor, on the lower floor, and a band saw, variety saw, turning lathe, sharpener, tenoner and mortiser on the second floor, driven by a five horsepower motor.

### The Reason for the Planing Mill

There is, I know, considerable diversity of opinion as to whether a planing mill pays in a retail yard, but that depends on local conditions. My competitor has one, and as there is still considerable standing timber in our section of the country which the farmers bring in to be worked into siding, flooring and finish, I would lose many bills if I was not able to work it for them. It can also be used to advantage where we run short of some article by working it out of something else of the stock that we do have; also in making frames, store fronts, special mouldings, etc. I am satisfied in my own mind that a planing mill within itself does not pay, and if it was not for these conditions I would not have one. I can remember the time when we kept nothing ready worked but flooring, ceiling, siding and moulding. When a customer came in for a few pieces of finish we would go to the rough lumber shed and turn over the plank until we came to one of the right width, length and thickness and take it in to the mill and rip and dress it, thereby losing a great deal of time and material, as we could not always find just what we wanted. If you do have a planing mill and stock to work do not follow these old methods, but work it all at once and store it away in stalls. The planing mill I have in mind is of brick, covered with 2-ply Paroid roofing, and has storehouses situated on both sides of it. Notwithstanding this, my insurance rate is only 1½ per cent. The building is 100 x 170 with roof sloping back, two driveways 18 ft. wide, leaving a row of stalls on each outside 16 feet deep, and one section in centre 32 feet wide, 14 by 16 feet; stock on outside and 10-12 feet on one side of the centre section and 18 and 20 feet lengths on the other side of the section. I have an office in centre section on the street, 20 by 32, with a driveway; to right mantle room; to left windows. Ceiling to office 12 feet; over office, mantle and sash room and both halls there is a platform 20 by 100, on which I keep my doors, columns and other porch and stair work, glass roofing and other small articles. The driver can stand on his wagon and hand these articles to this platform. I keep the heavy stock in the stalls

on each side of the driveways on lower floors. The second tier of stalls is 7 feet above, with a walkway 30 inches wide running along front of same. I keep lighter stock, such as finish, boards, ceiling, etc., on this floor. Would like to call your special attention to my manner of keeping my finish. You will see that I have the stalls divided in sections, the proper width to hold two piles of each width, length and thickness, and arranged in regular rotation as 1 by 4 by 10; next, 12, 14, 16; next, 1 by 5, 10, 12, 14, 16, etc. These bins hold 200 pieces each and are replenished as used, or about 40,000 feet each thickness. Nearly all the framing for this shed is 2 by 6.

### The Retail Lumberman's Calling

It may be well to take a look at the retail dealer in lumber and to see what manner of man he is, says J. D. Crary in the New York Lumber Trade Journal. For this purpose let me divide the retailers in two classes, the country retailer and the city retailer.

If I were asked to estimate the popularity of the individual in the country town, I should say that the most universally respected and popular man is the village undertaker. He is no more loved and respected by those who do love and respect him than the parson or the family doctor, but the undertaker's field is larger, for a village that will support several ministers and a number of doctors will have but one undertaker, and he is loved and respected because he, with the minister and doctor, gets very close to the hearts of the people.

Well, next to the undertaker and the parson and the doctor comes the country lumber dealer, and the reason is that he enters so closely into the life of the whole community. Everybody at some time, for some purpose, wants lumber. The farmer wants it when the crops are harvested, and the time comes to build a new barn or repair an old one; for a chicken coup or a hog pen. The fisherman wants it between seasons for his lobster pots. The widow and orphan for necessary repairs to property which may be their sole means of support. The storekeeper wants it for new shelves, etc., and, of course, the builder wants it for new work in hand. To all but the builder, the village dealer must not only be the source of supply, but he must be guide and counselor, and, sometimes, architect. He must give the farmer ideas as to the best stock to use for the work in hand, and so it is with the most of his customers. The daily conversation on the part of the customer is, What do I want for this or that job? and the dealer tells him.

Every last living one of them at times and often is his debtor. The farmer pays when his crops get into the market; the fisherman pays when lobsters strike on, the widow when her dividend comes in; the carpenter when he gets his pay for the job, and so on. Is it any wonder that the country lumber dealer is popular? That he gets very near to the hearts of his neighbors?

He is not only popular, but he is influential and a leader in the affairs of his section.

Of course the city lumberman does not come as close as this to the community in which he does business. In the country the whole neighborhood are customers. In the city a dealer has a few customers that he can call his own. He gets his trade by no favoritism, but in the face of the keenest and oftentimes cruel competition. He has ever been an important factor in the building up of the city, and to a very large extent, much larger than was good for him, he has financed the operation. Time and again he is the "goat" and if it were not that in cities values are constantly increasing he would have suffered much more than is now apparent. But he has suffered enough. He has in the life of the business put hundreds of thousands of dollars into the realty values of his section, and the fortunes of the loan shark have been made at the expense of the retail lumber dealer.

The average city lumberman is at all times the victim of the hungriest sort of competition. Never has he seemed to have wisdom enough to overcome it. A long haul or a short haul, it is all the same, and somebody always wants the job awful bad. We doubt if there is any other line of business where competition is quite as keen or credits so loosely made. The character and financial standing of some of the customers of the city lumbermen who conduct large operations is a joke, or would be if results were not so serious. In the case of both the country and city dealer the rent account is large. It takes many lots to accommodate the business of the retailer. His stock is varied and consists of many items. In a country yard there will be from 500 to 1,000 different items of stock. In a city yard it may be five times as many. He can never get an accurate line on what is going to be wanted or how much of any one thing

\* Address delivered before Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers' Convention at Louisville.

is going to be required. He only knows in a general way that his customers want what they want when they want it. As a rule they do not know in advance what this will be. A well equipped lumber yard must at all times be prepared to supply any demand that may arise, and the retailer being in touch with local conditions is more able to approximate coming demands than any other branch of the trade. Oftentimes such demand may be a severe tax on the yard called upon. Many, many times a neighboring yard has to help out, and in no case could a scalper or a wholesaler or a manufacturer be relied upon to furnish what was wanted with any sort of satisfaction whatever, and the larger the order the more is this true. A retailer with good judgment and foresight can to a considerable extent anticipate the wants of the community so that he can, either alone or with help from his neighbor, be at all times equipped to supply the demand. The consumer could not do this. He could never anticipate his wants with sufficient judgment to make it practical to supply them by going round the retailer. Some have tried this and failed. Others have done it under a misapprehension that they were saving money. Plans in the building trade are not made very long in advance, and this is truer to-day than ever before, so that the building trade is not unlike the government after the great earth-

quake at Messina. It was then that the United States Government asked the authorities over there in what shape they would like their appropriation, whether in cash or some other form. The reply came back that they would rather have it in lumber. Certain specifications were sent which could be supplied in duplicate and give satisfaction and relief to all concerned. The important thing was haste and quick shipment, for delay meant suffering. If it had not been for the facilities of the retail lumber dealer we venture to say that the government would not and could not have filled that order in its entirety in months. As it was, the entire amount, aggregating tens of thousands of dollars or several million feet, was supplied practically instantaneously. Now what is true in this big case is true in the smaller ones.

In conclusion, we want to say with all emphasis that the retail lumber business is freer from high finance or anything that partakes of it than anything we know of. In all my connection with the trade, which was clearly set forth in a previous article, I have never known the retail lumber trade to spend one dollar to influence legislation or to secure any special benefits in any way whatsoever, and the retail lumber dealers as a class are as clean and honest a set of merchants as there is under the blue canopy of heaven.

# THE WOODWORKER

## Built-Up Veneered Doors

By George E. Walsh

The manufacturer of hardwood doors, with cores of light wood, and outside veneering of some hardwood, is to-day an extensive business and steadily on the increase, writes Geo. E. Walsh in Wood-Craft. Their superiority to the solid hardwood door is apparent to any who have had the handling of the latter, but they are not only easier manipulated but cheaper.

Without the built-up or veneered doors it would be impossible to supply the trade with all the hardwood doors demanded. The result would be that the hardwood doors would be within the means of the wealthy alone, and the medium and poor classes would have to get along with the cheap pine or other softwood doors.

It is surprising to-day to see the extensive use to which the hardwood veneered doors are put. Private houses of quite ordinary construction, but artistically pretty, boast of doors that show up almost as satisfactorily as those in the very expensive homes. Apartment houses are equipped with built-up doors throughout, and their handsome appearance adds greatly to the renting value of them. The hardwood doors of this character can be made architecturally perfect at comparatively little cost so as to harmonize with the interior decorations, which could not be done with the ordinary softwood door.

The veneered or built-up doors are used both for interior and outside work, but the problem of manufacturers in making the latter has been to secure comparatively weather-proof veneered work of a nature that will resist atmospheric changes. The cabinet-maker who uses fine veneers does not have to face this problem, for his furniture and other articles are all made for interior use, and the atmospheric changes are slight. Outside doors exposed to wet and damp weather must, however, possess more resisting capacity than those used inside.

## Injury from Moisture

We know that veneered work will stand a certain amount of moisture without serious damage, but beyond this limit the injury increases rapidly. When the moisture absorbed is sufficient to loosen the glue holding the layers together, the top veneer will buckle and eventually peel off. An outside door exposed at all times to the weather may, in the case of a prolonged rain, become so saturated with moisture that it will be ruined.

The relation of moisture to the strength and durability of wood is one that is always of interest to the woodworker, and the veneer companies must consider it carefully. We know that proper drying greatly increases the strength of wood, the amount of increase depending upon the species and the dryness. For instance the strength of some green woods is increased 400 per cent. by a thorough drying at the temperature of boiling water. Air-dried wood containing only about 12 per cent. moisture is one to two times stronger than when green. Stiffness is also increased by drying.

But a fact not always appreciated by those handling well-seasoned lumber is that strength decreases again when the wood is allowed to reabsorb moisture. When wood has been dried and is resoaked it becomes weaker than when green. All veneered work must therefore be kept as nearly dry as possible. If it becomes

saturated with moisture it loses much of its fine quality. The degree of saturation of fibers varies in species. All species will absorb a certain percentage of water, and beyond that point the water simply fills the pores of the wood like honey in a comb. It does not affect the wood in any way, either making it weaker or stronger.

White ash has one of the lowest percentages of saturation of our common woods. The saturation point is reached at 20 per cent. of moisture. Red fir comes next, with a saturation point of 23 per cent.; then loblolly pine sapwood at 24 per cent.; red gum, chestnut and longleaf pine at 25 per cent., Norway pine and Western tamarack at 30 per cent., and red spruce at 31 per cent.

Larger timbers present even greater difficulties in drying, for they require years before the moisture is reduced to the point where strength begins to increase. There is also the danger to larger timbers that comes from checking. If the checking is excessive it may produce general weakness sufficient to overcome any strength gained through drying. In making suitable hardwood veneers for outside work makers have to consider these points, and when the finished products are shipped a certain amount of anxiety is caused by the carelessness of builders and carpenters. Veneered work must never be shipped or stored where it is exposed to moisture. A good deal of fine work has been ruined by this carelessness. Many builders are so careless in storing their lumber material that they are indifferent to the needs of veneered work.

For instance a quantity of handsomely veneered doors were shipped to a builder, and instead of removing them at once from the cars and storing them in a dry place they were left exposed under a leaky shed for several days. It was a rainy spell and when the doors were finally removed they were found to be a little warped around the edges and ends.

The builder entered a complaint and a representative of the mill made an examination of the damaged goods. They were found to contain almost as much moisture as the green wood. They had absorbed moisture during the rain storm which made them practically worthless for building purposes. Yet the builder entered a claim for damages on the theory that as some of these doors were intended for outside use they were therefore not up to the guarantee.

## Weather-proof or Weather-weakened

This brings up the whole question of what is meant by outside work. Outside veneered doors are not intended for exposure to rain storms. They are intended only for use where there is at least a protecting piazza or porch cover. No veneered work will withstand a steady and constant soaking without warping and peeling.

The manufacturers have had their troubles in making weather-proof veneered work, and they do not expect to produce work that is to be soaked in water. A plain solid door will not stand this long unless frequently painted or varnished to protect the wood. Solid wood, as we have seen, that has been carefully and properly dried will reabsorb moisture to such an extent that its texture is considerably injured. The only possible way to avoid this is to protect it by frequent painting and varnishing, and even then if the ends and edges are not painted as thoroughly as the sides and panels injury will follow.

In veneer work the real damage begins with the glue which

holds the different layers together. When the glue is softened by the water, the veneers will buckle and peel off. In the best veneer work, the different layers of thin wood will hold their position and quality perfectly until the binding material has been weakened. Then they can no longer be expected to retain their shape.

#### Gripping Power of Glue

This brings the whole question down to the glue. A weather-proof glue will enhance the value of veneered doors a hundredfold and prolong their life indefinitely. What we mean by weatherproof glue is not a glue that will not eventually yield to the disintegrating effects of water, but a glue that will not absorb moisture except very slowly and will not soften until it has been exposed to a soaking for a long time. No glue has yet been discovered that can lay in water for days at a time without getting soft and losing its gripping power.

There have been a number of waterproof glue substances made and used, and some of these yield splendid results. They are weather-proof, and will resist the ordinary absorption of moisture, but they will not hold up under a long soaking. Undoubtedly any improvement in the glue used for veneering would prove a great boon to the trade.

A good deal of veneer work is done with ordinary glue, and it is perfectly satisfactory for interior use. The cabinet-maker and furniture designer do not have to consider the difficulties which the builders of built-up veneered outside doors must encounter. Their work must possess more of a weather-proof character.

The glue is the most useful part of the veneering, for the lifetime of the article cannot be greater than the lasting qualities of the binder. In making hardwood doors for outside use, glue is employed as little as possible. The improved methods of millwork enable the workmen to assemble and build up the doors with a minimum of glue. Owing to the peculiar construction of the rails of the door, glue is not used in fastening in the panels to the rails except, perhaps, in a single panel door. The panels are entirely surrounded by stiles and rails which in their turn are firmly fastened to each other.

The most susceptible part of a veneered door to moisture is the edge parts. The moisture cannot strike through the panels or the rails and stiles so quickly as it will creep up through the ends and sides. Manufacturers fully realize this circumstance and in sending out built-up doors they frequently call attention to this fact. In order to protect the bottom and top of the doors, some good paint or wood preservative is sometimes used. This paint is of a very oily nature and is applied in two coats so that the grain of the wood is well saturated with it. If brought up to the edge of the door without flowing over it, the paint will form a skin that will prove water-tight.

Almost any woodwork is varnished or painted to resist water and moisture, and if the covering is repeated often enough the protection is perfect. In this work for outside doors only such paint suitable for outdoor work should be used. That it is possible to use both a paint and varnish that will stand up well in wet weather we have only to investigate the decks and sides of boats, which are exposed to the weather more than any other class of articles. A good spar varnish used on the decks of boats will last a whole season without renewing, and during that time it will be exposed repeatedly to rains and the wash of the sea. Moreover, the sea water is salty, which increases its power of disintegrating paint. The same is true of many of the paints used on the outside of the hulls. They will stand up well all season and protect the wood from getting wet.

Now to make veneered doors for outside work perfectly satisfactory it is quite evident that the builders and manufacturers must resort to processes of paint and varnish protection equally satisfactory as those adopted by boat builders. If the panels, sides, edges and all other parts thus hermetically sealed up by a thick layer of spar varnish or some equally good paint even an inferior glue used for binding the layers of veneer together would last a long time. If the glue is not weatherproof, then the varnish and paint must be so.

#### Finish of Veneered Doors

Generally speaking the manufacturers of veneered doors put them together and merely paint or varnish them with a priming coat. The rest of the finish is done by the painters after the doors are hung in position. The painting or varnishing is a part of the decoration of the house itself. This is the weak link in the chain. Too often the decorators work only for effect and forget the preservative nature of their work. The panels and sides are varnished and finished off beautifully, but the edges are frequently left just as they come from the factory. The result is that beautiful doors are thus often warped and buckled within a comparatively short time through undue exposure to the weather.

To overcome any such possible damage, which in the end is

apt to reflect upon the manufacturers of the doors, a number of companies to-day use special protecting coats of paint or varnish for these vulnerable points. The edges are thoroughly painted with prepared compositions which will seal up the ends for a long time. This method of treatment proves the most satisfactory in the long run, for if the doors are not then properly treated by the carpenter and painter they will last a long time before moisture can be absorbed to destroy the veneers.

A practice that has been observed by some factories in recent years is to line the edges, top and bottom, with copper sheeting or some other kind of metal that will not rust. This thin metal sheeting is nailed in position after the ends of the doors have been painted or treated with some kind of wood preservative. The metal sheeting is not absolutely watertight at the edges, but it is so near to it that very little moisture finds its way up into the woodwork. To prevent the edges of the metal sheeting from turning up and catching, it is necessary to fasten close to the wood, and in some cases it is buried slightly in it. The joint between the wood and the metal is made invisible, and the woodwork is not marred at all. Such work, however, is intended only for outside doors or those connecting with vestibules where they are exposed to a maximum of moisture.

## Manufacturing Hardwood Flooring

### Necessity for Excessive Care in Order to Maintain Quality of Production — Difficulties Caused by Faulty Laying

The business activity of every hardwood flooring manufacturer may be likened to a pair of scales, whose balances consist of the producing departments, which serve to get quality, and of the service department, which must contain definite connection with and supervision over the contracting force that lays the floor. Of the two balances, the latter may be reckoned as the more important.

The first consideration, that of quality in production, resulting from a well-equipped and scientifically-managed plant, is what affords the manufacturer his first really strong grip on the field. In the commonly used policy of selling from manufacturer to the flooring contractor who makes a specialty of laying, and who acts as the middleman between the producer and consumer, the contractor is quick to grasp the service of the best-equipped mill in his vicinity, the one that will produce for him the finest grade of flooring or parquetry, will deliver it on time, and the one that is generally substantially backed. The manufacturer gains advertisement through the excellence of his product and it is by his works that he first becomes a power in his territory.

But in maintaining prestige that has once been gained, it is necessary to pay attention to the second balance of the scales of business. After the first step of flooring production has been successfully managed, the flooring man is practically in his dealer's or contractor's hands. Whatever weal or woe comes to the name of his establishment through popular opinion of his floors is directly traceable to influences that are controlled by men who lay the strips.

Obviously, no matter how good the floor, if it is carelessly laid the house-owner is justified absolutely in registering a strenuous complaint, and though it be due absolutely to no fault of the flooring manufacturer, that worthy is bound to receive what is termed a black eye in business, the unrestrained "kick" of a dissatisfied consumer. If a satisfied customer may be rated as the best advertiser in the world, certainly a disgruntled patron ranks as the most effective thorn in the side of the business man.

The flooring stock may be of the finest quartered oak or maple, milled to a nicety and finished even better than piano surfaces, and yet if that stock is laid badly, and it cracks and buckles after a little wear, the owner of the building will forget all about quality in his remembrance of poor workmanship. He becomes a chronic "knocker" on the flooring mill or dealer who supplied the stock, and he does not hesitate to tell his friends about it. Evidently, through not exercising supervision over the contractors who lay his floors, the manufacturer stands all to lose and nothing to win.

The hardwood flooring manufacturer who goes ahead in business with the jaunty assertion that he does no direct contracting himself, and therefore is not responsible for the standing of his product with the public, makes a mistake. He should have every dealer safe under his circumspect wing. The time and trouble expended in supplying dealers with definite instructions covering the work of laying floors are amply compensated for by a harvest of satisfied customers.

It is up to the flooring trade to provide means of tracing the course of its product, and to ascertain the degree of satisfaction afforded the consumer, from the time the finished stock goes to the contractor until it is in actual and every-day use. It is the con-



sumer who furnishes the demand, and the contractor, who merely acts as middleman, is energetically hustling for business and then patronizing the nearest and best-reputed mill or wholesaler.

The dealer in hardwood flooring should watch the conditions that surround the laying of his floor. He should refuse to supply a job that is not just right; that is, when the weather is bad or the structure itself is unsuited to receive the interior finish and flooring, by reason of not being thoroughly dried out. Furthermore, he should not furnish stock more quickly than it can be laid, for hardwood flooring subjected to varying weather conditions about a building that is nearing completion is sure to prove unsatisfactory.

He should also drop in to inspect the flooring while the work of laying is in progress, and if this be practicable he will have no difficulty in gaining the contractor's co-operation in eliminating bad or careless workmanship. The contractor may not be able to be on that particular job all the time, but he will be glad to assist in straightening out points that are suggested as the result of the competent flooring man's inspection.

The accepted idea of fire-proof construction which prevails nowadays in office building, business structure and even in the home, offers unpleasant possibilities to the flooring manufacturer. Fire-proof construction nowadays demands concrete floors, but a concrete surface is a cold and forbidding proposition for general utility, however much it may tend to eliminate fire hazard. Consequently, the concrete workers set strips of wood in the floor and hardwood finish is laid over these foundation strips. No matter how imposing the office building or factory, it can be beautified and also fire-proofed through a concrete, hardwood-surfaced floor.

But a concrete floor that has been trowled off for its hardwood surface is about the shiftest material that the flooring manufacturer could have to deal with. The concrete is still wet and persists in remaining damp, so that the upper surface of wooden strips begins to cup within a few weeks after the building is heated for occupancy, and the moisture begins to arise from the fireproofing.

In one of the largest cities of the Ohio valley, where the erection of a big hospital has just been completed, a certain flooring contractor laid thousands of square feet directly over a new concrete floor. Two months after the work was completed and the big institution was warmed thoroughly, all the flooring began to cup until the surface in a bedroom or section of hall looked like a miniature "Ocean Wave" or "Racer Dip" at Coney Island. The board of supervisors of the hospital decided at once that the man who made the flooring was responsible. Although the stock was perfect, they couldn't see that the method of laying could have anything to do with it, and placed the blame on the poor manufacturer of the material. That is only one instance wherein flooring men have been visited with popular displeasure because of the sins of the contractors.

The flooring man should watch fire-proof structures that are being finished with his product more closely than any others. The best and absolutely safe plan is to wait several months after the concrete is laid, so as to subject it to all climatic conditions, but it is often the case that a structure cannot be held up so long. In such event it becomes necessary for the flooring producer to specify with his contractor that a few coats of reliable, water-proof paint be applied to the concrete after it has set, or that a couple of layers of water-proof paper be laid over the coating between the concrete and the hardwood floor. Such precautions as these preclude the possibility of disaster.

"It is absolutely amazing," said a prominent flooring man who is an enthusiastic disciple of the doctrine of co-operative inspection, "to note that lots of flooring men are willing to have their stock laid as soon as the outside structural work is completed. Sometimes the windows and doors are not in, and new floors are subjected to all sorts of weather. I make it a point to insist that my floors be laid after the house is as tight as a drum, just a few days prior to its occupancy. Furthermore, I burn charcoal heaters twenty-four to forty-eight hours in the rooms to be floored before the work begins, as the result of arrangements with the contractors. The outcome of these precautions is that I never have had an unsatisfactory residence job since I inaugurated the system."

In dealing with work that must be laid over sub-floors, there are also numerous opportunities for slips in satisfactory execution. The sub-floor is almost invariably poorly conditioned to receive the hardwood superstructure. Remedies for such conditions exist in the flooring man specifying that the sub-floor be of kiln-dried stock. In illustration of this point may be cited a recent occurrence in a big eastern hotel. The owners had completed the structure and wished to provide a handsome hardwood floor for its big ball-room in double-quick time, so that the opening could be celebrated.

A big flooring company which is very circumspect took a look at the job and decided that the sub-floor, constructed of rather green stock, would eventually ruin any hardwood floor surface. The flooring experts asked for a month's time to heat the ball-room and dry

out the sub-floor, but this was refused and the work was awarded to another company, which went ahead and laid the floor amid the worst possible physical surroundings. Within a month the floor cracked and buckled, and the wise operators who had at first refused the job were awarded a contract for replacement.

In connection with the existence of bad physical surroundings in the job itself there is the fact that flooring contractors are often poorly equipped to handle storage of stock flooring strips for future use. They supply themselves plentifully, but frequently keep their stocks in warehouses that are neither heated nor especially well protected from falling weather. The result is that a lot of strips that are damaged by the weather are forced into commission because the contractor does not wish to stand the loss, and the ill effect of the procedure eventually hits the manufacturer. As a remedy for this undesirable feature, numerous mill operators are refusing to sell stock to any operator who is not equipped with a heated storage compartment for its safe-keeping.—Hardwood Record.

### Saving the Waste of the Plant

In the manufacture of broom handles there is as much, if not more waste than in almost any other line of woodworking, writes H. B. Alexander in the Wood-Worker. It is necessary, from the nature of things, to use the best lumber that can be obtained, yet this is of so high a price that, in order to be able to pay a dividend, we have to watch out for every little leak. We have at last been able to discover a market for the short ends that come from the cut-off saw, at a price that will pay us about 60 per cent. of what the cost of the lumber was.

We are able to work our edgings from the rip saw, and the culls from the lathe and the inspection room, into toy handles, and make a little profit on the labor in working them up, and now we are baling our shavings and selling them. This was hard to start, and for several years we buried them up to get rid of them (we use electric power). The failure of the straw crop last year made it scarce and high-priced, and the farmers and horse and cattle men turned to shavings as a last resort, and found, to their surprise, that they are better than straw for bedding. Hard maple shavings have no odor, and so are very valuable for dairy barns, as they are cleaner than straw.

One trouble came when we started to baling these up. As they come from the lathes they are nice, light and flakey, but when they have passed through the fan and collector they are badly broken up, and are so fine that we found it impossible to bale them satisfactorily. We put in a conveyor belt, 8-in. wide, under the floor and under each one of the lathes, with boxes at each one to catch the shavings, and run this to a bucket elevator, like that used in grain elevators to raise grain to higher levels. This, in turn, dumped into another conveyor belt running off at an angle into the baling room, some 60 ft. away. They arrived there in the same shape as they first came from the lathe.

Then came the baling. We at first thought we could bale them with the regular horse-power hay-baler, and indeed some firms do this, but they have shavings that are more stringy. This would not work, as it made the bales very tight at the bottom and very loose at the top, also made them too heavy. We decided that an upright baler would do the work, so borrowed a common waste-paper baler, run with a hand lever. This would bale them good and tight, but the bales were about 32 in. long and would weigh about 120 lbs., which was too heavy. We finally found one that would make the bales as short as we wanted. We made bales on this that were about 26 in. long and weighed about 80 lbs., which is a nice-sized bale. One man on this machine could turn out about sixty of these bales a day, doing all the work himself. But it was very hard on him, so we figured around until we worked out a baler run by city water pressure. This is fine; we can bale 150 bales a day with it. In fact, the amount per day depends on how fast the man can tie the wires and get the bales out.

Our next problem was to get the bales into the cars, as the shavings room is about 20 ft. above the level of the switch and 80 ft. away, with a 30-ft. roadway in between. We rigged up a chain conveyor that takes the bales on the level up to the edge of the roadway and there dumps onto a slide that is movable and is placed from the conveyor to the car. This causes less handling and makes car-loading a pleasure instead of the usual hard work.

Reports from Nelson, B.C., state that it is now certain that the pulp & paper mill projected by Mr. C. P. Pride and his associates of Spokane, Washington, will be erected at Nelson. The mill is to be operated by a power plant which will be constructed in the vicinity of the site selected. It is also reported that the plant will give employment to 300 families. At the commencement of operation the output will be 30 tons of paper per day. It is intended subsequently to increase the capacity of the mill and to open paper box making and envelope factories. The plant is to be located a mile west of the city, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the power plant. Timber will be obtained from the surrounding district, where large quantities are available.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—One or more cars, dry inch cull, Ash or Elm. Reply Box 470, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

WANTED—300 M. feet of 4/4-in. dry Beech. Stock coming from district of Georgian Bay preferred. Apply Box 456, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-11

### Saw Logs Wanted

Red and White Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Write in particulars of what you have. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 2-7

### Lumber Wanted

Have standing orders for dry Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock. Millers write B. F. Johnston, 167 Mutual street, Toronto, Ont. 7

### Basswood Wanted

Twenty carloads of white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 Common and Better grade, plump 1-in. thick when dry. For further particulars apply Box 455, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

### White and Red Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

### Lumber Wanted

Large quantities of Soft Elm Lumber, 1-in. and grades No. 1 common and better. Especially attractive prices.

J. S. FINDLAY,

2-7 Owen Sound, Ont.

### Pickets Wanted

We want at once and during 1912, 4/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 5/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 6/4 x 44 in. and 48 in. White Pine, Spruce, Basswood or Poplar Squares. Will buy a car or your entire output.

4-9 Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

### Lumber Wanted

200,000 feet 1-in. Hard Maple.  
100,000 feet 1 1/2-in. Hard Maple.  
200,000 feet 1 1/2-in. Soft Maple.  
100,000 feet 1 1/2-in. Soft Maple.  
25,000 feet 2-in. Hard Maple.  
50,000 feet 1-in. Hard Maple.  
50,000 feet 2-in. Hard Maple.

Give full particulars of what you have to offer.

Apply Box No. 462, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

### Spruce Wanted

We can use short Spruce 4/4-in. and 5/4 in., in 2 1/2-ft. and 6/11 ft.

Describe what you have to offer, and lowest price delivered here.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY  
Deseronto, Ont.

We want to purchase a quantity of dry Maple, Elm, Basswood and Birch, and also contract for the present winter and coming spring cuts of Hardwood lumber. Address, The London Lumber Co., London, Ont. 4-7

### Pine or Spruce Wanted

Wanted; million feet pine or spruce 1 x 4 and up shorts, 1911 or 1912 cut. Quote price delivered and state when you can commence shipment.

5-8 ZIMMERMAN BROS.,  
Tavistock, Ont.

### Sawdust Wanted

Two cars per week coarse sawdust for delivery at Chippewa, Ontario, via Michigan Central Railroad. State price per car and freight rate.

5-8 NORTON COMPANY,  
Niagara Falls, N.Y.

## Hardwood Wanted

3,000,000 feet Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Oak, and Soft Maple, for delivery, shipping dry during 1912. Sawed to our sizes. State what you have to offer and lowest prices for spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply Manufacturer, Box 401, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

### For Sale

To the trade only: Birch, Maple, Basswood and Elm in all thicknesses. Send us your enquiry. The Meaford Lumber Company, Meaford, Ont. 7-20

### For Sale

1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in. and 2-in. mill cull White Pine in strips and sidings. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-t.f.

### For Sale

5 cars dry 1-in. Birch Com. & Btr.  
4 cars dry 1-in. Black Ash, Com. & Btr.  
3 cars dry 1-in. Soft Elm, Com. & Btr.  
3 cars dry 1-in. Birch, Ash and Elm Culls.  
Apply to Box 469, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

### Pine Lumber and Timber For Sale

We have 15,000 pine logs 12 ft. and 16 ft. lengths, 5 in. and up diameter, which we are prepared to saw under contract into squares or lumber as desired. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Co., Limited, Marmora, Ont. 5-tf

### For Sale

80 M. feet 1-in. Basswood shorts, 2 to 5 ft. One car 1 1/4-in. Soft Maple, log run.  
Three cars 1-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash.  
Two cars 1 1/2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash.  
Two cars 2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash.  
Two cars 3-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash.  
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

### FOR SALE

Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Wiarton, equipped with 70 H. P. boiler, 60 H.P. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, Ont., good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water. Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

### For Sale

Holmes Fast Feed Perfection Planer and Matcher; capacity 15" x 6". Variable feed up to 150 feet per minute. J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited, Orillia. 7

### Machinery For Sale

A Watrous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

2-TF J. S. FINDLAY,  
Owen Sound, Ont.

Sawmill for sale, together with outfit, consisting of a 65 H.P. Ames Locomotive Type Boiler; a 50 H.P. Vm Engine, 12 x 15, in first-class condition; also a No. 1 Lane Sawmill; a Lane Pony three-saw Edger; Connell Lath Machine and Bolter, together with Butting Saws; also Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, and Tools. Will sell for cash or take payments in lumber. If interested address Box 433, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-9

### For Sale Cheap

One Double Surfer, 30 x 12, Holmes Buffalo builder.  
One Goldie & McCulloch End Matcher.  
One W. S. Sherman Side Flooring boring machine.  
One Swing Cut-off Saw.  
Apply S. E. Carss Lumber Company.  
6-9 Orillia, Ont.

### Saw Mill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, adjacent to North Shore, good two-storey circular mill in good running condition, double edger, trimmers, capacity about 12,000 feet per day; plenty timber available and ready sale for slabs; splendid opportunity for small millman; will be sold cheap as owners have other interests requiring their attention. Box 444, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-TF

### Whitney Saw Mill For Sale

We offer the Whitney mill at \$25,000 as it stands. This mill is equipped with good heavy machinery and is in good repair. Cost when new \$170,000.00. Has three single cutting nine foot band mills and one nine foot band re-saw. Three edgers, trimmers, lath and picket mill, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc. 750 horse-power Engine with battery of eight boilers, 6 ft. x 20 ft. Machine shop, refuse burner, sprinklers, lighting plant, etc.

7-tf THE MUNN LUMBER CO.,  
Orillia, Ont.

### Going Out of Lumber Business

1 door cramp, 1 veneer press, 1 glue tank, 1 sash sticker, 2 Grand Rapids, 4 bit sash pulley boxer, 1 foot power mitre machine, 1 20-in. single surfacer, 1 post borer, 6 carpenter benches, etc. 1 15-in. McGregor Goulay matcher, 2 12-in. Cowan stickers, 1 26-in. Cowan double surfacer, 1 Cowan band resaw, 1 rope drive complete, dry kiln trucks, 1 pipe bender, 1 24-in. timber planer; knives, pulleys, etc. Apply  
7-tf Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Ltd.

### Machinery For Sale

Carver, four spindle, Rohlman.  
Dovetailer, Boulds.  
Saw Gummer, Rogers.  
Cut-off Saw, Railway.  
Rip-saw, circular self feed, Williamsport.  
Swing saws, five and six foot.  
Rip saw, band, Berlin, 44 in. wheel.  
Re-saw, band, American, 48-in. wheel, carriage 18 ft.  
Moulder 6 in., 2 side Smith.  
Moulder 6 in., 3 side Smith.  
Moulder 6 in., 4 side Houston.  
Moulder, 9 in., 4 side Fay.  
Moulder, 12 in., 4 side wood inside.  
Planer, 24 in. Cincinnati.  
Planer, 20 in., Gem.  
Planer & Matcher 9 in. by 6 in. Berlin.  
Sander, hand feed, drum 24 in. diameter.  
Sander, Perry, power, 24 in. two drum.  
Shaper, home made, wood frame, 2 spindle.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, light.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, heavy.  
Jointer, chair seat.  
Jointer, 16 in. Clement.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Engines and boilers.  
O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY CO.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

### POSITION WANTED

first-class band and band resaw filer, double or single cut. Fifteen years experience. Gilt edged references. Apply box 468 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-9

### WANTED

Position as Band Sawyer on Left Hand Side, for the coming season, have long experience and first class references; seven years on last job. Apply to P. D. Leggero, Norwood Grove, Winnipeg, Man. 6-8

### WANTED—POSITION

as Engineer in Sawmill or Woodworking Plant, long experience with Corliss and other engines; steam feed and setworks, niggers, dynamos; have certificate, reference and tools. Will go anywhere. Reply Box 452, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

WANTED—A position by a man experienced in all the different branches of the timber trade for the past twelve years, and used to the handling of men to obtain results. Have been with my present firm for twelve years. Will consider any offer. Box 463, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper with lumber firm in Ontario. Twelve years' experience, mostly as office manager; age 34 years. Acquainted thoroughly with all departments of lumber office. Best of references furnished on application. Apply Box 399, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

### Sawmill Help Wanted

WANTED: Two band saw setters, two edgermen, also other sawmill help. Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 7-8

WANTED—Sawyer for double cut band, work to start about April 1st. State wage expected and give references. Box 461, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

WANTED—A good honest timber cruiser especially to locate tie timber, also to take charge of bush operation, could employ a good man all the year round. Reply, Box 449, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

WANTED—A male bookkeeper and stenographer for retail lumber and planing mill business. Applicant must be experienced in lumber business. State age, amount of experience and salary wanted. Applications will be considered if not a stenographer. Apply to Allan S. Nicholson, Burlington. 7

WANTED—Hardwood lumber salesman in Ontario, to represent a large American manufacturer of Northern and Southern Hardwoods. Good commission and exclusive territory to the right party.  
Apply E. J. Macintyre, 4059 Perry Street, Chicago, Ill. 6-7

### Sawyers and Engineers Wanted

Head sawyer for circular mill gun shot feed, no filing, shingle sawyer for horizontal Perkins machine, engineer with certificate—operations start May 1, 1912. Apply to  
J. E. MURPHY & CO.,  
Tobermory, Ont. 7-8

WANTED: Experienced accountant with knowledge of stenography and typewriting for saw mill office in B. C. Must be well up in all branches of lumber mill office work. Steady position to right party who must be practical, sober and agreeable. Apply giving references, what experience, age, habits, etc., to L. E. W., care of Canada Lumberman, P. O. Box 2727, Winnipeg, Man. 7

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES****For Sale**

Mills, docks and trams at Fort River, Mich. Call or write to, I. Stephenson Company, Trustees, Wells, Michigan. 7-10

**Timber Limit For Sale**

1,200 acres Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar. Some Pine; 9 million feet for \$5,000 cash. Five miles from railroad; two from river. Box 431, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. G-t.f.

**For Sale—Timber Limit**

50 square miles, excellent quality of Spruce, North Saskatchewan; driveable river dividing limit. Address Box 464, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4

**For Sale**

Heavy portable saw mill with single edger, also Leonard Eclipse boiler and engine 35 h.p. Mill now running in first class order. Situated near Delaware Village. For further particulars apply Geo. A. Patrick, Delaware, Ont. 5-tf

Partner wanted, sleeping or active, with \$10,000, to manufacture small articles from hardwood. I have a ten-year contract in my pocket for all I can produce. Fifty per cent. profits, unlimited quantity of suitable timber. Don't answer unless you have the cash. Box 378, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

**Timber Limits For Sale**

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

**Timber Limit For Sale**

Ninety-three square miles of spruce tamarack timber, estimated at 297,000,000 feet B.M., along the Carrat River, Saskatchewan, for \$275,000. \$75,000 down, the balance on terms. For particulars write John Anderson, Box 661, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-8

**For Sale**

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

**Given Free**

Water with electric power and situation for plant to manufacture hardwood furniture and chairs. Will enter partnership with any man who has proved himself capable of success in the furniture and chair business, either one or both, will also finance the enterprise. Chas. T. White & Son, East Apple River, Cumberland Co., N.S. 5-8

**Canadian Timber Limits****E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)**

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609. C

**For Sale**

Mill and Plant situated on Bay Lake of Montreal River and within the town limit Town of Latchford on T. & N. O. Ry. Plant consists of one Boiler, 60 in. diam. by 14 ft. long, full flush front and rated at 70 h.p.

Right Hand Engine, 12 in. x 16 in., estimated 64 h.p. Three Moreau Machine Pulpwood Barkers and Pullup and all saws, shafting, belts, etc., including extras.

Siding of T. & N. O. Railway runs into mill yard; good storing point for logs. With very little extra cost, a circular saw and carriage could be installed as the power is sufficient. This plant has been in use about 10 months only and is in good condition. An excellent bargain for the right parties. Write or communicate with C. & H. D. Gamble, 28 Scott street, Toronto, Solicitors for Owners. 2-7

**Saw Machines**

The question as to which is the best device of tension for band saws—spring or lever—is of considerable importance, says a correspondent of The Timber Trades Journal. It is surprising that there are so many band saws in operation and in the market having lever and weight as the means of tension. In comparison with the spring the lever is certainly more impracticable and injurious to the life of the saw. The latter will instantaneously yield to any abnormal or sudden strain to which the saw may at times be subjected, but this cannot be said regarding the lever. In the event of a sudden thud on the blade ten times the amount of pressure would be required to instantly move the lever compared with the spring, which means that a uniform strain can be maintained where the spring is used independent of any sudden jerk or thud which the saw may encounter.

**"Screeching" Driving Belts**

It is not an unusual sound in a saw mill to hear driving belts screeching, and as this means loss of power and damage to belts the cause should always be at once sought out and remedied. Supposing the belts are of sufficient width to easily transmit the power and are not too tight, the most frequent cause of screeching arises from the driving and driven pulleys not being dead true with one another, and this causes the belt to run spirally, stretching it unevenly and reducing the arc of contact or driving power between the belt and the pulley faces. Again, belts are often allowed to rub on part of the face of a tight pulley when standing or against its edges or the stationary bars of striking gear; consequently they become unduly stretched on their edges, and their driving power is reduced in proportion, as complete contact does not then take place.

**Bevels for Planing**

For planing softwood the bevel of the cutting edge should be more extended than when used for hardwood. An angle of from 30° to 25° to the face of the iron is the best for softwood; if they are made much less than this the edges of the cutters would not have enough substance to enable them to stand up to their work. For working hardwood an angle of from 40° to 50° is usually found most suitable. Cutterblocks are usually made so that the iron strikes the wood at an angle of about 60°, consequently they can be used for moderately hard as well as soft woods. Many operators grind cutters with a double bevel, leaving about 1/8 in. to be whetted to a keen edge by hand, which can be altered if desired to suit different woods. Why not try the acute angle shown on

your sketch and see if the cutter would stand it?

The idea of an extensive forest generally calls to mind the forests of South America or the heart of Africa, but it is a surprising fact that in proportion to its size Europe is much more extensively wooded than the rest of the globe, says an exchange. It is calculated that nearly a third of the surface of Europe is covered with trees, whereas the proportion over the whole land area of the world is only about one-quarter. Finland and Sweden have the greatest extent of forest land, half of their surface being covered with trees. Britain and Portugal are the least wooded of

European countries, only a twentieth part of their area being covered with forest.

Circular saws above 48 in. diameter work as well, if not better, with guiding pins as with plaited yarn; besides, the former appliance is much more easily adjusted. Gasket or plaited yarn packing should be confined to comparatively thin gauge saws below 48 in. diameter for board wood cutting or re-sawing. Saws of 60 in. diameter for breaking down work are usually so thick that (if the teeth are well trimmed and the saw otherwise in good working order) they would perform their work without packing of any description.

## The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

### Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch Rough and Dressed Lumber

Dimension and Bridge Timber  
a Specialty

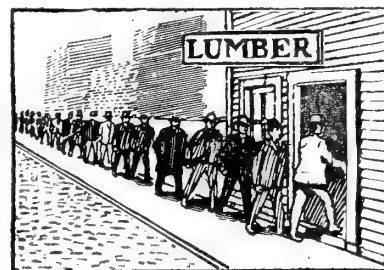
Cedar Telegraph and  
Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

**FERNIE, B. C.**

## Our Specialty is

Results



Results

The above cut shows the office of a large lumber firm who had placed an advertisement in the

### Wanted and For Sale Department

of this paper, for a lumber salesman If

**YOU**

want a lumber salesman, shipper, bookkeeper, superintendent, sawyer, filer or any other employee, you know how to get him

## Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto

Canada

# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The retail lumber trade in Ontario has been remarkably active since the beginning of the present year. In Western Ontario particularly there is a good demand and the indications are that it will continue into the building season. Travellers for wholesalers report that retail yards seem to be doing a good business. The trouble is, in fact, that business is likely to be too large in some lines before new stock commences to arrive on the market. A representative of a Toronto wholesale house, who recently visited the mill points in Northern Ontario, reports that unsold stocks at the mills are very scarce. A fair supply is still to be had of the common and dressing lines, but in all the other grades a great scarcity exists. As to mill and dead culls there seems to be practically none in the country, and the prices are from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per thousand higher than they were a year ago.

The severity and duration of the present winter promises to have a retarding effect upon the mills and most of them will be later than usual in starting their spring operations. Last year at this time some of the boats were already running. This year it looks as though it will be late in April before the boats can operate. As a result, all arrivals of new stocks on the market will be delayed considerably. The mills, moreover, have been handicapped by the failure of the railway companies to move their stocks. Great quantities of lumber which have been sold have not yet been delivered. The lumber yards are still piled full of snow which lies two or three feet deep on top of the piles, and covers many of the sidings. The railway companies have provided very few cars, because most of them are snowed up in different parts of the country. The railroads, moreover, are short of engines and have been handicapped by the coal scarcity also; so that a number of features have combined to cause a delay in the moving of lumber from the mills.

Speaking of this feature of the situation, a well known travelling representative of a firm of wholesalers states that when the railroads are able to supply cars there will surely be a great rush of business. The present condition is the worst that he has seen in this connection for years. His firm have from a hundred to a hundred and fifty cars on order which they cannot get out. The situation, in fact, is a most regrettable one. It is characterized by an extra demand and an utter impossibility to deliver stocks. From the retailers' point of view it looks as if the part of wisdom at the present time would be to order stocks well in advance because when the rush commences, stocks will be hard to secure and prices are almost certain to stiffen.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber trade in Eastern Canada is suffering from the same complaint of shortage of cars as that in many other parts of the country. Reports from Montreal include numerous complaints upon this score, every branch of the trade and industry being disorganized, as it is a matter of the utmost difficulty to fill orders. This delay means a considerable loss to the trade and serious congestion when business commences moving once more. Orders for various classes of lumber are plentiful, but cannot be filled. Local retailers are drawing on their stocks extensively, and several lines are rapidly growing scarce. The lack of some lines is, in fact, holding up work. It is believed that the scarcity of cars will be relieved considerably during the early days of April. There is a good demand for hardwoods. Lath and shingles are both strong at Montreal, the latter being very scarce and quoted at \$3.90 for New Brunswick extras and \$3.45 for clears. The demand for softwoods in New England and New York markets is increasing.

The market for Eastern spruce at Boston is improving. Several manufacturers are asking \$25 for frames, and it is believed that the general price will reach this figure shortly. At the present time, some of the dealers are not asking more than \$24.50, but the demand is likely to increase with the arrival of spring weather. It is not thought that the production will increase appreciably for some weeks. An improved trade is noted in random and prices are firm. The asking price is probably close to \$20. The demand for hardwoods at Boston is moderately active. Plain oak is in fairly good demand. Maple is moving steadily. Quartered oak is rather uncertain. The trade in hemlock boards is continually improving. Some quotations for eastern clipped boards are as high as \$21 and no one will accept less than \$20. An upward tendency is reported in the Boston market for lath. Some dealers are getting \$3.60 for 1½ inch, but others are contented with \$3.45. It is difficult, however, to obtain anything at less than \$3.50. From \$3.85 to \$4 is the range for 1½ inch lath with the tendency in favor of the higher

figure. A slight improvement is noted in the demand for shingles. Sales of clears have been made of late at \$3.35. At New York a bright outlook is reported for the building trade, and the outlook in the market for eastern spruce is encouraging. A fairly satisfactory trade is reported in hardwoods and higher prices are expected on account of low supplies at the mills. Oak is moving well in the plain sizes and the same applies to maple and birch. The market for hemlock is unchanged, but the outlook is bright as the building activity in suburban sections is likely to increase.

## Great Britain

Importers in Great Britain are in a general state of uncertainty regarding the immediate future of the lumber market. The labor unrest and the uncertainty in connection with freight rates have caused a widespread interference with trade. Importers are at a loss to understand why the moderate advance in the prices of coal should bring about an increase in freight rates anything like what is predicted. The addition to tonnage which is being made every month by the commercial fleet of Great Britain makes the expected advance rather difficult to explain, unless it be that a boom in trade is to occur shortly, of greater proportion than any which has taken place in previous years. Of course, this is not impossible but it is highly improbable.

The c.i.f. market for spruce continues unchanged and very firm with a noticeable tendency towards higher prices. Only a very small quantity is being offered through west coast ports, and it is quickly appropriated by importers at the asking prices. It is reported that a fair amount of spruce is available for shipment, but that the freight room available is scarce. Liner shipments are therefore confined to small parcels. The upward tendency of freight rates is certain to have the effect of increasing c.i.f. values. On a cargo recently offered for the west coast the price was almost 25s. per standard higher than a price on a similar cargo at the commencement of last season.

At London the spot market is suffering extensively on account of the coal strike. Practically no forward business is being contracted. Travellers find it difficult to cover the country quickly and their journeys result in very little business, as no one seems disposed to enter into fresh contracts. An early settlement of the strike would be most welcome, but it would be a long time before trade could settle back into normal channels. It is more than likely that the promise of the year has already been spoiled. A full amount of deliveries from the docks is reported, but it can scarcely be assumed that these stocks are for immediate consumption, as most of the consuming industries are very slack. Deliveries from the London docks for the week ending March 9th total 3,082 standards as compared with 3,939 standards in the corresponding week of 1911. At Foy, Morgan & Company's recent auction sale 3 x 9 St. John spruce, 6 to 7 feet sold at £7 16s. and 3 x 11, 5 to 9 feet, brought £7 10s.

The coal strike made itself more severely felt in Liverpool during the second week in March than it had previously. Before the strike occurred a very fair year's trade was expected. This has now been practically destroyed and business is in the dumps until the labor atmosphere is cleared. Very little business is being done "to arrive." Freight rates from Gulf ports are very high and the same applies to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ports. The Gulf port freight rates are stiffened on account of the excessive amount of tonnage required for the cotton movement. Prices are very firm in the spruce spot market in harmony with the c.i.f. market. Arrivals are not sufficient to meet the demand and stocks, accordingly are being rapidly reduced. Further increases in spot quotations are therefore to be expected. It is believed that as soon as the strike has been settled trade will revive greatly. A general scarcity is also expected in stocks before the opening of the import season, so that values are likely to advance. The c.i.f. market for birch planks and logs is very firm with an upward tendency. The spot market also is firm, and importers having stocks on hand are able to dispose of them easily at full prices. Parcels which are arriving seem to be going directly into consumption. The business in Canadian pine is quiet. Consumers of this class of lumber are chiefly machinists, pattern makers, etc., and their industry is being held back by the labor situation. Trade at Manchester has been brought to a standstill by the strike. At the docks fully two thousand men are out of employment daily. In spite of the depression there is a steady tone to the market and numerous enquiries are being received. Spruce is scarce and dear, stocks at the docks being low. Special lines are bringing their own prices whenever they can be procured.

The lumber trade of Glasgow is suffering severely on account of the coal strike. Buyers are unwilling to purchase anything except





"The Mill That Saws All Winter"

# Take No Chances

You take no chances when you buy our lumber. Every piece is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and is sure to meet the requirements of your trade.

Complete dry stocks of Norway and White Pine always on hand for prompt shipment.

We make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

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## Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

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what they actually need. Spruce continues very firm, with few arrivals. Some lines have been sold at unusually high prices. The demand for pine goods is rather poor.

#### United States

A general strengthening in the demand for lumber is reported from many of the important markets in the United States. In face of the unfavorable weather conditions this is generally thought to be most satisfactory. The number of enquiries received is also very encouraging, and prices in the majority of cases are well held. The few days of favorable weather which occurred during March caused an immediate improvement in trade. Reports from the country in general and particularly from the more important cities show that building operations will be extensive during this summer. The railroads moreover, seem to have reached a stage at which their policy of economy, which has been continued for a long period, will oblige them to make extensive additions to their rolling stock. Most of the wood consuming industries are experiencing an excellent demand which is becoming greater as the season advances. Practically all branches of the lumber trade are active, and the consensus of opinion is that an excellent season's trade may be expected.

Chicago:—The number of building permits issued in Chicago intimate a large and varied demand. Dealers are finding considerable difficulty in securing stock and are obliged to pay higher prices for some of their items. The receipts of lumber at Chicago for the week ending March 16th totalled 45,279,000 feet, against 33,924,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1911. The total receipts for the year up to March 16th showed an increase of 11,377,000 feet as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The shipments for the week show an increase of 3,046,000 as compared with the corresponding week of last year, and the shipments for the year to date show an increase of 6,497,000 feet. The market for northern pine is firm with an improving demand and prices well held. Stocks are rather broken. There is a scarcity of coarse lumber. Box makers are experiencing a fair business and planing mills and factories are also doing well. Hardwoods continue to improve with an excellent demand for red oak both plain and quarter sawed. White oak is moving more actively. Prices are strong with an upward inclination. Ash is fairly active, but stocks are low. Among the northern woods birch, maple, ash and basswood are more active and prices are firm. The demand for hemlock is steady and prices are unchanged. An improvement is noted in the southern pine market. Orders from the railway companies are more plentiful for car sills, bridge supports, car sidings and car roofing. Red cedar shingles are uncertain because of weather conditions. Clears are selling at \$2.99, and Stars at \$2.52. The demand for white cedars is fair and prices are unchanged. Lath are firm with a good demand and stocks low.

Buffalo:—Sales of northern pine have been delayed considerably by the severe weather, but a tendency towards better business is already noted. A strong tone prevails in box lumber and some of the lower grades are very scarce. The hardwood trade is improving with the improvement in the weather. The indications are that spring business will be favorable. Plain oak is scarce. Low grades generally are firm. An improvement is noted in the hemlock trade. Low grades are firm in price and the supplies at mill points are reported to be low. A scarcity is reported particularly in the 8 feet and 10 feet boards, so that shorter boards are being substituted, chiefly 4 feet and 6 feet. There is a better demand for North Carolina pine. Shingles are scarce and prices are firm. It is expected that a good many red cedars will arrive by all rail route before the lake navigation opens. Lake-and-rail rates are already being quoted by a number of dealers.

North Tonawanda:—A very satisfactory amount of new business is reported in northern pine. Stocks are in good condition for this time of the year. An extremely strong demand has prevailed for hemlock and most of the yards are practically sold out for immediate and future delivery. Some contracts have already been made for delivery early in the season. High prices are being asked by producers and local quotations have had to advance in proportion. Lath are reported to be very scarce as the demand of late has been quite active. Prices have accordingly advanced. Shingles are in good supply but active buying continues on the part of retailers and consumers. Prices are unchanged.

Bay City and Saginaw:—An excellent feeling prevails in the northern pine trade. The usual amount of stock is being carried by Saginaw Valley firms. Good lumber is firm and the lower grades are moving actively. A busy trade is reported among the door and box makers.

A large exploration contract has just been closed by Appleton & Sewall Co., Inc., foresters and surveyors, 156 Fifth avenue, New York. The tract comprises 60,000 acres in the West Indies.

## Market Correspondence

### Car Famine Dislocates Montreal Trade

Montreal, March 26th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman): The position here is dominated by the car situation. Everywhere one hears bitter complaints of the dislocation which has resulted from the tying up of the cars. It is disorganizing the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, who find themselves unable to fill their orders. Many firms are six weeks behind, and naturally this will mean a great loss. There are hundreds of cars loaded with lumber waiting on the sidings and these cannot be moved owing to the want, it is said of locomotives. This, of course, entails a scarcity of cars at the mills and to make matters worse, United States railways are detaining all the Canadian cars they have in their possession. There is plenty of business on order, but with the present traffic congestion it is impossible to get them executed with any promptitude. The whole situation hinges on the speed with which the transportation problem is solved. In any case it has meant a heavy loss and much worry.

Local retailers, in the absence of any large fresh supplies, are drawing on their stocks, and some lines are very scarce. In certain instances work is being held up owing to the impossibility of getting lumber which was ordered many weeks ago.

It is admitted by Mr. Guy Toombs, the chief agent of the C. N. R., that the shortage of cars for lumber is very pronounced. He has just returned from a trip through the lumber and pulp districts served by his company, and states that the congestion will be over in a few days. As the railways on the other side of the line show signs of recovering from the effects of the recent severe weather, they will, in all probability, be able soon to give back some of the Canadian cars they have had stalled.

Hardwoods are in request. Lath is also strong, and it is almost impossible to get shingles, \$3.90 being quoted for New Brunswick extras and \$3.45 for clears. In fact, there are many inquiries for all descriptions of lumber, but until the cars are freed it will be impossible for trade to be carried on under satisfactory conditions.

Mr. Poulin, the general manager of the Richelieu Lumber Company, reports a heavy demand for softwoods from New England and New York markets. He considers the coming season will provide an advantageous "seller's" market.

There is a very good demand for pulpwood, and as compared with this time last year, prices have advanced a dollar to a dollar and half per cord.

Ground wood pulp is steady, and inquiries have increased, but there is much less moving this winter than a year ago. The United States have not purchased as heavily as usual in Canada owing to smaller requirements. As, however, the mills over the border are running at full capacity, it will not be long before there will be an augmented demand for Canadian ground wood.

Sulphite pulps are stronger than since the last report. It is reported here that an Ottawa Valley mill has closed an order for 9,000 dry tons of ground wood pulp for shipment to the United States, the order being spread over a year.

Business in all kinds of paper is very good, although quotations are ruling low in poorer grades of wrapping paper.

### North Shore Had a Good Winter

Thessalon, Ont., March 19th:—(Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman)—The winter is now over and warm weather prevails. The snow is fast disappearing and the roads are breaking up. The camps are all broken up and the men are out having a good time.

The lumbermen got their logs out at a reasonable price this season, owing to the fine weather, lots of frost and cold steady weather. Everything is now at a standstill until the opening of navigation.

The writer has just returned from the woods and has visited about thirty camps. To see the logs on the lakes is quite a sight, and some are as fine white pine logs, as the Yankee would say, "as ever grew out doors."

Mr. F. N. Waldie, of Waldie Bros., Spragge, Ont., was in the north recently and visited Blind River. He appears very optimistic as to the future. Mr. Waldie is one of the largest operators in Ontario.

The Hope Lumber Company, Thessalon, Ont., have finished operations on Berth 169 and are now moving their plant out. They are going to operate north of Soo, Ont., where they have a large limit. We are sorry to lose them here, but what is the loss of Blind River will be a gain for Soo, Ont.

The mills on the North Shore will be all stocked this season with

# British Columbia Fir Timber

MANUFACTURED IN A

## Canadian Mill

SHIPPED OVER

## Canadian Rails

BY THE



Capacity 750,000 ft. Daily

**Construction Timber, Car Material, Interior Finish,  
Cross Arms, Edge Grain Flooring, etc.**

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

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P. Hasselfield  
A. Montgomery

the exception of the Waldie mills at Spragge. The logs that were always cut there will in future be cut at Victoria Harbour, where the company have some very fine mills.

Eddy & Glynn, of Saginaw, Mich., have got out a large quantity of board timber this season off the Township of Chesley and have sold it for a record price. They also have got out a large quantity of logs which will be sawed at Nesterville, Algoma.

## Car Shortage Killing Lumber Trade

**Intolerable Condition Reported by Large Ottawa Shippers—Market Conditions Otherwise on Satisfactory Basis**

Ottawa, March 25th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—"Where will the car shortage end?" is the question on every business man's tongue these days. While in a general way it has been known for a few weeks that the shippers were anxious for more freight cars than the railways were supplying, yet until a day or two ago the gravity of the situation was not realized. Figures have been submitted to the attention of the Railway Commission which called forth such terms as "intolerable" from Commissioner Dr. Mills and the other members.

"The community at large does not know it," said one of the largest lumber shippers, "but the car shortage is hitting us especially hard. The hay merchants and dealers in perishables can get a little relief from the companies just because such produce cannot wait, and the prestige of the road suffers very materially when failure on their part results in the utter loss of any perishables. That is partly why the railways have been straining every nerve to market the western wheat since it was published that the grain was rotting along side of the tracks. The lumber merchant, however, has to wait his turn, and when not enough cars are available for perishable goods it is very apparent that the shipper of lumber is absolutely tied down."

A few of the startling facts and figures submitted to the Railway Commission were as follows:

The C. H. Squire & Son Company, of Ottawa, hay shippers, had asked for 370 cars from the Grand Trunk during December. They got 16. In January the same railway was asked for 360 cars, and only nine were allotted to them. In February the proportion was still less, only six cars being supplied when 282 were ordered. As a result of the inevitable delays implied by this shortage, United States customers and dealers in the Ottawa Valley are entering actions for damages against this and other companies similarly unable to live up to their contract in the matter of delivery.

"The lumber orders are piling up," reports Mr. Jackson Booth, of the Booth firm, "but we cannot nearly keep pace with our normal business because the car shortage still prevents the shipment of more than a fraction of the orders received. We cannot see any very strong grounds for confidence that the blockade will be speedily overcome. The railways have the whole matter under their own control. Our trade should be good just now with the New England States, as well as the centres of Eastern Canada—that is, judged by our orders. But the prevention of most of our shipments is going a long way to stop absolutely our general business, until such time as the car shortage is overcome."

The Booth Company will quote their coming season's prices in about a month's time. The management are now in a position to state that the entire lumber camp operations will be over in two weeks. While it was feared by most lumbermen that the unprecedented severity of the winter would make it impossible that an ordinary season's output be produced, unusually favorable weather lately enabled the shantymen to catch up, so that the whole winter's work will even up to a normal production. All concede, however, that it was the hardest season for a score of years, and some of the smaller and less well equipped camps could not make nearly so good a showing.

One of the leading wholesale firms has a list of orders on its books, some of them two months old, which cannot be filled because only one car is available where twenty are needed. It is not surprising, accordingly, that many large dealers are bitterly complaining that this blockade is reacting upon business, and hurting whatever lines were good.

The local Canadian trade is fairly good. This is helped by the possibility of getting occasional shipments off for nearby Canadian cities, whereas distant shipments, and trade to the United States is altogether precarious because of the car scarcity.

The United States trade is dull. One important exception, however, must be noted, namely, the very active demand for common lumber. In medium and better grades there is very little trading.

Prices remain unchanged since two weeks ago.

The extremely mild spell during the past week is looked upon as the real ushering in of spring, and probably the car blockade will be soon overcome, when larger trains and better time can be made.

"The Canadian trade is equally as good as it has been," stated Mr. Gordon Edwards, of the Edwards Company, when summing up the general trade conditions; "while the American trade is better than it has been. The biggest obstacle just now, of course, is the impossibility of getting anything like the number of cars required."

## Coal Strike Demoralizing English Trade

Liverpool, March 13th:—(Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman)—Business in the timber trade is restricted at the time of writing by the general strike in the coal trade. Many industries have already been stopped and many others are being carried on from day to day, their working staffs being retained on a day-to-day engagement, which will continue just as long as the present limited stocks of fuel serve to keep boilers or furnaces going. The larger railway companies have suspended train services, wholesale, and are keeping other services going provisionally, to be suspended without further notice if the managers find their stock of fuel worked down to such limits that it is necessary to stop further consumption.

One branch of the timber trade has been brought to a standstill by the coal strike, that which handles the large quantities of pit-props which are imported and used at collieries, together with the supplies of deals and square wood which are used for structural work above ground. For the time, the use of all such wood at collieries may be said to be suspended. At Cardiff, Hull, Sunderland and at the Tyne ports, pit wood of all kinds is being stocked, to await the demands which will no doubt arise when work at the pits has been resumed.

At London, business in the sale-rooms has gone on freely and has given no indication of the great labor struggle which has checked trade so seriously outside. Quebec spruce has been taken up readily, 3 x 9 of second quality bringing £12 5s.; third quality £9 10s., and fourth £9 5s. to £9 10s. Quebec pine, 3 x 5 unsorted, has sold at £8. Floorings have been offered in fair quantities, and have found buyers without difficulty, 1 x 5, third, bringing 8s. per square; 1 x 6½ (t and g) 9s. 9d., and ¾ x 7, third, 7s. 6d. per square. Birch has been well competed for, Quebec logs, 1st, being taken at 82s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per load, and planks at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per foot. Battens and boards have found ready buyers but have been sold without reserve.

With regard to the outside trade demand, yellow and white pine for builders' and joiners' uses have had a moderate sale. Case-makers' wood was in good demand prior to the commencement of the lock-out and paving blocks have been taken freely. Oak of clean and sound qualities has found ready buyers.

At Liverpool, business is checked through the stoppage in the coal trade. Apart from this, the consumption of timber is on a satisfactory scale and values are very firm and tend upwards. The steady rise in freights is, however, causing much uneasiness, as it is seen that higher prices must be got for the timber, to cover the extra charge for freight. Shipments lately effected from Montreal to Liverpool are at 10s. per ton higher than last year. Spruce has been in good demand and the stock of Quebec is now low. The sizes, 2½ x 7, 3 x 6, 3 x 8 and 3 x 9, are now in very small supply.

Birch continues to sell freely, fresh arrivals being taken ex quay. Logs are held in moderate supply and planks in fair quantity. Prices continue very firm. Oak has had a strong market, with a well-sustained demand for all sorts of good quality. Boards of 1 in. to 1¼ in. of dry and clean wood have been called for.

At Manchester, business was brisk prior to the check caused by the coal trade trouble. The building trade has become more active and more wood for builders' uses has been taken. Cabinet makers have been actively employed. Packing case makers have been actively engaged, and continue so. Maple for flooring has been inquired for rather largely. Spruce has been in good demand and prices are hardening. Pine lumber has sold freely. Pine boards of 1-in., first quality, have been more called for.

At Glasgow, business has been moderately active. Spruce has been in fair inquiry. Canadian pine goods have sold more freely. Wood for general purposes has also been taken more freely and is now in fair consumption. Wavey and Oregon pine have been taken in fair quantities for ship-builders' uses. Oak has still a good and strong market, the demand from wagon builders being well main-

## Trouble in the Packing-Case Trade

The packing-case making trade of the United Kingdom is one of the more valuable of the many timber using trades to timber importers and merchants. Two or three kinds of wood only are required for the vast bulk of the work done by packing-case makers, but the quantity of wood used is large, and the consumption is very steady. The demand from the packing-case trade has for years been steady, and the scale of consumption has been maintained. At the time of writing the trade at London is in a state of rest owing to an unexpected and regrettable stoppage. A small trouble led to

## ECONOMY OF OPERATION

is ONE of the Essentials to be considered when comparing initial cost of a steam LOG LOADER

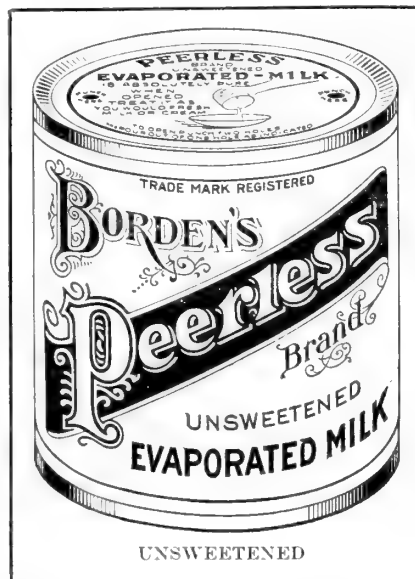


Average cost of loading Logs with above "AMERICAN" LOG LOADER purchased nine years ago, 10½c. per 1000 feet, everything included.

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**AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY**  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

## Richest and Purest Milk



from the choicest dairy sections of Canada. From cows properly fed and cared for.

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**Evaporated Milk**

Dilute with water to desired consistency and use same as "fresh" milk.

**Convenient Economical Safe**

**Borden's Condensed Milk Co.**

Originators of Condensed Milk and Largest Manufacturers of Milk Products in the World.

"LEADERS OF QUALITY"

ESTABLISHED 1857

Wm. H. Dunn, Agent

MONTREAL

# Jenckes Boilers

**WE** aim to keep on hand a well assorted stock of Horizontal Tubular, Vertical and Locomotive Type Boilers. Your enquiry will probably find us in a position to ship the required boiler at once; if not it can quickly be built. Write us anyway.

**The Jenckes Machine Co.**

Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland  
Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.



a general lock-out which continues at the time of writing. A question arose at the packing-case works of Messrs. E. Abrahams & Co., Whitecross street, London, E., which led to the dismissal of two workmen. The dismissal of the men was resented by the others, and they remained out on strike. In view of the aspect of things at the works concerned, a lock-out at other factories took place.

#### Bristol Channel Importers

Timber traders of the Bristol Channel ports had a good time together on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Bristol Channel Timber Importers' Association held at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on Thursday, February 22. Mr. J. E. Meggitt, president of the association, presided over a large and representative gathering of members of the trade of the different ports in the Bristol Channel. The twenty-second annual report of the association which was submitted, contained a special reference to the repeal by the Dominion Government, of Clause 10 of the Canadian Water Carriage of Goods Act, 1910, to which the association and importing agents of the Bristol Channel and other ports had taken exception and for the repeal of

which action had been taken by the trade. The members had had the satisfaction of seeing the obnoxious clause repealed by the Dominion Government, on May 11, 1911. "This result," the report stated, "is most gratifying to the members of the Bristol Channel Association, as their prompt and decisive action undoubtedly had much to do with the satisfactory termination of what would unquestionably have been a great hindrance to their business. In the evening the members and friends assembled for their annual banquet under the genial presidency of Mr. J. C. Meggitt, who was influentially supported by prominent public men and business men connected with the trade of the Bristol Channel ports.

Mr. T. W. Davis, J.P., proposed the toast of "The Trade and Commerce of the Bristol Channel." This opened the way for an interesting statement as to the extent of the trade of the channel ports by Mr. Joseph Davis, when responding to the toast. This gentleman pointed out that in 1911 9,300,000 loads of timber were imported into the United Kingdom, and that 2,070,000 loads, or 22½ per cent. of it came into the Bristol Channel. Of this, no less than one-half, or some 12 per cent., was brought into Cardiff.

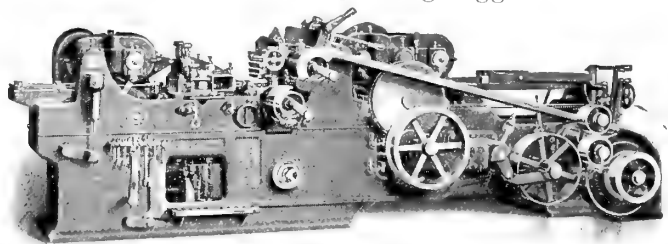
## Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

### The Requisites of a Model Planer

Nothing is more interesting to the lumber industry than the work of a modern planer. The planing of lumber by machinery to-day means considerably more than it did five years ago. It requires unlimited mechanical ingenuity and a continual policy of development for any builder of planers to cope with the situation.

The machinery manufacturers have been responsible for this condition of affairs entirely. They have placed in the hands of lumber people, planers for accomplishing bigger and better things



No. 404 High Speed Planer and Matcher.—S. A. Woods Machine Co.

and their progressiveness explains why the lumberman with one machine to-day can plane a higher quality of board and more of them than he could on three machines four or five years back. Due to this we find the lumber industry passing through its most remarkable period since the inception of the planing machine.

At the present time the most exacting requirements are demanded of the planing machine. It must be heavy; built for service; arranged for quick set-ups; equipped with mechanical devices of precision; furnished with attachments that increase its capacity; responsive to the operator's adjustment and embody in the simplest form possible those mechanical features which permit of greater production and improved quality of work. This advancement in the planing process, though performed in practically the same manner as on the old style machines, has meant the introduction of many new mechanical appliances as well as distinctive construction. The part which one of the oldest concerns in the business, S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, U.S.A., have had in this is worthy of mention, for their prominence in the movement is chiefly due to the fact that they adopted a policy of specialization. They have concentrated their entire time and efforts during this period in manufacturing only "The Planers of Woods" and their accessories.

Their 400 series embody all the requisites of modern machines. In this series will be found planers for working hard and soft woods; also planers with their patented one side drive, as well as an equal number constructed with the universally used two side drive. Following are the machines of the series:

One side drive machines patented:

- No. 401 — One Side Drive—Soft Wood—Six Feed Rolls
- No. 402 — One Side Drive—Hard Wood—Six Feed Rolls
- No. 403 — One Side Drive—Soft Wood—Four " "

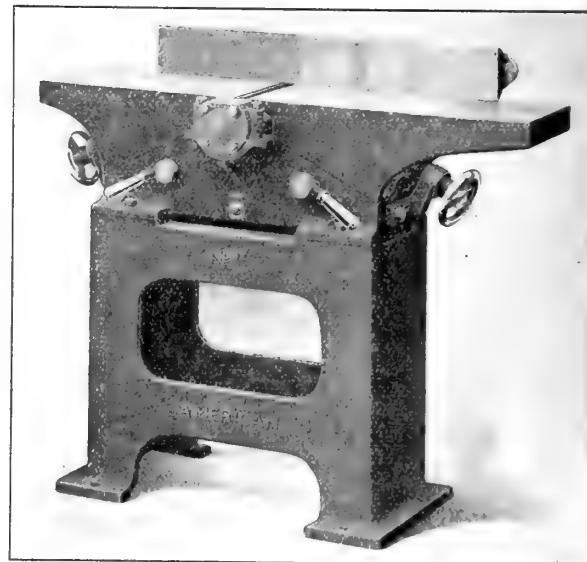
Two side drive machines:

- No. 404 — Two Side Drive—Soft Wood—Six Feed Rolls
- No. 405 — Two Side Drive—Hard Wood—Six Feed Rolls
- No. 406 — Two Side Drive—Soft Wood—Four " "

The company have also placed on the market a new feeding device, known as their Automatic Feeding Table. This enables the mill man to procure from his modern planer all that it is capable of giving. It has many advantages some of which are: Elimination of manufacturing defects which occur on fast feed planers fed by hand; greater increased production; raising of grades; economy in feeding; reducing of costs per thousand.

### A Jointer for Small Work

The accompanying illustration shows the American Hand Jointer for small work such as is required in the pattern shop, chair and furniture factory and the manual training school—for which it was principally designed. This machine will joint material up to 6 inches wide and has a cutting capacity up to ¾-in. The cylinder contains three thin knives, and is the latest improved safety type. The throat over the cylinder is less than 1 inch wide when the table is in normal position. These two features form a safety device which, the company claims, largely eliminates the danger contingent upon the operation of a hand jointer. The method of oiling the bearings,



Hand Jointer for Small Work.—American Woodworking Machinery Co.

which are the radial ball collar type, is very effective; the balls running in a well of oil and requiring very little attention.

The illustration shows the jointer mounted on a supporting frame, but ordinarily the machine is placed on the bench. By the use of adjusting screws under the table the rear table is brought to the level of the cutting circle, and the infedding table is adjusted to any required depth of cutting.

Anyone who is interested in this class of machine may secure information from the American Wood Working Machinery Company, Rochester, N.Y., who are the makers of this jointer.

# "AMPHIBIA"

(WATERPROOF)

## Leather Belting

costs you less per day of service

Now, just ponder on this fact for a moment and ask yourself this question: Isn't it better to pay a little more at first, say 10 per cent, and get a belt that will have a 25 per cent longer life?



Our "AMPHIBIA" may cost more to purchase because we put more into it, but **you** get the benefit and **you** get a belt which is cheaper in the long run; a belt which causes no shutdowns; a belt which gives no trouble and one which is as absolutely water and oil proof as mortal man can make it.

*Sadler & Haworth*

Tanners and Manufacturers

*For over 35 years the makers  
of the best leather belts.*

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TORONTO

27 Melinda St.

WINNIPEG

244 Princess St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

89 Prince William St.

VANCOUVER

27 Columbia Ave.

### Dominion Roofing Co. Report Good Business

Mr. Earl R. Malby, General Manager of the Dominion Roofing Company, who has made a personal tour of the principal towns of Ontario during the past few months reports that he has met with an excellent demand for Mule-Hide Roofing.

### Smart-Turner Machine Co. Contracts

The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., report that they are supplying the Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Newmarket, Ont., with a Duplex pot valve pump; J. H. Parent & Frere, Disraeli, Quebec, with a Standard pump, and The International Harvester Co., Hamilton, with a centrifugal pump.

### An Interesting Advertisement

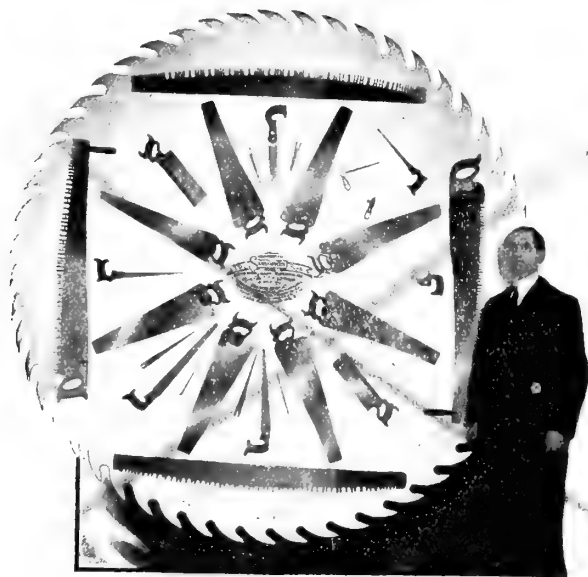
Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Clayton & Sons, of Halifax, N.S., one of the best known firms of clothing manufacturers in the lower provinces. Established for many years in Halifax, the firm has steadily grown to its present large proportions, and built a reputation for lasting qualities in their manufactures, that is well known by every lumberman throughout the eastern provinces.

### Moving to Larger Quarters

Increased business in the sale of J-M Asbestos, Magnesia and Electrical Supplies, throughout the territory covered by the Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Limited, at Winnipeg, has necessitated a move from their old quarters at 320 Main street, to 89 Princess street. The new building will enable a much larger stock of goods to be carried on hand than heretofore. Mr. M. C. Burgess, who has been a resident of Winnipeg for many years and is well known in that section, has charge of this office, and has under his supervision a staff of nineteen men.

### An Unique Saw Exhibit

One of the most attractive features displayed at the Illinois Hardware Dealers' Convention which recently held an important meeting and exposition in Chicago, was the nine-foot circular saw



Simonds Manufacturing Company's Unique Exhibit

in the booth of the Simonds Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass., and Chicago, Ill. The saw was made for display purposes only but was very accurate so far as appearances were concerned. On the saw were fastened four cross-cuts, eight Simonds hand saws and various small saws such as sold by the hardware trade. The size of the saw is best realized when compared with the height of a man standing beside it. The saw was fitted up on an arbor and had an electric motor to keep it revolving slowly. It attracted a great deal of favorable comment and caused many interested dealers to stop and admire it.

Messrs. Guildford & Sons, of Halifax, N.S., are advertising in another column their full line of mill supplies for the sawmill trade. Established for many years in Halifax, they carry the lines of all the leading manufacturers of mill supplies, among them being such well known makes as Dodge Split Pulleys, Penberthy Steam specialties and lubricating devices; Defiance machinery, etc. There is nothing in the mill supply line this firm cannot furnish, and a large stock is kept constantly on hand, so that all orders can be shipped on shortest notice. Our readers would do well to send for their catalogue.

### Setting an Example in Machine Woodworking

By L. Villers

Setting an example as an element in work has probably never been given the analytical study it should have. There is really nothing like it to both stimulate and regulate work, and in many a shop and factory quality as well as the quantity of work might be improved by careful attention to the matter of pace-making.

It has long been recognized in athletic feats that pace-setting is important as a regulator and also as a stimulant to the expenditure of the right amount of energy.

In the sawmill the pace-maker is the man at the lever handling the saw. Every man each side of him must keep step with his work. The man getting in logs must keep him supplied, the man at the edger must take care of all that comes his way, and so it goes all through the mill. The sawyer sets the pace and therefore is an important man. If he becomes sluggish he may easily cost the mill man more than his wages amount to, whereas if he is brisk and energetic he may increase the efficiency of the mill more than is paid him in the way of wages.

In manufacturing institutions consuming lumber there is not generally the same distinct example that we have in the sawmill. In some establishments certain machines set the pace for the factory, but in many places there is no real pace-setting and as a result the product may vary in the point of quality considerably from day to day, depending on the health, humor, or mental condition of the man at work.

It should pay the wise manager to study this example-setting idea in two ways. One is to have certain machines throughout the plant so arranged that they set the pace for certain other machines, then keep a live-wire man at these machines even though it costs considerably more.

The other part of the idea is that of studying the men themselves, and of picking out here and there with each crew a man that is full of energy and quite active and making it worth his while to set a standard both in the quantity of work and in the quality; to set an example in the full sense of the word, to turn out a product from which others can measure to get the degree of perfection and quantity that will make an excellent day's work.

In other words, and to use a common phrase, there should be a man at every part of the work to cut out a pattern for the day's work. Then the others will be inspired to follow and even though they do not quite keep up in either quality or quantity they will keep better step than they will if left to drift.

Also, in carrying out a scheme of this kind it is a splendid idea to study the men individually. Some are naturally slow moving, some are naturally quick, and strive to distribute them at the different machines and at different work so that their peculiar nature can either be used to the best advantage or automatically stimulated.

For example, if a man is slow and if left for himself to take his own initiative would be a draggy workman, get him to feeding some machine where either his slow movements will count as well as any other or where the machine and its requirements will stimulate him to greater energies. It is a mistake to waste the energies of a quick, lively man at feeding a machine that requires only a slow, sluggish operator, and by the same logic it is a waste of opportunity to put a slow-moving man at a machine, the capacity of which depends directly on his own agility.

Take to illustrate this point the feeding of a planer on the one hand and the operating of a tenoner or mortiser on the other. Here we have one machine that sets the pace itself, whereas with the other it is the operator that sets the pace. The output depends more on the agility and skill of the operator than on the cutting speed of the machine itself.

Almost any slow geared man could feed the planer, but for the tenoner or mortising machine to get the full measure of work it requires a man who is not only quick at thinking, but quick at acting and a live wire generally. It is in the shifting and handling of the stock that the speed is made and one man may turn out twice the quantity of work with the same machine as another man. Therefore, at machines of this kind are places where there should either be a live-wire man operating them or someone before or behind to set the pace and stimulate the operator.

The preferable way is to put men who are naturally slow, but are careful and thorough, to feeding and handling machines that do not require quick motions and put the deft-fingered and quick-acting people at machines where the capacity depends directly on the operator.

Then all the time study the matter of personal motion and arrange the machines and shape the work so that something like a regular pace will be set and each man along the line must do his part or have the fact of not doing his allowance become easily evident from the accumulations of work behind him.—Wood-Craft.

# Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

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**Lumber Insurance Co. of New York**

Economy

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion License

E. D. Hardy, Canadian Manager  
Ontario and Quebec

Canadian Deposit

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta :  
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Department, Lumber Insurers General Agency  
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J. G. RAINNIE, Halifax, N. S.

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SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN



## RUBBER GOODS FOR LUMBERMEN

**Belting**—Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "Monarch," "Red Strip" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-1.)

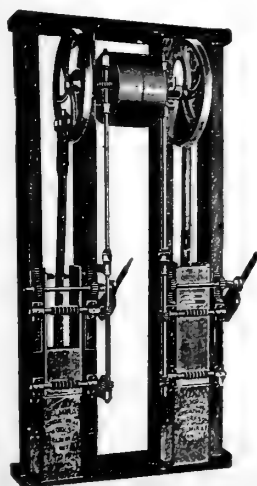
**Packings**—"Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable. (Booklet P-1.)

**Hose**—for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-1.)

**Fire Hose**—One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-1.)

### The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited

TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER



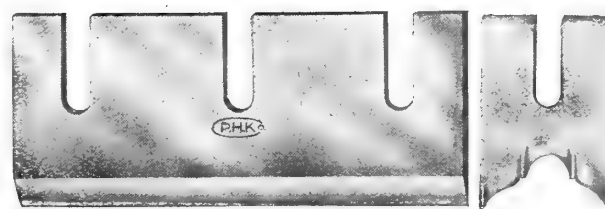
### Excelsior Cutting Machinery

MANUFACTURED BY

The Elmira Machinery  
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Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

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MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

**Machine Knives, Circular Cutters  
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## ONEIDA STEEL PULLEYS



**Increase  
Your  
Output  
and  
Reduce  
Your  
Operating  
Expenses**

If you are interested in the best pulley made and wish to know how you can save two-thirds of the power now used to turn cumbersome cast iron pulleys, and if you wish to increase your output at the same time by superior running qualities of the pulleys used, write us for the full particulars regarding the "ONEIDA" steel pulleys before ordering any other.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG

**Oneida Steel Pulley Co.**  
Oneida, New York, U. S. A.

## Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

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STERLING  
1331 Real Estate Trust Bldg.  
Philadelphia

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LYFORD  
206 Board of Trade Bldg  
Montreal

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

E. Clendennan, Niagara Falls, Ont., is contemplating the erection of a planing mill at Thorold, Ont.

Springett Brading & Co., contractors and planing mill operators, Fort William, Ont., are succeeding Hamilton & Fregeau.

The Hope Lumber Company, Thessalon, Ont., have finished their operations on Berth 169 and are moving their equipment to north of the Soo, Ont., where they have a large limit.

All the mills on the North Shore of Georgian Bay will be sawing this summer with the exception of the mill of Waldie Bros. at Spragge. The logs which were formerly cut at Spragge will now be taken to the mills at Victoria Harbor.

A proposition is being considered by the town council of Lindsay, Ont., which involves the location of a woodenware manufacturing firm at that town. If the council approves of the proposals they will be submitted in the near future to the ratepayers.

Lindsay-Bailey Lumber Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with capital of \$50,000 to carry on business as a lumber and timber company in all its branches. The head office is at Toronto, Ont., and the provisional directors are N. R. Lindsay, G. F. Davis and H. Hunter, all of Toronto.

The Ontario Paper Company, Limited, has secured incorporation under the Ontario Companies Act. The incorporators are S. T. Shephard, S. E. Thomason, P. S. Patterson and F. A. Dean, Jr., all of Chicago, and H. C. Lutkin of Evanston, Ill. The head office is to be at Toronto.

Charles W. Sharpe, Burks Falls, Ont., is offering for sale at \$3,500 a mill on the shore of Lake Cecebe near the mouth of the Magnetawan River. The mill has a capacity of 20,000 feet per day and the property includes 100 acres and a large boarding house, good loading wharf, barns, etc.

The town of Port Arthur, Ont., is applying to the Ontario Legislature for permission to pass a by-law exempting the Pigeon River Lumber Company and all its property and assets in Port Arthur from municipal taxation excepting school taxes and local improvement rates for a period of ten years.

The Canada Furniture Company have entered into negotiations with the council of Guelph, Ont., in regard to the erection of an addition to their factory at that place. The addition is to cost \$35,000 and is to consist of four storeys, 153 x 160 feet, brick, cement foundation, steam heating, electric lighting and power. Tenders were called to be received until April 1st.

According to the report of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, for the year ended 31st December last, the gross earnings were \$309,263. Of this amount, bond interest took \$106,627.54, and dividend on the preferred stock \$105,000,000. In addition, the sum of \$39,328 was applied to renewals and depreciations, and \$2,000 written off deferred charges, leaving \$56,317.66 to be carried forward to surplus account. It is expected that the entire new portion of the plant will be in operation by May 1st.

The Ontario Pulp & Paper Company has completed its organization. Mr. W. J. Sheppard, Waubashene, Ont., is president and the other officers are as follows: vice-president and managing director, T. H. Watson; directors, J. B. Tudhope, G. P. Grant, R. L. Innes, A. H. B. MacKenzie, and R. A. Lamb. The limits of the company adjoin those of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company. The capital will be \$1,500,000 of twenty year 6 per cent. bonds and \$1,500,000 of common stock. Over 200 men are now at work upon the plant and a large portion of it is expected to be ready for operation shortly.

The Northern Islands Pulpwood Company, Limited, have decided to go into liquidation and Mr. G. T. Clarkson, Toronto, has been appointed liquidator. The company have been operating for the last four years on the north shore of Lake Superior with head office at Port Arthur, where the president, Mr. W. H. Russell lives, and where most of the stock is held. The principal cause of the company's difficulties has been lack of sufficient capital immediately available to carry on their operations. The crisis was precipitated by the issuance of a writ by one of the company's largest creditors. It is hoped that the liquidation proceedings will result in a method being found for continuing the company's business, which has been chiefly exporting pulp to the United States. The assets consist of a plant at Port Arthur, and timber cutting rights valued at about \$400,000.

The first unit of the plant for treating railway ties and timber at Fort Frances, Ont., has been completed. The other two units or cylinders will be added at once increasing the present capacity from 1,580 to 5,000 ties per day. The cost of the entire plant will be about \$100,000—while the number of men employed at present is about 60. H. L. Galloway, the manager, says that it is the intention of the company to add a tie mill in order that the ties can be cut direct from the logs. In this way contracts for the timber can be made and the timber floated to the boom facing the mill, which will ensure a supply of ties for treatment when they cannot be procured by rail. This plant is the only one of its kind in Canada, and was built by A. Bruce & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, who have five similar plants in England and Scotland, where they have been treating timber with a special pressing process for the past 60 years. Mr. R. Bruce, a member of the firm, arrived two weeks ago from Scotland to be present at the opening. The company have a contract with Mackenzie & Mann to treat 1,000,000 ties, and have a large number of inquiries as to treatment of blocks for paving purposes.

Benson and Bray, Midland, Ont., manufacturers of doors, sash, mouldings, interior finish, etc., have secured an option on a new site 556 x 200 ft. convenient to the dock and close to the Grand Trunk railroad tracks. They have applied to the town for a loan of \$25,000 and have agreed in return to erect a plant costing upwards of \$46,000 and to employ 50 men the year round. Their building will be 165 x 70 feet, two storeys high for a length of 126 feet. The boiler room and shavings vault will be one storey high.

The plant is to be built of slow-burning construction and equipped with up-to-date sprinkler system so as to secure the lowest possible insurance rates. The company have purchased a large Wheelock engine 20 x 46, rated at about 300 horse power, which will be run non-condensing as they intend to use the exhaust steam for the dry kiln and for the heating system. Railway sidings will be provided on each side of the shop, and the machines will be arranged with a view particularly to handling the transit dressing trade to advantage. The company will also erect a modern dry kiln 20 x 52, and a stock shed 48 x 116, two storeys high. This will be a frame building covered with iron. These additions have been rendered necessary by the fact the company's business has increased so rapidly that their equipment is not sufficient to meet the demand for their products. The company started business in 1907. The vote on the by-law will be taken on April 12th and the company report that the chances are in favor of it being carried easily.

### Eastern Canada

The Canada Lumber Sales Co., Montreal, have been registered.

The De Sambor Lumber Co., Montreal, have been registered.

Jos. Valliere, Pintendre, Que., is advertising his saw mill business for sale.

Jos. Beaudoin, St. Francois, Que., is advertising his sash and door factory business for sale.

George W. Upman, M.P.P., of Woodstock, N. B., is cutting 2,000,000 feet this season in his camps on the Nackawick River.

A despatch from Sherbrooke, P.Q., states that the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company have purchased the limits of L. S. Roberge, situated near Lambton, on the Quebec Central Railway. The property consists of 5,000 acres, and a mill at Atwater Place; the price is stated to be \$60,000.

The Glen Lumber Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 to deal in timber lands and limits, and to carry on a general lumber and manufacturing business in all its branches, with head office at Montreal. The incorporators are J. H. Sherrard of Westmount, C. H. Martin and A. H. Richardson of Montreal, Que.

Moirs, Limited, of Halifax, N.S., have recently completed the erection of a new rotary saw mill, box factory and planing mill at Bedford, N.S., on the site of the old mill which was destroyed by fire in June, 1911. The new building is of solid concrete, two storeys high, and is equipped with the latest type of machinery. It is driven by water power, with steam auxiliary.

A despatch from Sherbrooke, Que., states that the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company have completed the purchase of the L. S. Roberge freehold timber lands which are located beyond Lambton. The property consists of 5,000 acres which are tributary to the St. Francis River, down which logs may be driven to the mills at Angus or Brompton. The purchase also includes the Roberge mills at Garthby. The price is reported to have been in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

The New Brunswick Lands, Limited, are applying to the Province of New Brunswick for incorporation, part of the powers which they desire being to deal in lumber and lumber products. The provisional incorporators include J. D. Palmer, Fredericton, N.B., J. H. Richards, Boiestown, N.B., C. F. Chestnut, Fredericton, N.B., F. B. Edgcombe, Fredericton, and A. R. Slipp, Fredericton, N.B. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000, and their head office is to be at Springhill in the county of York, N.B.

Mr. G. O. Black, of Oxford, N.S., has employed about 100 men and 50 horses in his camps in Little River, Valley Road, Polly Brook, and River Philip, this winter. He expects to have a cut of 3,500,000 feet of lumber, and with 1,500,000 feet held over from last season, will have 5,000,000 for shipment. Mr. Black recently purchased 2814 acres of timber land from the Nova Scotia Lumber Co. The block is known as the Northern division and is said to be the best lot of timber in one lot in Cumberland county.

The officers of the Gloucester Lumber and Trading Company, of Bathurst, N.B., are making several additions to the equipment of their fine new mill which was erected last year. Carriers, a Garland trimmer and six slab slashers have been added, as well as a new power plant. The mill, which is a two rotary one, now has a capacity of 40,000 feet per day. Mr. W. G. White, owner of the mill, who has been prominent in lumber circles in New Brunswick for many years, reports that the prospects are bright for an active season.

### Western Canada

The Equity Lumber Company will establish lumber yards and offices at Raymond, Alta.

W. S. Russell will erect new lumber sheds and offices on Front street east, Taber, Alta.

MacGregor Williamson Reilly Co., Windthorst, Sask., have sold out to the Security Lumber Co.

The Security Lumber Co., Winnipeg, are reported to have under consideration the opening of a yard at Regina, Sask.

The Constructors Limited, Regina, are considering the advisability of rebuilding on a larger scale during the coming summer.

A Victoria despatch reports that the successors of M. Sweeney & Sons, coopers, of Victoria, B.C., will erect a large cooperage plant at that place.

Thurston-Heath Lumber Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to carry on a general lumbering business, with head office at Vancouver, B.C.

The Radford Wright Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, who recently suffered severe loss by fire have secured new warehouse quarters and within four days from the time of the fire had commenced shipping. They expected to be handicapped for a week or ten days only.

An extra provincial license has been granted to "Earles-Cleary Lumber & Shingle Company" of Seattle, Washington, to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia. The provincial head office of the company is to be at Vancouver, and Mr. Geo. H. Moon, contractor, Vancouver, is attorney for the company. The capital stock is \$100,000.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE  
RED PINE  
SPRUCE**

**Enquiries solicited from the  
wholesale trade.**

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**49 Metcalfe Street**

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## "A Specialty — Not a Side Line"

Back of every Mershon Resaw stands its original designer and inventor—a recognised authority throughout the world on all matters pertaining to the sawing of wood with a band saw.

Purchasers of the Mershon Line have the benefit of his experience.

**Wm. B. Mershon & Co.**  
Saginaw, Mich.

## Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always  
"Of course they are"—In which case provide your stables with:

## Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	\$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

### Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz.

### Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

### Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

1 lb. Packages	3.00 doz.
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**Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies**, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

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Our stoves are specially designed to meet all requirements of camp work.

We know exactly what is necessary and desirable in this class of stove.

We put into all our stoves the best of material and workmanship coupled with the best of expert experience.

The 'Leader Range' for coal and wood, shown in this cut is specially adapted to Lumberman Camps, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Railroad Construction Camp Work. We also make this Range with side hinge doors.

It is large, heavy and strongly built. Has good oven space and large heating surface. When a good, solid, reliable stove is wanted the 'Leader' will give satisfaction.

Write for our catalogue.

## All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps



NO. 10-36A SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

**ADAM HALL, Limited** - **Peterborough, Ontario**  
Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction





## The Filing Room

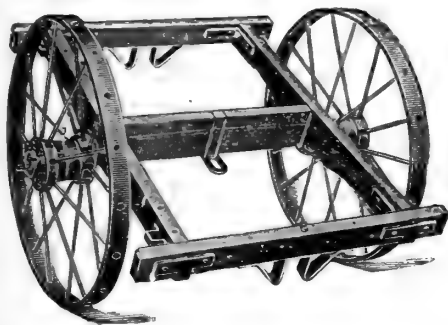
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For nearly 20 years the Hanchett Band Saw Swage has been on the market. There are today nearly three times as many Hanchett swages on the market as

any other swage. There are over 14,000 of them in use up to this date. They are long lived too, for many of the very first ones made are still in daily use. We have now made an attachment or die lever stop whereby the eccentric die may be adjusted to not turn past the anvil or to turn past the anvil as desired. This attachment will fit on any of the older Hanchett Swages. It is neat, solid and compact. Send for Catalog No. 2.

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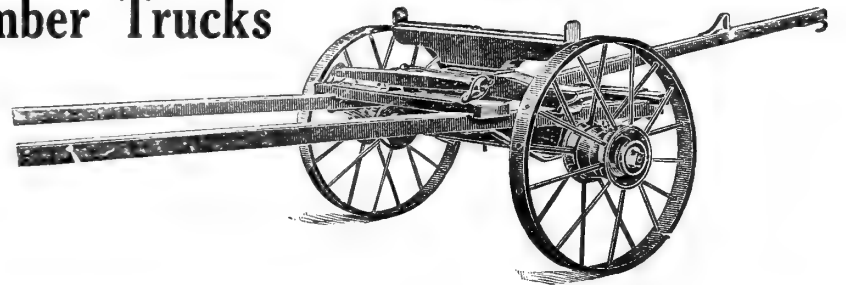
"HANCHETT SWAGES DO GOOD WORK."



### Detachable Lumber Trucks

with  
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

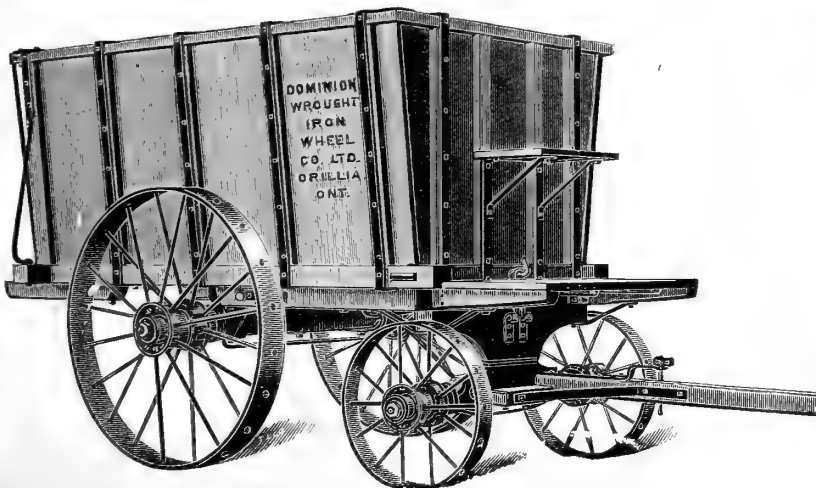
for Saw Mills, Planing  
Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



### Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout.



### Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

**The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited**

Successors to TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LIMITED

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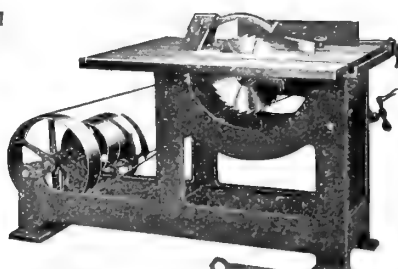
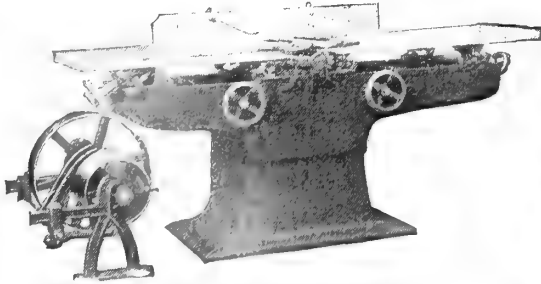
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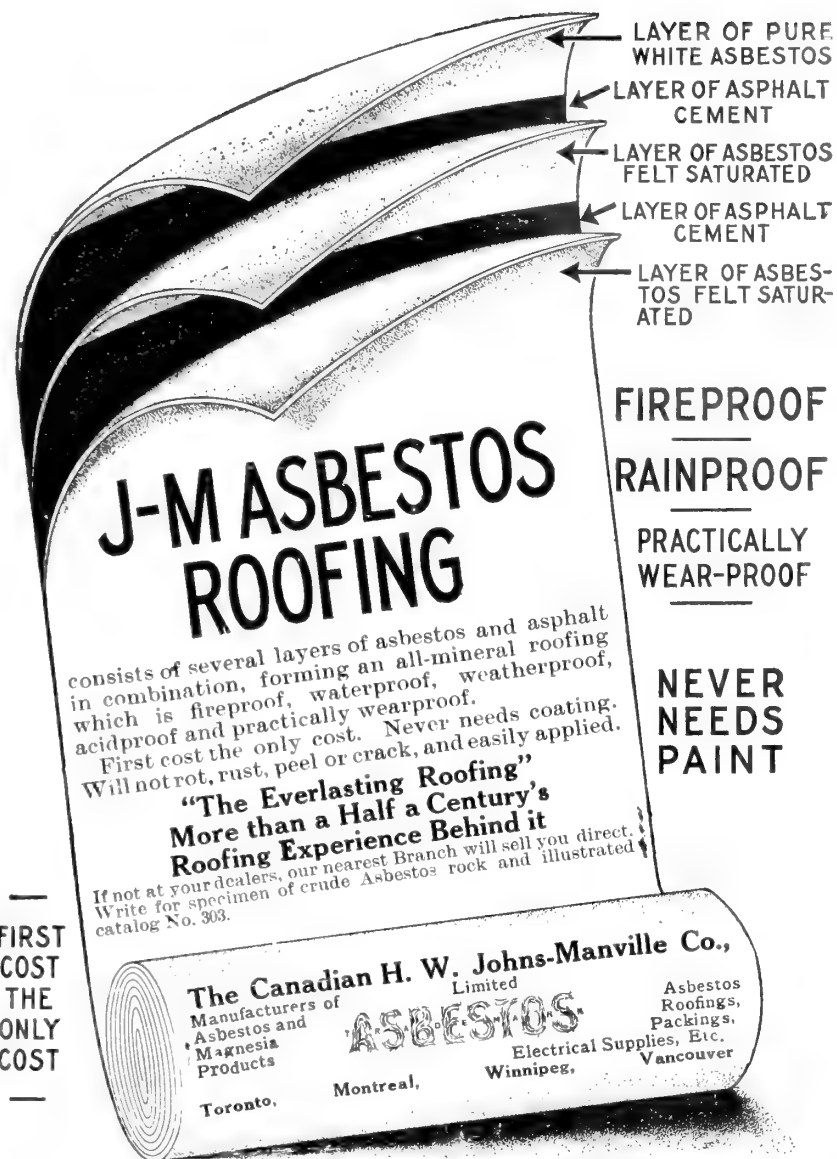
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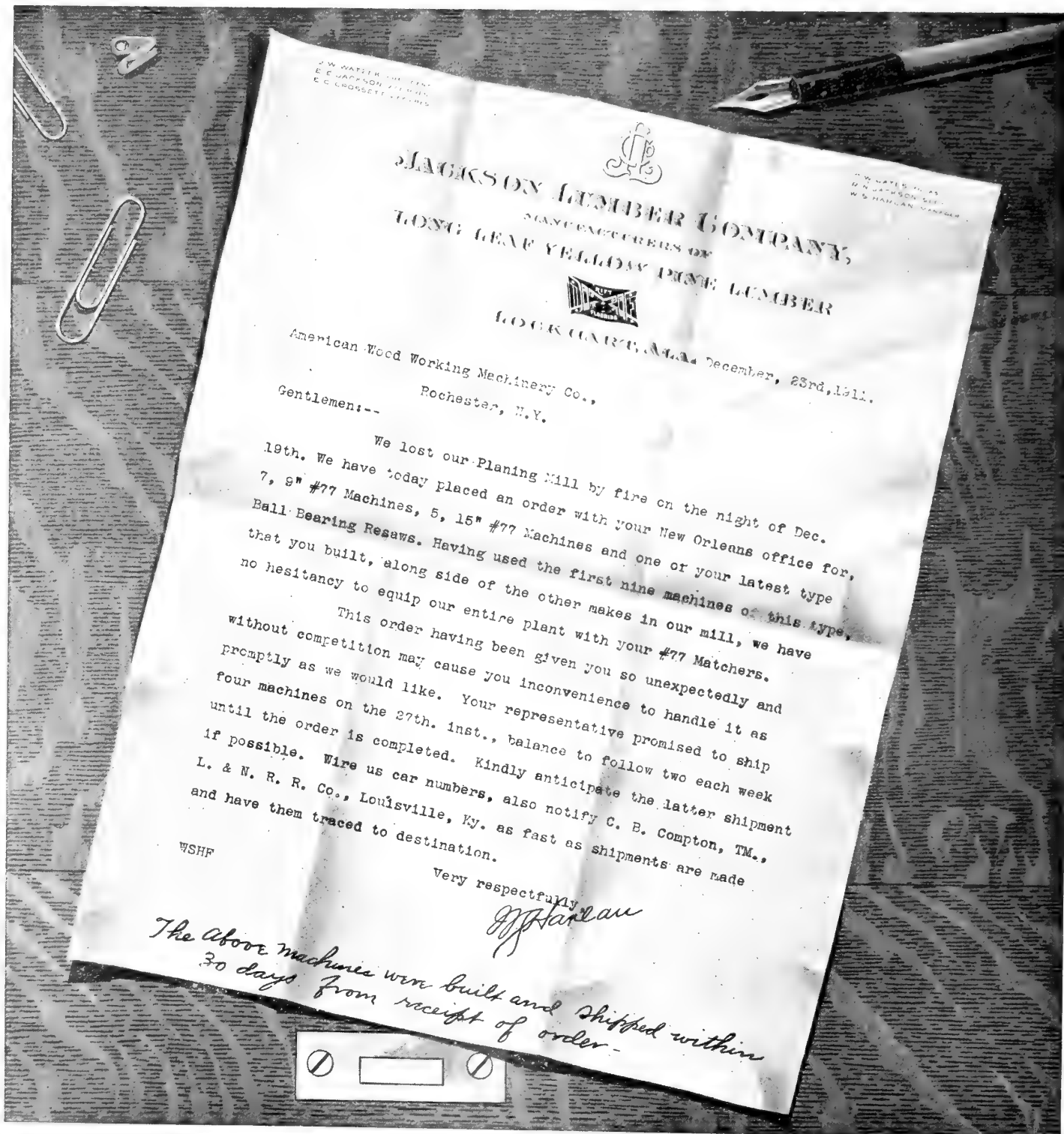


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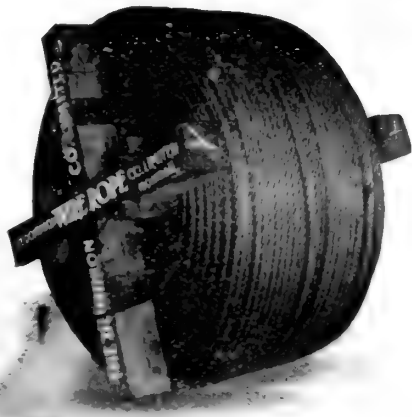
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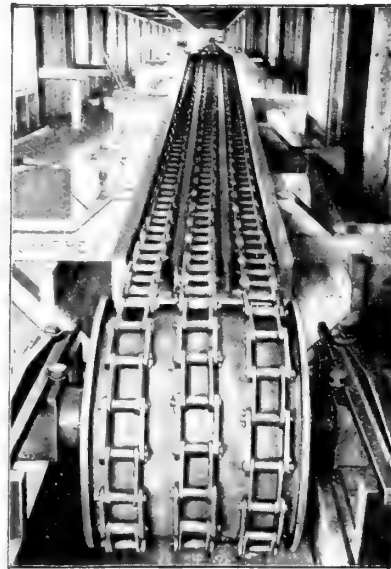
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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

## White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2 in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2 in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1 1/2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1 in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	39 00	41 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1 in. mill cull sidings	27 00	28 00
2 x 10 common	30 00	32 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	21 00	22 00
1 x 8 box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	27 00	29 00
1 x 12 box and common	24 00	26 00
1 in. mill run sidings	18 00	19 00
1 in. mill run shorts	12 50	14 00
1 in. dead cull sidings	14 00	15 00
1 1/2 in. flooring	22 00	23 00
1 in. mill run Norway	25 00	26 00
2 in. mill run Norway	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and cf 1 in.	35 00	36 00
Norway, c and cf 1 1/2 in.	33 00	35 00
Norway, c and cf 2 in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	21 00	22 00
Spruce mill cull	15 00	16 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	
Douglas Fir		

Dimensional Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18,		
18x18, and 20x20	34 50	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 00	
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
anh 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following ad-		
vances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1 in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and		
2 in. Fir rough	47 10	
1 1/2 in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 25	
1 1/2 in. No. 2 4 ft. lath	3 75	
1 1/2 in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1 1/2 in. No. 1 4 ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1 1/2 in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XXX pine or cedar shingles	3 30	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	2 40	
XXX 6 butts to 2 in.	3 30	
XXXX 6 to 23-16 in.	3 52	
XXXX	3 75	
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50	
1 in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2 in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00
Ash, brown, common and better	35 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. & better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	28 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00
Soft elm, 3 in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4	
& 8/4	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1st and 2nds	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2	
and 2 in.	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	70 00
White oak, 1/4 cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White oak, 1/4 cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts	

and 2nds	87 00
White oak, 1/4 cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	853 00	55 00
1 1/2 in. & 1 1/2 in. x 8 in. & up	56 00	60 00
2 in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1 in.	40 00	44 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 1/2 in.	50 00	52 00
2 in.	50 00	55 00
Pine good shorts:		
1 in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1 in. x 4-in. to 6 in.	30 00	35 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 1/2 in.	45 00	50 00
2 in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better, 12 ft. to		
16 ft.	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1 in.	22 00	25 00
Pine s. c. sidings 1 1/2 & 2 in.	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1 in.	17 00	19 50
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1 in.	14 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2 in.	16 00	18 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2 in.	17 00	19 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1 1/2"x7" 8-9" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1 1/2"x10" and up, 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1 1/2" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1 in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	27 00
Hemlock 1 in. rull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1 in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1 1/2, 2 in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black log run	26 00	29 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	13 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	13 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8 in. x 4 ft.	4 00	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	3 00	3 25
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1 1/2 in.	2 75	3 00
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

Square white pine, measured off, 30	cts.
to 40 feet average	40 50
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. av-	
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By the dram, according to average		
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## Elm

By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 40 to 45 feet	73	77
By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 30 to 35 feet	55	60

## Ash

13 inches and up, according to aver-		
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age and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4

## Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

## Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	Per M.	
Oddments	18 00	19 00
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## Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	62 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in. and up wide	65 00
2 in. and up wide	68 00

## Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	48 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	60 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	62 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	48 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	50 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	42 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00

## No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00
1 1/2 in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
1 1/2 in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	59 00
2 1/2 and 3 ft., 8 in. and up wide	75 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	80 00

## No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	31 00
1 1/2 in., 6 in. and up wide	44 00
1 1/2 in., 6 in. and up wide	44 00
2 in., 6 in. and up wide	45 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and	
up wide	60 00 65 00

## No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	23 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2 in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and up	
wide	43 00 48 00

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

1 in. x 4 in.	21 00
1 in. x 5 in.	23 00
1 in. x 10 in.	28 00
1 in. x 6 and 8 in.	25 00
1 in. x 12 in.	32 00
1 in. x 13 in. and up	32 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	30 00

## No. 1 Barn

1 inch	31 00	42 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	36 00	43 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	42 00	
4 inch	45 00	

## No. 2 Barn

1 inch	29 00	36 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	30 00	36 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	35 00	

## No. 3 Barn

1 inch	21 00	27 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	25 00	30 00

## Box

No. 1, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 in.	20 00	22 00
No. 2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 in.	16 00	20 00

## Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1 in.	15 00
1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	16 00
No. 2	14 00

## Lath

No. 1, 32-in. pine	1 50
No. 2, 48-in. pine	3 75
No. 3, 48-in. pine	3 00
No. 1, 48-in. pine	4 25
No. 1, 48-in. hemlock	3 00

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.		</
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# DISSTON CROSSCUT SAWS

RUN EASIEST  
CUT FASTEST  
LAST LONGEST



If you are interested send for our new Crosscut Saw booklet. It is unique, the finest ever printed, for we have endeavored to make it truly representative of Disston High Grade Saws.

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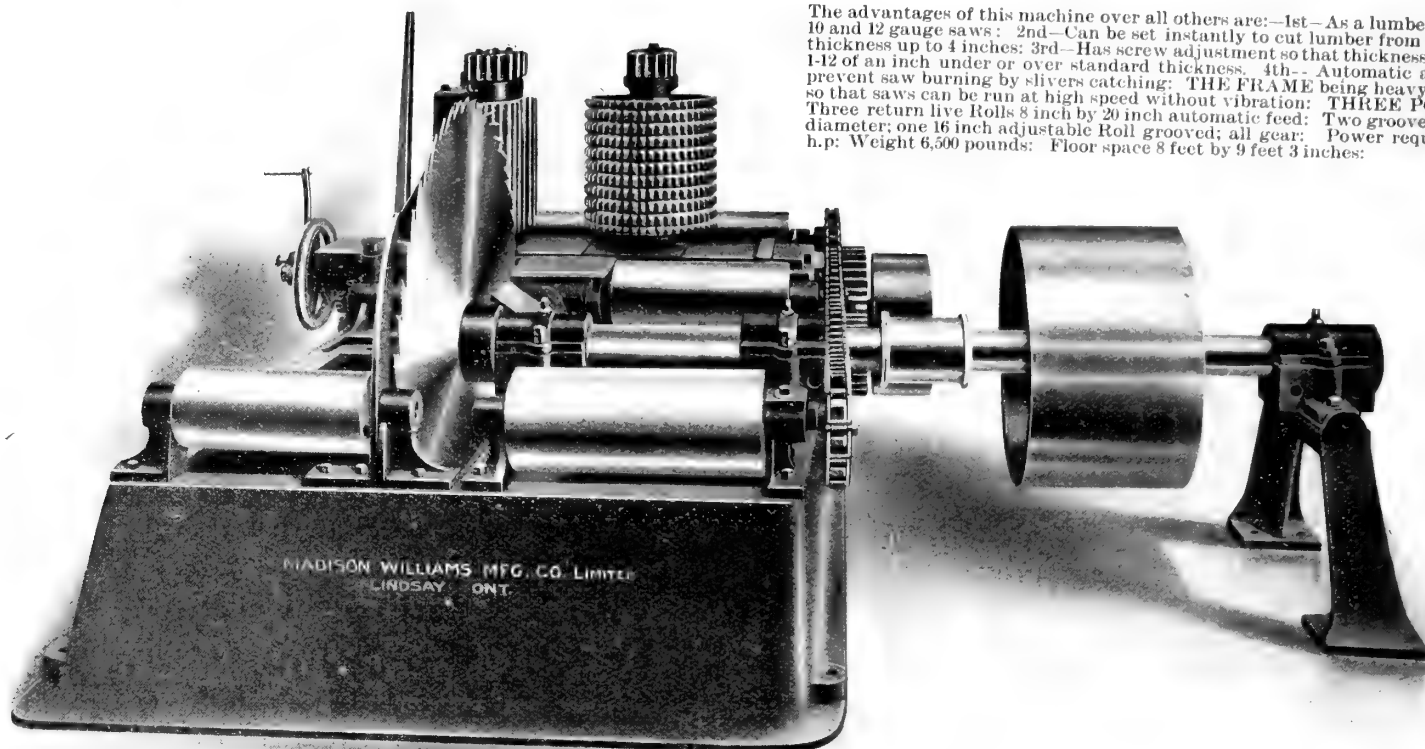
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS  
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## JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker

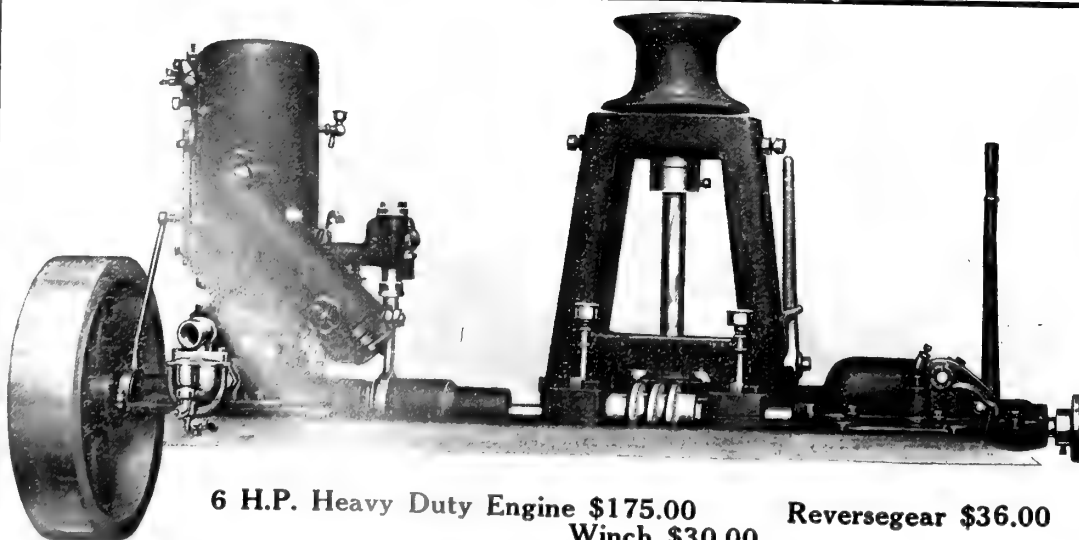


The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver, using 10 and 12 gauge saws: 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from 1/2 inch to any thickness up to 4 inches: 3rd—Has screw adjustment so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness. 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching: THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration: THREE POINT driven: Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed: Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required. 20 to 30 h.p. Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:

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Builders of Sawmill Machinery and 'Triumph' Turbine Water Wheels  
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Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.



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Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00

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HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

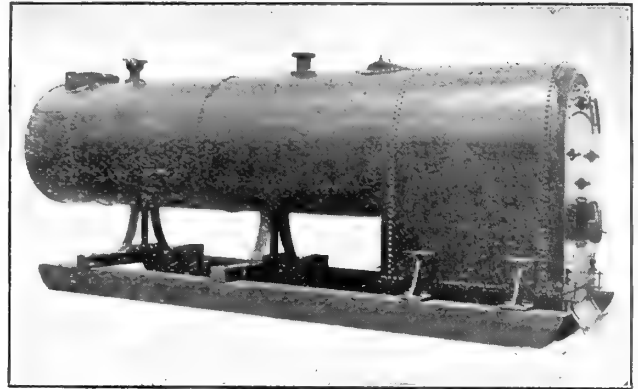
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We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

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Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

### International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

### International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

### International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

### International Gall Cure

Cures while horses work or rest.

### International Foot Remedy

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

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Gives new life to old harness.

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For low prices and prompt shipment of

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**Short Leaf Finish**

**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**

**Cypress**

**New Brunswick Shingles**

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**Are You Interested  
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The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

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Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
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Branch at Winnipeg

When ordering from your Jobber specify

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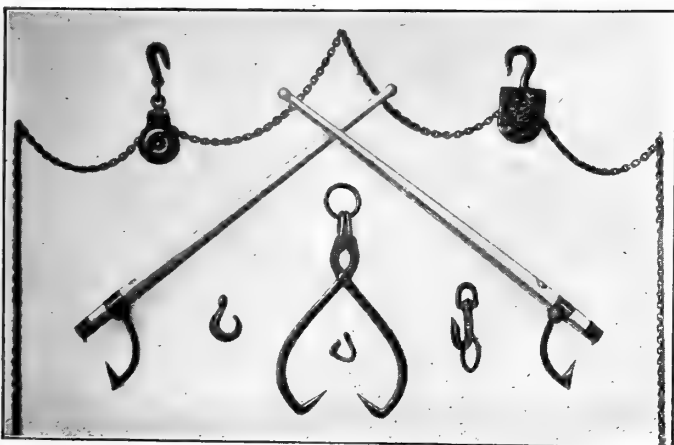
and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Limited

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada





## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

1	45 00	White Ash	
2	50 00		
3	33 00		
4	34 00	1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00 42 00
5	36 00	1 1/4 to 2 inch	44 00 46 00
6	36 00	2 1/2 to 4 inch	48 00 54 00
7	46 00	Strips	22 00 24 00
8	51 00	Common and culls	14 00 22 00
9	52 00		
10	58 00	Black and Brown	
11	58 00		
12	58 00		
13	47 00	1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00 42 00
14	47 00	Common good culls	14 00 20 00
15	47 00	1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00 42 00
16	46 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up	30 00 32 00
17	34 00	Common and good culls	16 00 18 00
18	36 00	Elm	
19	30 00		
20	32 00	1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in and up	32 00 35 00
21	23 00	Common and culls	15 00 17 00
22	25 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	26 00 28 00
23	22 00	Common and culls	10 00 17 00
24	23 00	Maple	
25	25 00		
26	30 00	1st and 2nd hand	26 00 28 00
27		Common and culls	14 00 22 00
28		1st and 2nd, soft	26 00 28 00
29		Common and culls	14 00 22 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

## BOSTON, MASS.

White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00	100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	86 00	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	70 00	72 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	45 00	45 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.	56 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00	37 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	51 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	38 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	37 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	43 00	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	36 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	35 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	31 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	29 00	29 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under	24 00	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 feet and up	20 00	21 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	20 00	21 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.		19 00
Vermont spruce boards, matched		22 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, 6 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
3/4-in. spruce laths		4 10
1 1/2-in. spruce laths		3 50

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$3 40	\$3 50
Clears		3 10
Second clears		2 50
Clear whites	2 25	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 75	4 00
Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch. butts to 2-in.		4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 3/4		4 75



The most economical all around loading machine is the old reliable

## McGIFFERT LOG LOADER

Made with either stationary or swing boom. It is also equipped with four-wheel, swivel trucks for use on light rail. These trucks always remain in horizontal position when raised and come back squarely to the track when lowered. Send for catalogue.

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It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

## Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

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Plants at		
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Hamilton, Ont.	Fort William, Ont.	Three Rivers, P.Q.

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Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P.Q.

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**A P H Pants**

For Solid Substantial Wear, no Pants in Canada like them. DEALERS if interested, write us for terms, etc.

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Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

### DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS

have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

Write for lithographed booklet No. 239, illustrated in colors.

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## Sit in your Office and See Your Land as if on the Spot

With one of our forest maps before you, you can know exactly the amount, character and location of your timber. The knowledge will be *exact*, not what some cruiser has *guessed* at. This information will enable you to get at least 10% more from your timber yearly.

Our service to your business will cut out a big waste and give you data of great value.

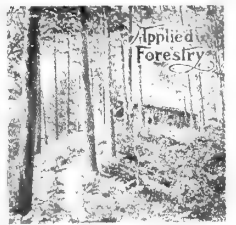
We appraise new lands, and survey wild lands for renewal of lines or to get actual acreage.

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Larrigans**

**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

**R. M. Beal Leather Co.**

LINDSAY, Ontario

Limited



**Not altogether what we say but what users say**

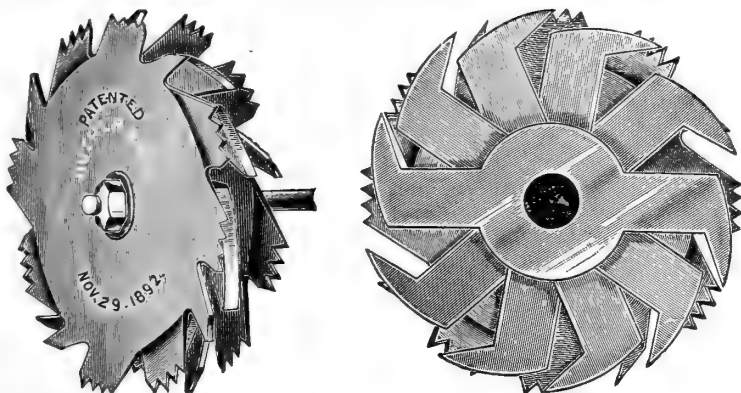
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

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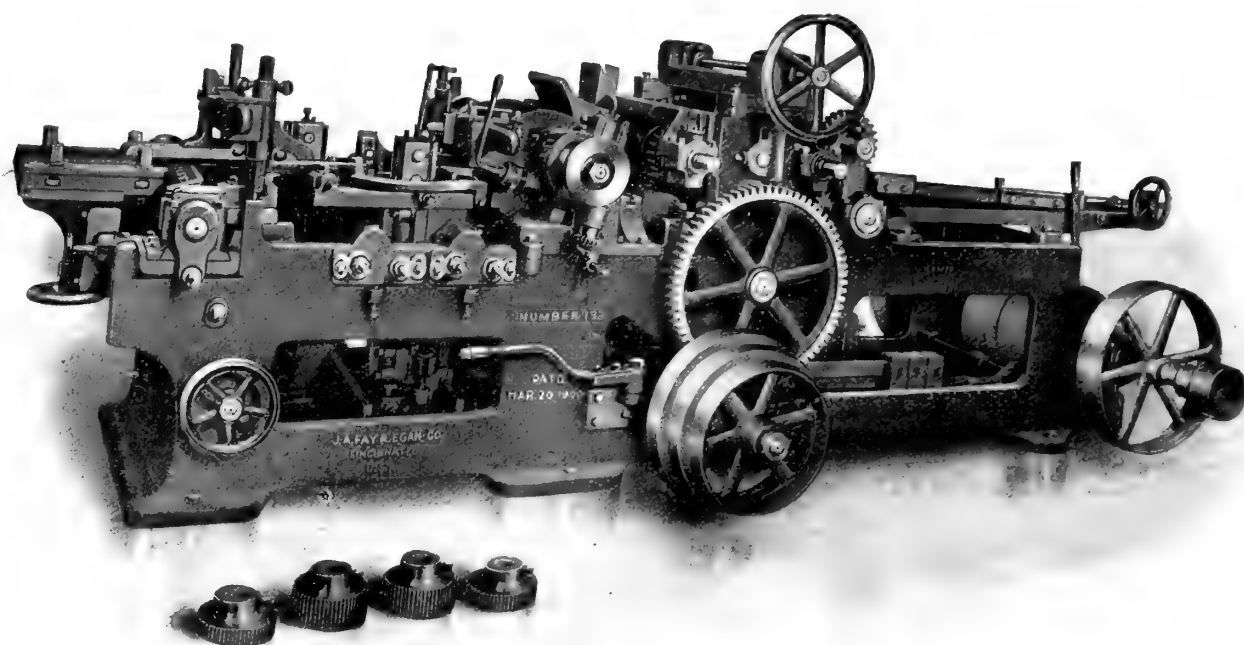
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# Fast Feed Inside Molder

It takes more than iron and steel to make a Molder with that "Built-in" quality that enables it to stand up to the heavy cuts and high speeds now demanded by the progressive manufacturers of lumber.

We've been building Molders since 1830—eighty-two years ago. We've learned a whole lot about them in that time—and every bit of this experience and knowledge was brought into use when we designed the No. 133.

That our care was justified is shown by the large number in use in every part of the country. No matter where you are located—North, East, South, West or in the Central States—there is a No. 133 running within a few miles—and owner and operator of that machine are enthusiastic over it.

Drop us a line and we'll tell you where you can see a No. 133 running—Look it over, talk to the owner and operator, then decide.

Our Molder Catalog shows a complete line of Inside and Outside Types. Write for it.

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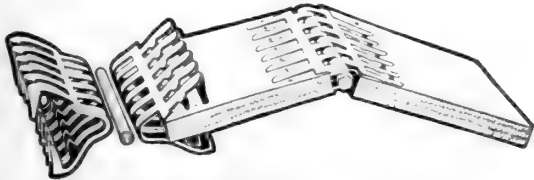
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## "LINCONA" Balata Belting

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

Because

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Balata

Belt

Average break 11,700 lbs. per sq. inch.

Ask the other man the strength of his Balata, and see that he shows you copy of test.

THIS BELT IS WORTH YOUR INVESTIGATION.

Write for Price List and Sample.

## Austen Bros. Limited

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## Gendron Penatang Shoepack Mfg. Co.

### The PENATANG SHOE PACK

is sold on the reputation it has attained for honest material, honest workmanship and consequently honest wear. That explains why so many packs are sold as **Penatangs**, that are only poor **imitations**.

All our packs are stamped with our **Registered Trade Mark**, and dealers are warned not to infringe on our rights. We have had many complaints that manufacturers are representing their packs as **Penatangs**.

*Write for the Penatang Catalogue showing 20 different styles of Hand Made Shoe Packs and Boots.*

Our Hand Made Surveyors and Explorers boots are the most reliable on the market.

Sole leather counters, sewn in with the upper, are special features.



Our 10 inch and 8 inch River Drivers Boots are made with Genuine French Calf Vamp and English Kip Quarters.

Forty years experience in pack manufacturing is the best test of the Quality of our goods.



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It is impossible to retain the maximum efficiency in your plant by the use of cheap belting. Sooner or later that belting will stretch—then it will slip—then you will be losing power with every revolution of the pulley. It pays in the end to avoid this loss by installing at the outset,

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For the past sixty years we have made belts which at every period in our history have proved vastly superior to any others on the market. This is the record to which we owe our present commercial supremacy—the record at the back of every belt we sell.

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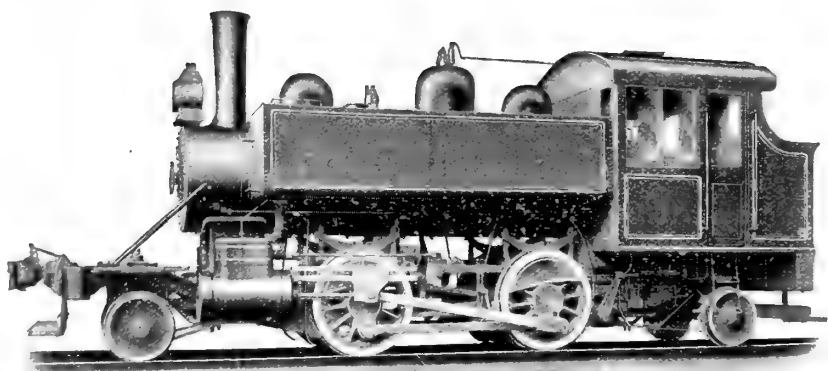
## The General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.

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Market and Louise Streets, WINNIPEG, MAN.

115-125 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

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It is important for you to know what a locomotive will do to justify its cost.

It must pull the required load, start it and keep it going.

It must provide just the right amount of the right material in the right place.

Each and every part must be sure to fit not only the locomotive of which it is a part, but every other locomotive of the same size and design. Every operation must be made in fixtures or to templates compelling accuracy of manufacture so that the

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Visit our works and see how all this is accomplished.

## MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

JAMES D. LACEY

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# James D. Lacey & Co.

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We submit **Detailed** estimates with **Topographical** maps of all **Timber Properties** offered through our house. Representations based upon our own **Expert** cruisers and loggers, whose **Integrity** and **Experience** have been thoroughly tested over a period of many years.

We solicit correspondence with **British Columbia** timber owners and prospective purchasers.

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NEW ORLEANS

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PORTLAND, Ore.

1009 White Bldg.  
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## "Polar Bear" Shoepacks

The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.



Todd's Meaford Special 17 in.  
Draw String Shoepack.



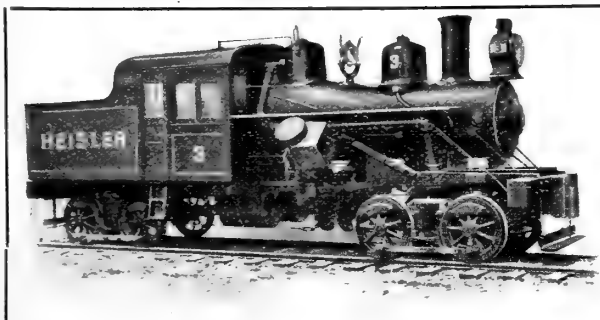
Arctic Storm King Child's Sporting.  
All sizes and lengths of legs.

We use nothing but oil-tanned leather in both leg and foot, no splits. We tan our own leather and our 20 years' reputation in the manufacture of oil-tanned stock stands back of every pair we put out. Quick shipments our specialty. Our large factory, up-to-date appliances, good shipping facilities makes this possible. No order too large or none too small but that we can take care of on shortest notice.

We make shoepacks in any size or style from customer's order. Send for our price list

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Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

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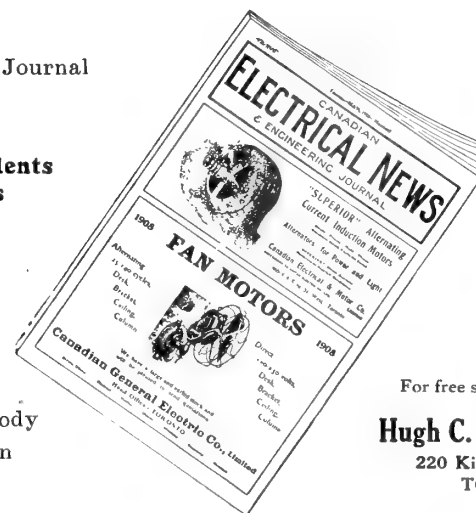
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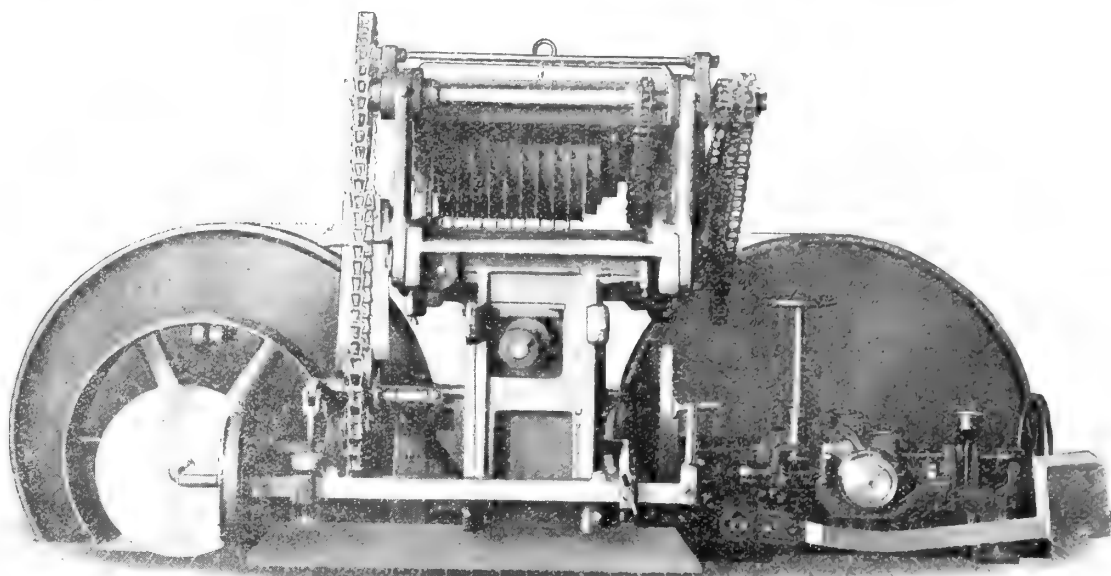
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Built in Two Sizes



These resaws are compactly built and are supported on the floor line so they do not need a special foundation.

Both upper and lower feed rolls are driven which gives a powerful and uniform feed.

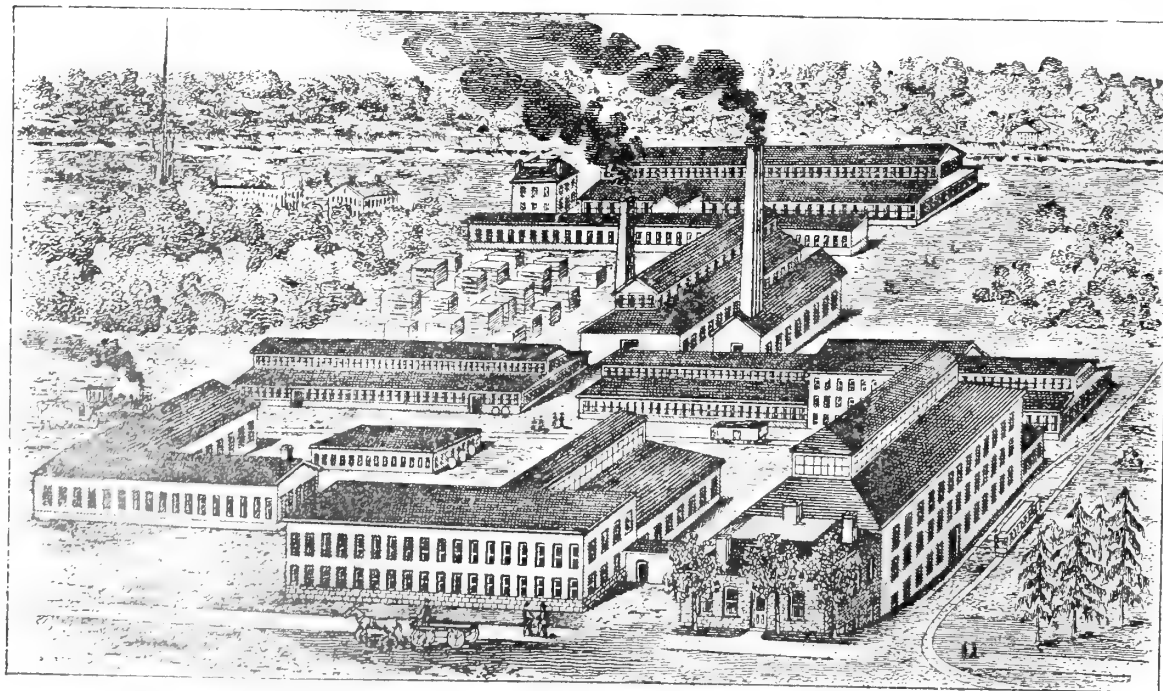
We also manufacture **Hopper Feed, Box Board Resaws** and many other **Hopper Feed Machines** for box factories.

We solicit your inquiries.

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
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The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made



The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

**Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited** Galt, Ontario



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The  
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## Stung But Not With

is the way any man feels after he has used a cheap trashy roofing which he bought through a mail order house.

if his local dealer should sell him the same grade of material he would lose the man's trade.

a howl would be made to the mail order house when the consumer was stung, but—

the local dealer it would be different. He would lose his old friends and it would be hard to make new ones. The dependable kind of roofing for any dealer to sell is

## Mule-Hide Roofing

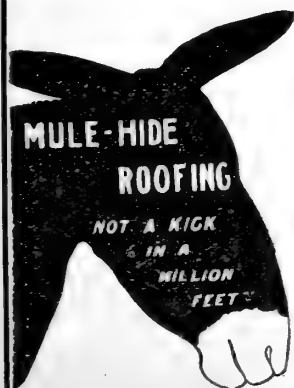
*"Not a Kick in a Million Feet"*

For it is made of good wool felt and high grade asphalt, and is sold at useable prices.

MULE-HIDE is never bought by mail-order concerns—There's a reason. But we have a "GET ACTION" Selling Service which is helping the dealers get the trade which rightfully belongs to him. We will give you particulars if you want them.

We get business for you

The  
**DOMINION ROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA**  
Limited, Toronto, Can.

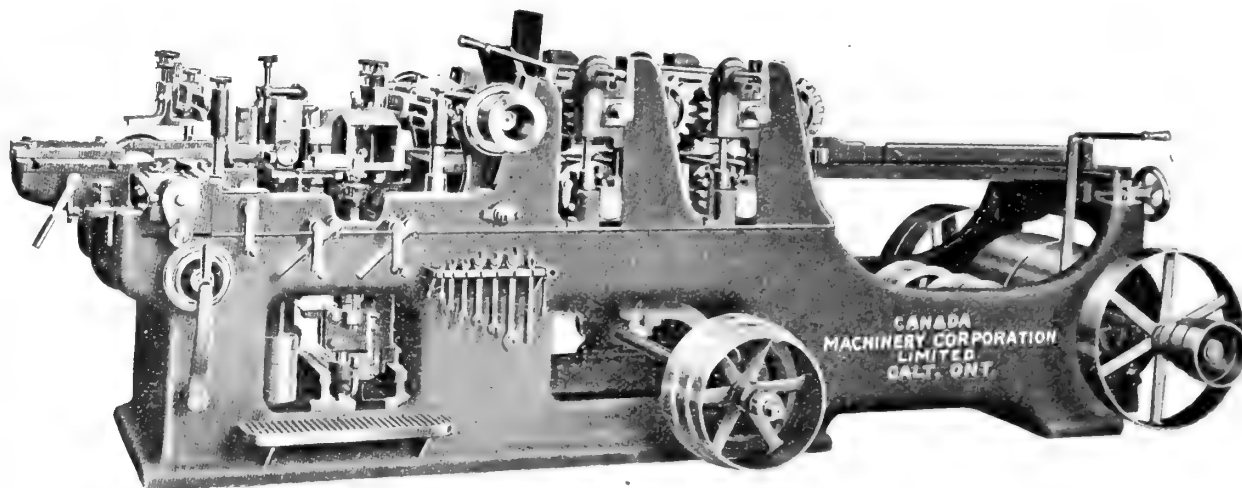




# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

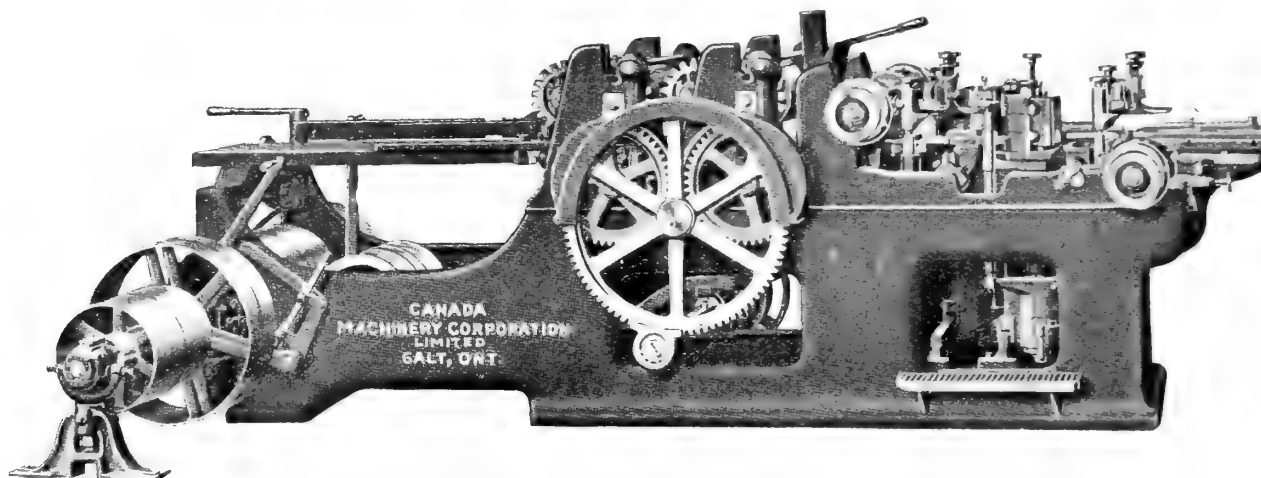
## Galt, Ontario

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**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The advantages of a Moulder and a Planer and Matcher are combined in the machine illustrated above. Ease and speed in adjustment are insured through special unique features, not contained in any other type of machine. The method of lubrication is perfect. The general construction is after the plan of the planer and matcher, having heavy sides connected by heavy girths which in combination with a series of platen plates form the bed.



**No. 300 Heavy Duty Inside Moulder**

The special features of this model machine include truing devices for top, bottom and side heads, which insure all knives doing an equal amount of work. Six speeds are furnished through friction feeds. Top rolls are made with pull-out shafts, and extra rolls are supplied, all interchangeable. Matcher frames swivel, ample expansion for all bars and chipbreakers. Made in two sizes 15 x 6 and 12 x 6

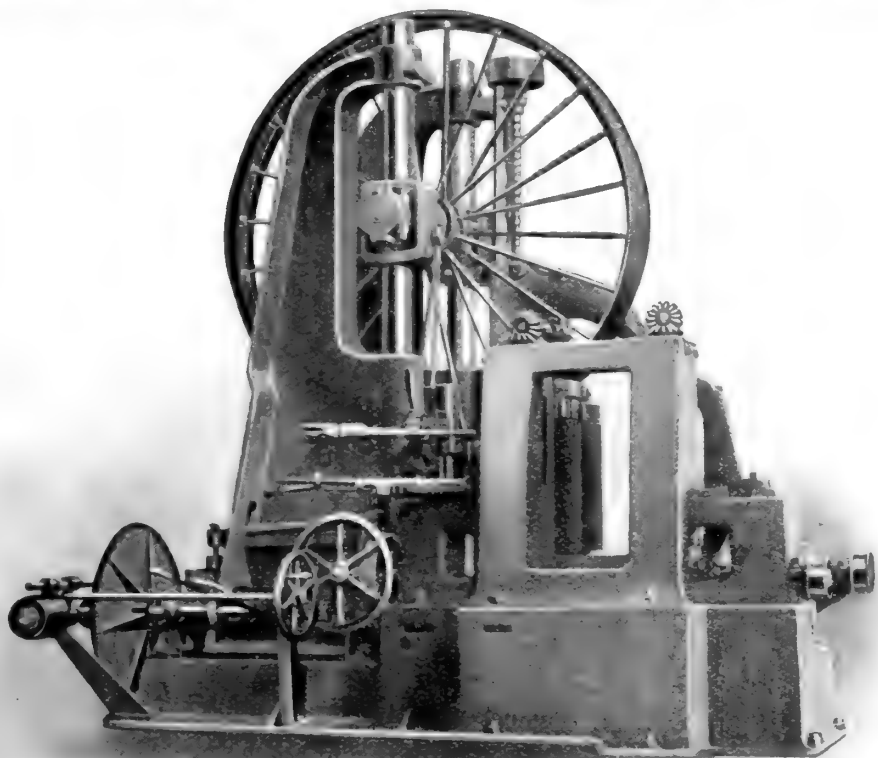
**Catalogue and Prices on application**

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# Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited

## Galt, Ontario

# IT IS A MISTAKE TO Install a Light Band Resaw



A 7 FOOT CLARK BAND RESAW

Just as many men are required to operate a 60" or 66" resaw using 6" or 8" saws as are required to operate a 7' resaw using 12" saws.

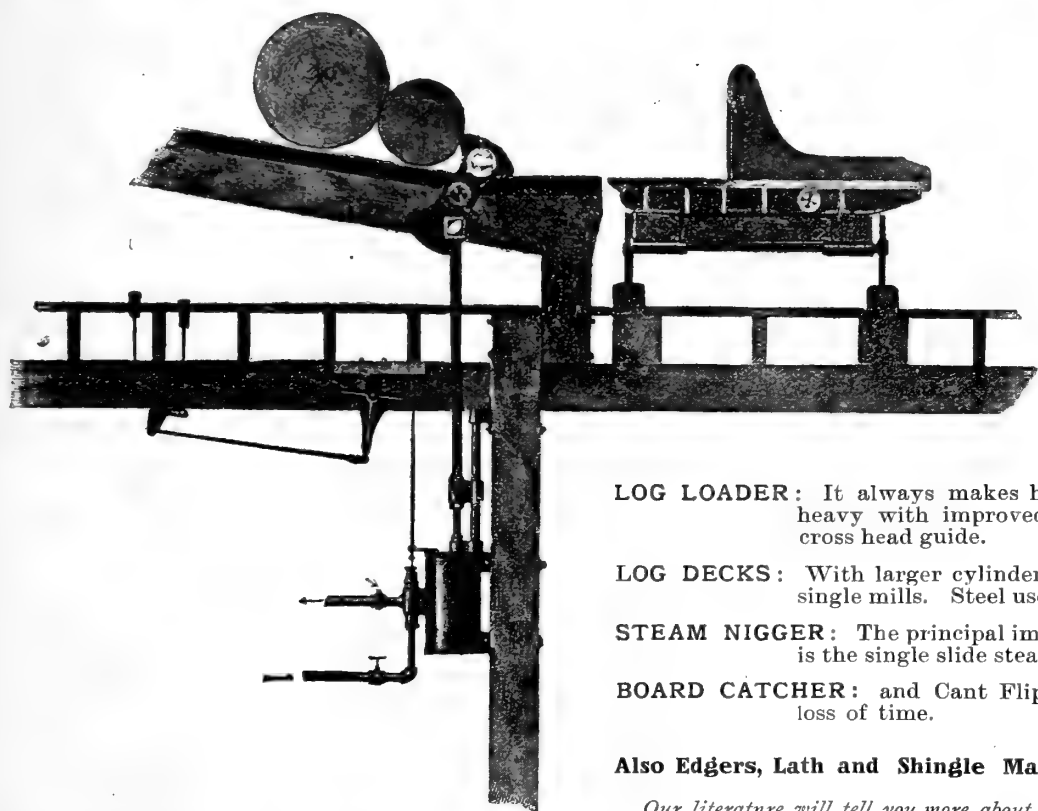
The band resaw illustrated herewith is capable of a continuous daily output of from fifty to sixty thousand feet of 1" and 2" lumber, every piece of which is perfectly manufactured. This band resaw in connection with transfers and return rolls will raise the output of a single band mill from twenty-five to fifty thousand feet daily and will increase the daily cut of a double band mill from fifty to sixty thousand feet, depending upon the size cants or timbers passed through it. It is a powerful and extremely rigid machine and weighs 28,000 pounds.

We build the heaviest and most complete line of saw mill machinery in the world. Better ask for catalogs.

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BELMONT, N. Y.

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for  
**Your**  
**Spring Sawing**

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**LOG DECKS:** With larger cylinders than are generally used. Steam Decks with double or single mills. Steel used wherever necessary. Our Log Deck is the one for you.

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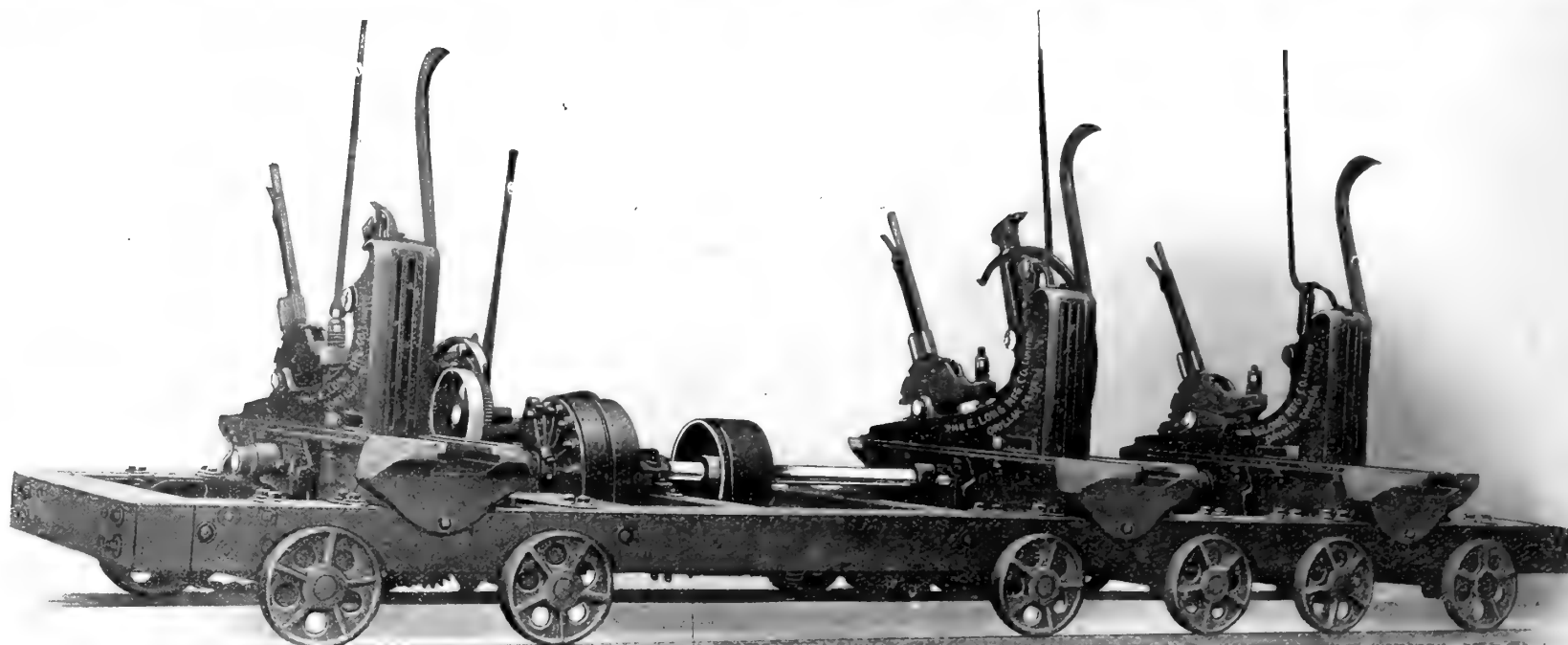
**BOARD CATCHER:** and Cant Flip combined, catches board, throws cant to gang. No loss of time.

Also Edgers, Lath and Shingle Machines, Cant Flips, Steam Feeds, Concave Rolls, Etc.

*Our literature will tell you more about our up-to-date Saw Mill equipment. Send us your address.*

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# Long's Quality STEEL CARRIAGES



This style carriage is built in the following sizes :—36", 40", 44", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72" opening. Standard carriage has three headblocks, but any number desired, spaced as required, can be supplied.

Nothing but the very best material and workmanship enter into the construction of our carriages. The above cut shows this design so perfectly, that a detailed description is not necessary. We might, however, mention our improved spring quadrant on back of knees for absorbing shock of nigger. This is worth investigating.

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## The E. Long Manufacturing Co. Limited

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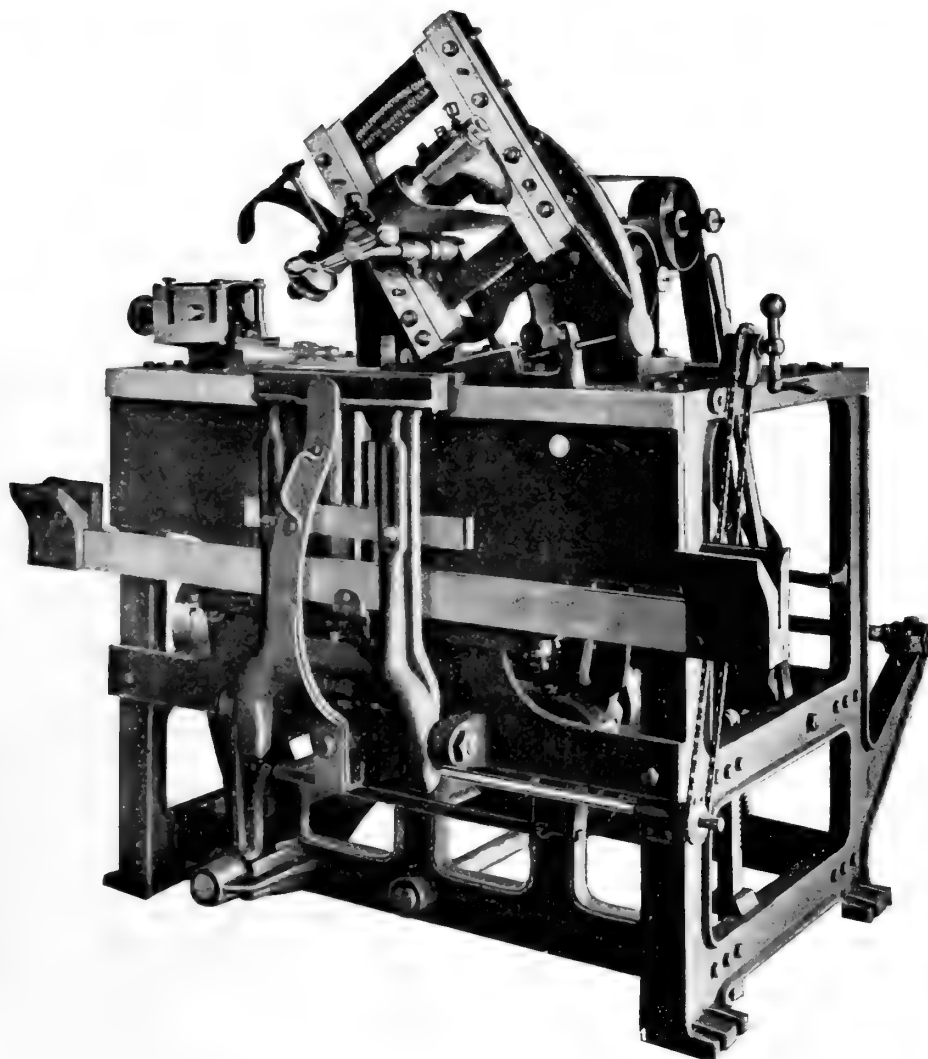
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Line of  
Filing Room  
Tools

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For  
Band and  
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Sawmills  
Any Size

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WE are the only *authorized* Canadian manufacturers of the famous Covell line of Saw Filing Equipment. We emphasize "authorized" because it has a definite meaning in this instance. Other Canadian firms are building and selling what they represent to be "Covell" filing machinery. So it is. But it is years out of date. It has been superseded by newer designs that have been evolved and placed on the market because they were better than the old. As authorized builders of these tools, we are in direct and constant touch with the designers. Every model they turn out and every improvement added is embodied in the machine we sell you—*the latest and best in the filing tool line.*

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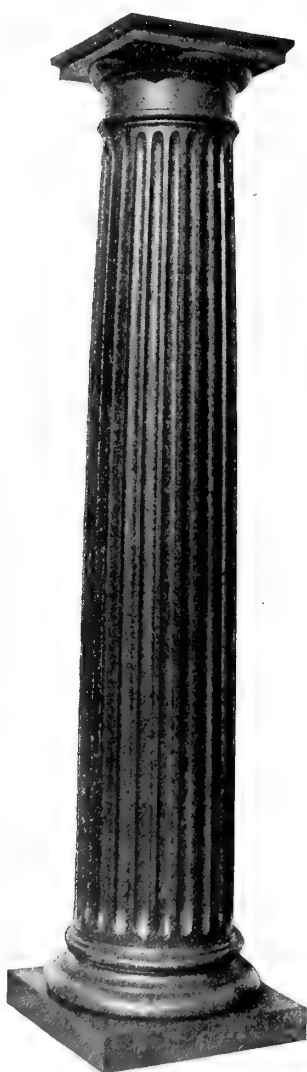
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Tested  
Steel  
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Made in Canada

Sold by Jobbers

25%

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More Weld

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Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

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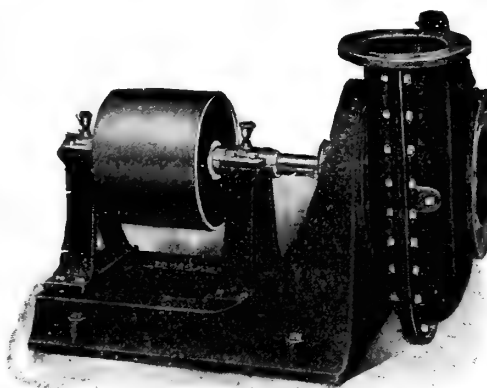
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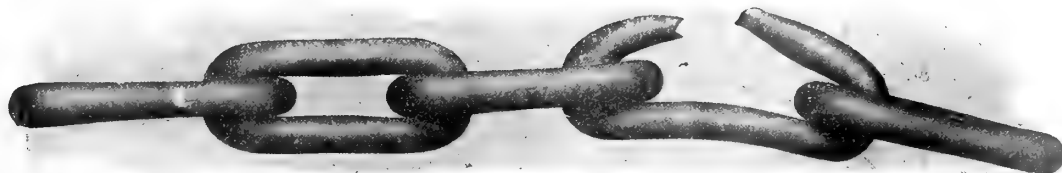
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# Lath Mill Machinery

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All our Lath Mills are solidly built to stand the severest work.

We have made a special study of Lath Mill Machinery for many years, the result being that we can furnish machines correctly designed, each size of mill being designed specially for a certain capacity, and having the weight placed properly—where it is of some value to the machine.

Our catalogue shows machines ranging from a capacity of 20,000 lath up to 100,000 lath per day for a single machine.

*JUST AT PRESENT WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF LATH MACHINERY  
ON HAND, AND IF YOU REQUIRE ANYTHING OF THIS NATURE, THIS  
IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET PROMPT SHIPMENT.    ::    ::    ::*

We are now making the Covell Patent Automatic Saw Swage and Shaper. Write about it.

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Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

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Water counteracts the effect of gums and rosins in pine logs only after the logs have been in the water for a period of from one to two years.

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Without doubt, the man who gives you an order and finds it filled properly, is going to talk favorably about you and your methods.

That's the reason we make certain to apply what we ourselves believe to every order with which we are favored. You are consequently assured, at all times, of three big essentials in any successful business :

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## WHITE PINE

supplied by us is invariably of the finest quality. Ready in assorted grades and sizes.

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choice stock. And remember that we leave the clear and fine dressing in our mill-run Quebec Spruce.

*Write for Monthly Stock Sheet.*

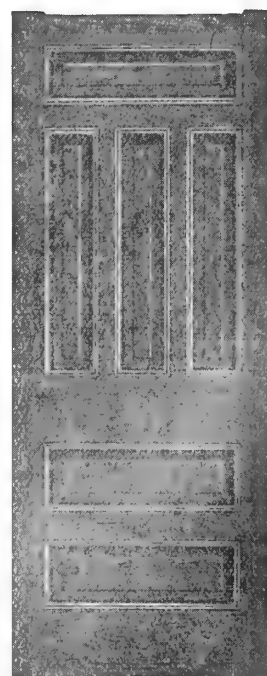
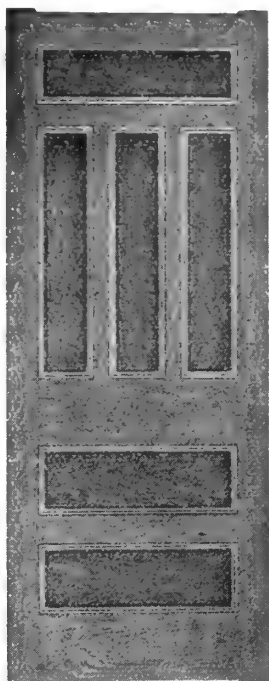
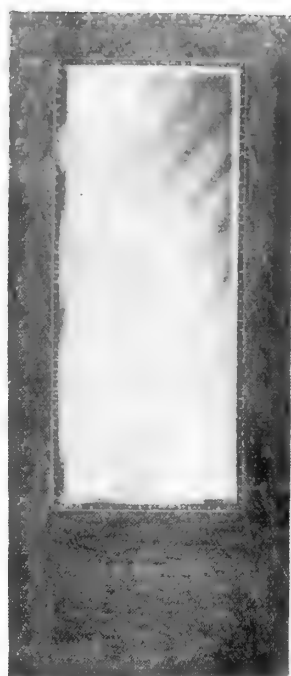
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KEPT IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT



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Slash Table with six saws spaced for  
18 in., variable friction feed, 2 in.  
steel saw arbors cutting independently.

Will sell at half original cost.

Can send fuller details.

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## 'RED DEER' Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured ex-  
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It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and  
every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it  
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We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

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Manufactured to meet the requirements of those  
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Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
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Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory  
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For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

*Write us before placing your orders*

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===== All grades of =====

**WHITE PINE**

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**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

**WHITE and RED PINE LATH**

## William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at  
Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock  
of Shop and Better 1 to 2". Also a good  
percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10" and  
6/4" and 8/4" Sidings at Midland. All White  
Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs.  
Also at Collingwood, Ontario, 1910 Cut, 1 x  
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nice line of 6/4 and 8/4" Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

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All stock sized or matched if required.

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Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

**Siemon Bros., Ltd.**  
WIARTON, Ont.

Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO  
EADIE DOUGLAS CO.  
14 University St. MONTREAL

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,  
112 Manning Chambers, TORONTO, ONT

Our Prices will Interest You

## Rush Orders for Pine Doors

**No. 3 Pine Doors** are now our specialty.

Our recently doubled plant enables us to handle all kinds of rush orders to perfection.

We supply first-class, thoroughly well made **No. 3 Pine Doors** and guarantee them.

We handle this line ourselves from the forest to the dealers—from the logs which we cut in our own sawmills to the final shipment from our own factory to the dealer.

We can therefore quote you the lowest prices and give prompt shipments.

Let us quote you your next order for **No. 3 Doors.**

THE  
**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

## We Have the Goods



You need no stronger insurance for future business than a stock of our

**Hemlock, Pine  
and Hardwood**

Our lumber is of a **quality** that **sells well** on sheer merit.

We are the only firm to dress and size all our hemlock lumber.

Remember this is a help—freight is a big item.

*We specialize in car lots—  
Write us your requirements*

**Hocken Lumber  
Co., Limited**  
Otter Lake Station, Ont.

WE SPECIALIZE IN  
**Saw Mill Repair Work**

Our machine shop is equipped with best and most up-to-date machinery for Saw Mill work of all kinds and we can turn out your work promptly and with satisfaction.

Let us send you estimates on your spring work.

**Maass Bros.**  
Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

WE have 500 M ft. 8-4 Common and Better and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common and Better White Pine that we want to move quick at bargain prices.

*Write us*

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
Limited  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER  
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock, Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo

## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every Description of  
DOUGLAS FIR,  
RED CEDAR, SPRUCE,  
HEMLOCK, LARCH and  
PINE LUMBER and  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Heavy Construction  
Timbers a Specialty

Lengths up to 110 ft.

Try a car of our Extra Quality  
XXX RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Rail and Water Shipments.

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.

Papineauville, P.Q. Limited

The  
North Channel Lumber Co. Limited

Successors to  
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

**MAPLE LEAF**  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK  
**BELTING**  
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.  
HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

5 cars 1 x 4" Sel. M. Run White Pine \$24.00

Specially sorted for high grade  
ceiling and wainscotting.

4 cars 2 x 6" Com. and Dsg. White Pine \$24.00

Best end suitable for tank stock.

F.O.B. BYNG INLET

31,000 ft. 4 4" No. 1 Com. and Btr. Birch \$25.00

5,000 " 5 4" 1st and 2nd " 35.00

18,000 " 6 4" " " " 35.00

2,500 " 10 4" " " " 40.00

Bright, beautiful and wide boards;  
cut early spring 1911.

F.O.B. DEER LAKE

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

## Staves Hoops Headings

JAMES WEBSTER &amp; BRO., Ltd.

Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:  
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.  
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

## Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square  
GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
A1 and A B C Codes used

## Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

## SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock  
Red Cedar Shingles  
White Pine Lath  
Bass and Poplar Siding

## James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

## Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,**  
etc.

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

## The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

**Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch**  
**Rough and Dressed Lumber**

Dimension and Bridge Timber  
a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and  
Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

**FERNIE, B. C.**

## D. S. PATE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Yellow Pine

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Leaf Timbers and Implement Stock.  
Short Leaf Finish.

Fisher Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

We have removed our Toronto office from 34 Victoria Street to Rooms 4, 5, and 6 at 15 Toronto Street.

NEW TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 1783

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**

Toronto, Ontario  
Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

### WHITE PINE

1 1/4 No. 1 Mill Cull, . . . 150,000 feet.  
1 1/4 No. 2 " " 100,000 feet.  
2 x 12 Common and better 100,000 feet.  
1, 1 1/2 and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

**The Harwood Lumber Co.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

## YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
both Long and Short Leaf  
BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO  
OR

**The Harwood Lumber Company** Toronto, Ontario  
Toronto phone Main 4089.

## ROBERT BURY & CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Dealers

We are open to purchase for cash 1" Winter Sawn Basswood, also stock of Birch. Send along particulars of what you have.

Dry Hardwoods for prompt shipment. Can offer a few Cars of 1", 1 1/2" and 2" Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Soft Maple and Beech. Enquiries Solicited.

TELEPHONE, ADELAIDE 1467 79 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers  
TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2 3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers of

**Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.  
For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.  
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

The  
**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**  
18 Toronto St., TORONTO, ONT. Limited

**We offer for prompt shipment**

75,000 ft. 2 x 10, 10/16' No. 1 Spruce  
45,000 ft. 3 x 8, 10 & 12" No. 1 Hemlock  
700,000 pcs. 1 1/2 x 4' No. 2 White Pine Lath  
300,000 ft. 1 1/2 x 5 Selected White Pine  
145,000 ft. 1 1/2 x 10 & 12 Selected White Pine

**Enquiries Solicited**

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.**  
**WANTED**

Mill Stocks of:—

**HARDWOODS  
PINE  
SPRUCE  
HEMLOCK**

We are now buying for the 1912 trade. Write us describing Stocks you have, or will have to sell. We pay CASH.

**Manning Chambers, TORONTO**



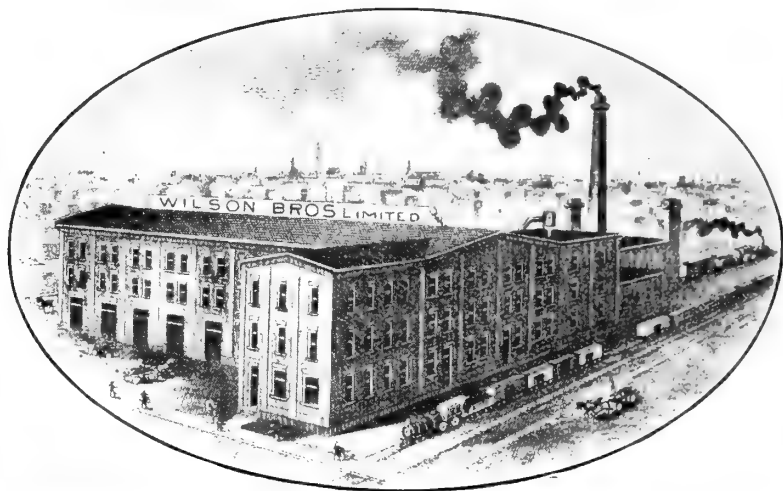
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: **AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES**  
**B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

Mills at  
**Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

Head Office: **Victoria Drive and Powell St.**  
**VANCOUVER, B. C.**



### Send along your Orders

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings.**  
**Interior Finish**  
**Hardwood Flooring**  
**Pine Flooring**

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

**Wilson Brothers, Limited**  
 COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

## Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Head Office:  
 Saint John, N. B.

Branch Office:  
 180 St. James St. Montreal, P. Q.

We have on hand for immediate shipment the following Pine, last year's cut and in good shipping condition.

50,000 ft.	1 x 4	59,000 ft.	1 x 9
54,000 ft.	1 x 5	88,000 ft.	1 x 10
83,000 ft.	1 x 6	31,000 ft.	1 x 11
77,000 ft.	1 x 7	22,000 ft.	1 x 12
86,000 ft.	1 x 8	600,000 ft.	3 x 7 & up

The above Pine is 10 ft. and up long, well manufactured with culls and 4ths out.

## Pine Larch

Selects  
 Shops  
 Commons  
 and  
 Mouldings



Timbers  
 Yard Stock  
 Clears  
 and  
 Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**

Head Office: **JAFFRAY, B.C.**  
 Mills at: **CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.**

Limited

## The Golden Lake Lumber Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer at **LOW FIGURE** for **QUICK** sale:

290,000 1 1/3 x 3/8 x 32-in. Mill Run Hemlock Lath  
 145,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
 125,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 2 Hemlock  
 55,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/18 Mill Cull Red Pine  
 3,000-ft. 3 x 4 & up 6/16 C. & C. F. Red Pine  
 98,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull White Pine  
 15,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
 17,000-ft. 2 x 4 & up 6/16 Mill Cull Spruce  
 60,000-ft. 1 x 4 & up 6/16 Merchantable Cedar

All of above, shipment **G. T. R.** from **Golden Lake, Ontario**

Head Office: - **EGANVILLE, ONT.**

# We Saw All the Year Round

Pine  
Hemlock  
Spruce  
Hard-  
woods  
Rough  
and  
Dressed



We  
make  
a  
Specialty  
of  
Long  
Timbers

Fassett Lumber Co., Ltd.—A Logging Scene

## Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT, QUEBEC

### Wire Rope

Special Alligator Ropes with proper attachments

Saw Carriage Ropes

Haulage Ropes

Smoke Stack Stays, etc., etc.

Wire Rope Fittings

Wire Rope Grease

**The B. Greening Wire Co.,**  
Limited

Hamilton, Ont.

Montreal, Que.

# Everything in Lumber

1", 1 1/4" and 2 x 4,—10/16' Spruce, rough or dressed

" "	2 x 5,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 6,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 7,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 8,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 10,	" "	" "
" "	2 x 12	" "	" "

A choice lot of Winter Sawn 1" Basswood; also Birch Flooring in all grades and thicknesses.

We can supply you all your wants in Pine.

## Dressed Lumber Our Specialty

Write, wire or 'phone us for prices before placing your orders.

---

## W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Mills at Ottawa and Rockland

Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa

*Why not make 1912 the most profitable saw year in your history?*

## ATKINS STERLING BAND SAWS

Made in Canada



THESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

*Write to-day*

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, No. 109 Powell Street,

U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

# Timber Limits for Sale on Georgian Bay

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

The Limits, part of which have recently been sold, include : 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

**The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited**

**1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA**

## TO ENGINEERS

- ☐ Have you a copy of the 1912 edition GARLOCK catalogue showing Packings for every purpose?
- ☐ If not, send in your address at once and you will receive a catalogue by return mail, unique in design and detail: a real live text-book in itself.
- ☐ It's free for the asking.
- ☐ Our prices in Mill Supplies in general will interest you.
- ☐ Permit us to quote on your requirements.

**The Garlock Packing Company**

**Head Office and Factory, HAMILTON, Ont.**

**Branches: MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER**

**Pioneers in the Packing Business**

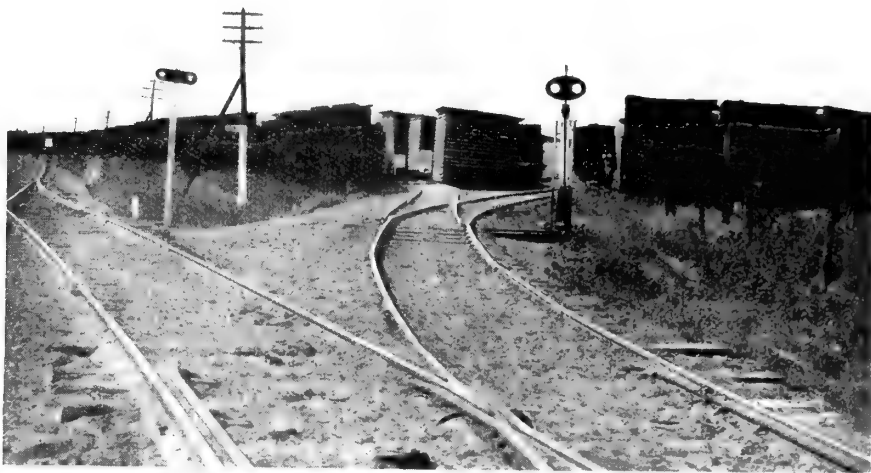


# Place Your Dimension Orders Early

White and Red Pine, Spruce, etc., Bills, any Size, any Length

**ROUGH OR DRESSED**

We still have a few cars each  
dry 1 x 12, 1 1/2 x 12 and 2 x 12  
x 12/16 for sale.

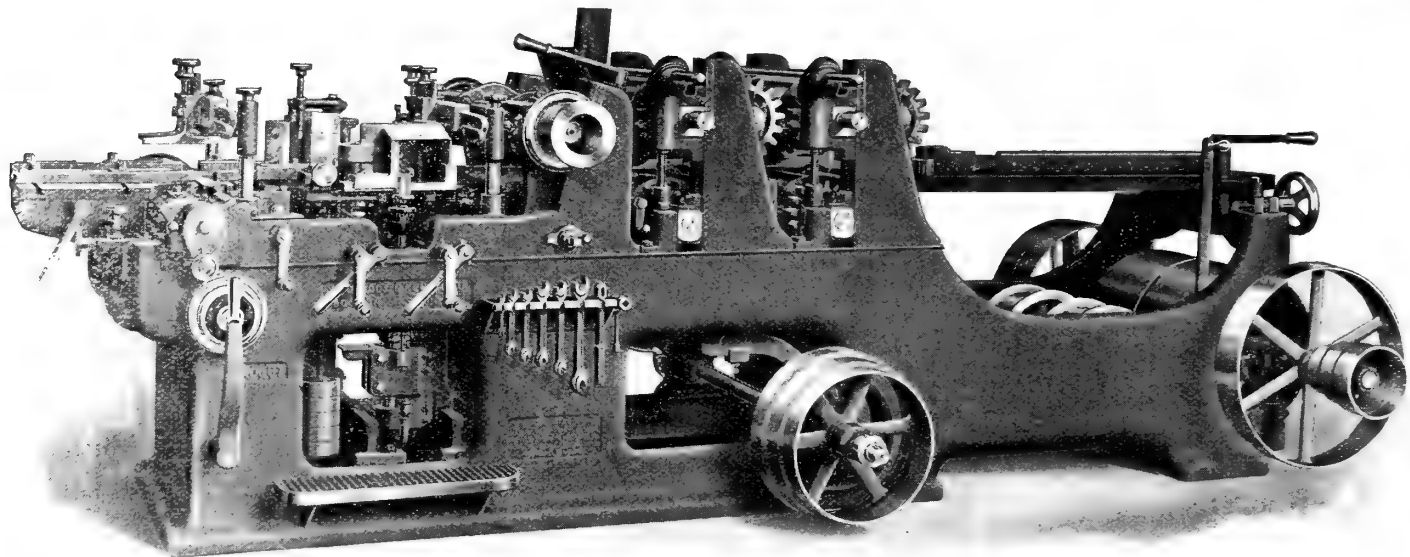


East Entrance, No. 2 Yard

**Fast Feed Planing Mill in  
Connection**

**The Colonial Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## A Moulder of Merit and Built for Service



THE MARKED FEATURES OF

Front View of No. 107—Note casing over outside driving gears

### **Wood's No. 107 Inside Moulders**

Are RIGID CONSTRUCTION—ACCESSIBILITY and CAPACITY. New patented devices and attachments save much of the time formerly required for setups. In addition these improvements provide for smoother planing, faster feed and make it possible to work stock to better advantage. When equipped with WOODS PATENT PROFILE TRUING DEVICES the capacity of this tool on some moulder work is increased 30 to 40%. This is one of the line of

**"THE PLANERS OF WOODS"**

**S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston, U. S. A.**

Branch Offices: SEATTLE

NEW ORLEANS

SAN FRANCISCO, (Eby Mchy. Co.)

CHICAGO

NORFOLK

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

### Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER

## We Want to Move the Following in Hardwood:

1,000,000	ft. 1 in.	Unselected Wisconsin Birch
400,000	" 1½ in.	" " "
350,000	" 1½ in.	" " "
50,000	" 2 in.	" " "
75,000	" 2½ in.	" " "
43,000	" 3 in.	" " "
200,000	" 1 in. No. 2 & Btr	Hard Maple
65,000	" 2 in.	" " "
40,000	" 1½ in. No. 1 & Btr	" " "
100,000	" 2 in. No. 2 & Btr	Rock Elm
175,000	" 1½ in.	" " "

We can also furnish Northern and Southern Hardwoods. Can we quote you on same?

**BRADLEY TIMBER & RAILWAY SUPPLY CO.**  
Second Floor Palladio Bldg., DULUTH, MINN.

## Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

### SPECIALTIES

## Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

**Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day**

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK      PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR              ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

## Wistar Underhill & Nixon

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

## Do You Want a Salesman?

- ☛ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☛ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

# Yellow Poplar

MANUFACTURERS WATER  
SEASONED, BAND SAWED  
POPLAR LUMBER

All Grades Quick Shipments

COAL GROVE, Ohio, U.S.A.

# Lumber Co.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## LELAND G. BANNING

Manufacturer of

## SOFT OAK

Mills: { WILMINGTON, O.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
SALISBURY, N.C.

Cincinnati, O.

Canadian Representative, A. E. KLIPPERT, 11 Laxton Ave., TORONTO

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

## Hardwood Lumber

of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both  
plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

230 S. LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

5 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Chesnut. 10 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak.  
8 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.

Send Us a List of Your Needs

## Lower Michigan Hardwoods

Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
Rock Maple Flooring and Hardwood Dimension

We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood  
Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We  
own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us  
a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

## Duhlmeier Brothers Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We now have in stock dry and ready for prompt shipment 500,000 ft. of 1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2 and 2-in.  
plain Red Oak, nice soft texture, good widths, good lengths. Also a nice stock of Red and Sap Gum,  
Plain and Quartered Cut Oak. Let us quote you delivered prices.

OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. WE CAN SHIP QUICK.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** 95 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Long-Knight Lumber Co.

Manufacturers Indiana and Southern

### Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS Our Specialties

Address all inquiries to the Main Office at—

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

YARDS: ORLEANS, IND.; FORT WAYNE, IND.; PAOLI, IND.

## S. P. Coppock & Sons' Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### Hardwood Lumber

Indiana Quartered Oak  
Ash, Basswood, Poplar

Main Office - FORT WAYNE, IND.

OUR SPECIALTY:

**Anything in HICKORY LUMBER**

Canadian Representative, MR. S. D. SMITH

## W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

**Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood**

2452 S. Loomis St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Plain and Quartered      Figured and Plain  
White Oak.                      Red Gum

Southern Yard - Helena, Ark.

Address correspondence to  
1428 Cherry Ave., Chicago

## W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

Manufacturers - Columbus, Ohio

Let us quote you on your requirements in  
any of the following West Virginia stock:

**Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed  
Red and White Oak, Chestnut and Basswood**  
All Grades and Thicknesses in Stock Dry.

We especially want to move during next thirty days and will make  
attractive prices on—

1 Car 5/8 x 18 to 23-in. Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
1 Car 5/8 x 24 to 27-in. " " "  
1 Car 5/8 x 28-in. and up " " "  
2 Cars 4/4 x 24-in. " " "  
3 Cars 4/4 x 7-in. and up, Selected No. 1 Common Poplar  
2 Cars 4/4 x 7-in. and up, Regular " "  
2 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Poplar 1st and 2nds.  
2 Cars 4/4 " " " No. 1 Common.  
2 Cars 4/4 " " " No. 2 Common.  
3 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Basswood, 7-in. and up, 10 and 12 ft.  
4 Cars 5/4 " " " Reg. Widths & Lengths  
3 Cars 4/4 x 6-in. and up, 1st and 2nd Sound Wormy Chestnut  
2 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Sound Wormy Chestnut  
3 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut Veneer Strips, 3 to 6-in.

Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our mills only.

Northern Office, 919 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Ontario Representative, Arthur C. Gosden, 266 Huron St., Toronto,  
PHONE COLLEGE 907

## DRY BEECH

We want to move 200,000 feet 5/4—No. 1 and better dry Beech. A Snap at the Price.

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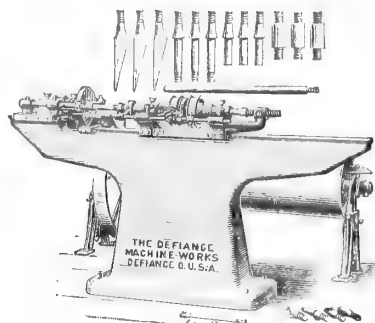
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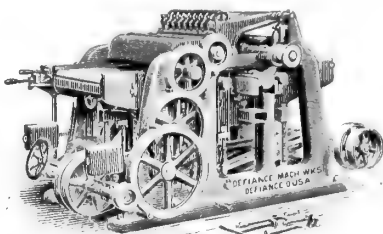
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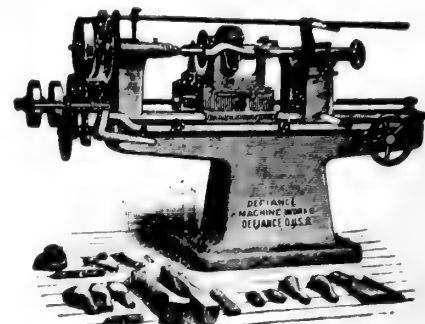
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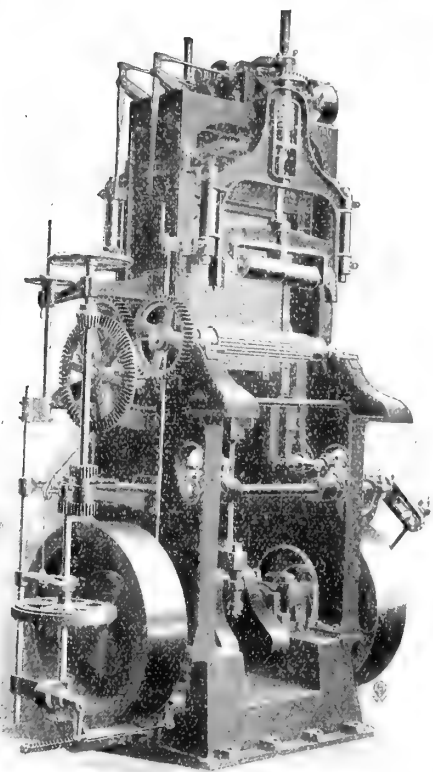


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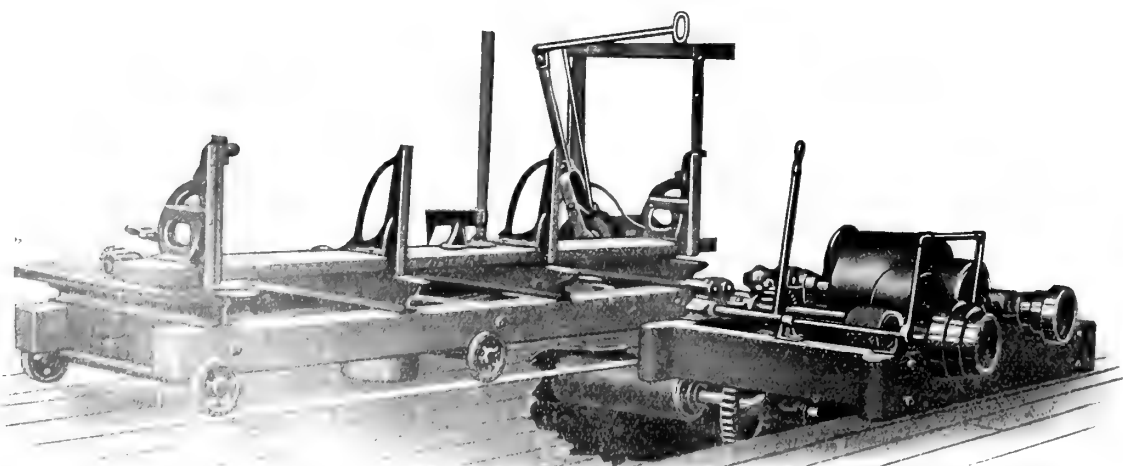
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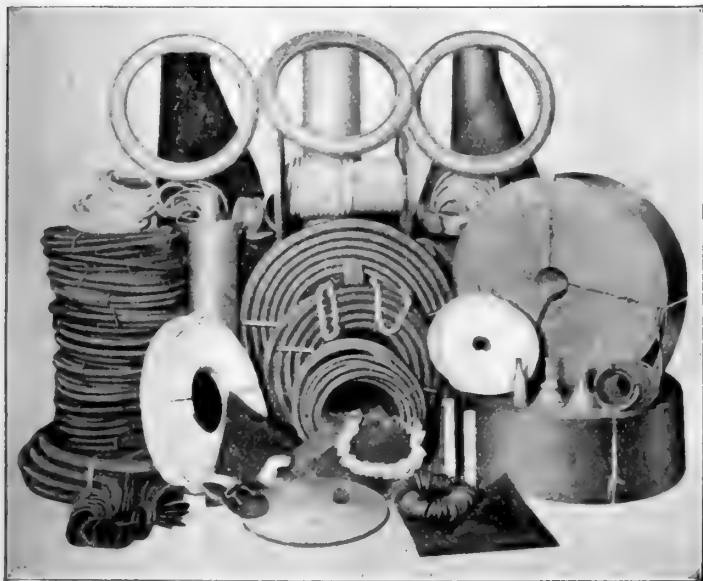
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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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Toronto, April 15, 1912

No. 8

## Lumber Prices During 1911

The course of wholesale prices of lumber in Canada during the year 1911 is shown in a report published by the Labor Department at Ottawa. The report covers the wholesale prices of a large number of important articles of production and consumption. In the section relating to lumber the report says:

"The Department's record indicates a somewhat higher general level of prices for 1911 as a whole than for 1910, though conditions at the close of the year were about the same as at the beginning. The advance in the yearly average was largely due to the continued rise in high grades of pine; laths also were upward, as was soft maple at Toronto. The lower grades of pine and hemlock, however, were cheaper than in the preceding year, the tendency of 1910 to show the divergence in the price direction of high and low grades being accentuated. The average price at which the entire cuts of several mills in the Ottawa valley were sold was estimated to be slightly below that of 1910, namely \$20 per M. as compared with \$20.50 in 1910. New Brunswick spruce deals were lower, but shingles from that province averaged higher. The same situation developed in western Canada, B.C. fir being lower than in 1910, and cedar shingles at Winnipeg higher."

In compiling these statistics the Department has taken the decade from 1890 to 1899 as the standard from which to measure the fluctuations of prices in subsequent years. The average price for 1890 to 1899 is, therefore, designated at 100, which is used as the index number, and prices in subsequent years are shown as either so much above or so much below 100. In this manner the prices of lumber during the year 1911 are shown to have fluctuated between 163 and 167; that is to say, they were between 63 and 67 per cent. higher than during the decade from 1890 to 1899.

The report includes a chart of the course of prices of lumber during 1911, showing that they commenced at about 164½ in Janu-

ary, remaining steady until March when they advanced at about 166 and slowly advanced from then until June when they reach 167. From June to July they dropped suddenly to 164½. From July to August the drop continued, reaching about 163½. A slight recovery then took place and prices advanced slowly until in December they reached 164½, precisely the point at which they had commenced the year.

It is interesting to note the advance between the course of lumber prices during 1911 and the average course of all the other commodities included in the report. Referring to the average prices of all these commodities, the report says:

"Wholesale prices in Canada reached, during 1911, a general level higher probably than in any previous year within the present generation. The detailed statistical record of the Department of Labor on the subject goes back to 1890; within that period prices have only once approached a high point comparable with those of the past year, namely, in 1907, and the level is distinctly higher now than then. Looking to the period prior to 1890, prices ranged very high in the early 70's, but were lower in the later years of that decade; in the decade 1880-90 they rose again, reaching a higher level than in 1890-1900. Accepting the findings of the most authoritative foreign index numbers as roughly applicable to Canada for these earlier years, it is safe to say that prices have been higher in Canada in the year just past than at any time since 1882-4 or possibly since 1872-3.

"The upward movement during 1911 which effected this result did not develop with any degree of strength during the first six months of the year. From the middle of June onward, however, the advancing trend became pronounced and continuous, each month showing a material gain over its predecessor, the year closing without appreciable check to the tendency and with November and December prices on the highest levels of the twelvemonth. Between January 1 and December 1, the average rise may be set down as approximately three per cent."

While the general average of prices was advancing, therefore, during the last half of 1911 the average price of lumber was gradually losing the advance which it had made during the early half of the year.

Dealing with the different varieties of lumber included in the tables the report publishes the prices quoted on the first market day of each month during 1911. Most of the prices quoted were secured from the columns of the "Canada Lumberman" while a few were obtained from local dealers.

Prices of good pine sidings 1 in. x 7 in. and up, at Ottawa, are given at \$54 to \$58, showing no fluctuation during the year. These are quoted to-day at \$53 to \$55.

Pine cull sidings 1½ in. to 2 in., at Ottawa, commenced the year at \$31 to \$32, and finished the year at \$26 to \$30, making the average for the year, \$30. These are quoted to-day at \$26 to \$30, the figure at which they finished the year 1911.

Pine box boards 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 feet to 11 feet, at Ottawa, are quoted throughout the year 1911 at \$13 to \$14, the price which prevails to-day.

No. 1 white pine lath 1¾ in. x 4 ft., at Ottawa, are quoted throughout the year 1911 at \$4, which is the price prevailing to-day.

Hemlock culls 1 in., at Ottawa, are quoted throughout the year, at \$10 to \$12, which is the price prevailing to-day.

Spruce 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft., is quoted, at Ottawa, throughout the year at \$14 to \$16.50. The quotation to-day is \$14 to \$15.

Merchantable New Brunswick spruce 3 in. x 7 in., 3 in. x 9 in., 3 in. x 11 in., and up, are quoted at St. John, N.B., at \$15 in January. The high point for the year was \$15.25 in February; from that time the price slowly declined reaching \$13.50 in September, at which it remained throughout the balance of the year. The average price for the year was \$14.271.

N. B. shingles "clears" and "extras," at St. John, commenced the year at \$2 to \$2.50, remaining there throughout January, February and March. In April they were quoted at \$2.10 to \$2.60, in May and June the price was \$2.15 to \$2.65, in July, August, September,



October, and November the price was \$2.15 to \$2.50. The December price was \$2.25 to \$2.60. The average throughout the year was \$2.329.

Pine No. 1, cuts and better, 1 in., at Toronto, opened the year at \$50 to \$55. In March the price had reached \$60 to \$65, at which it remained throughout the balance of the year, and which is the present quotation. The average for the year was \$60.833.

Plain red oak, firsts and seconds, 1 in., went through the year at \$54, at Toronto. The price to-day is \$52.

Common and better birch, 1 in., went through the year at Toronto at \$29, the price which prevails to-day.

Soft maple, common and better, 1 in., went through the year at \$25, the price which prevails to-day.

B. C. fir, 2 in. x 4 in. and up, 8 ft. to 16 ft., went through the year at \$21.50 at Winnipeg. This is the price which prevails to-day.

B. C. shingles, XXX, commenced the year at Winnipeg at \$2.50, remaining at this price until May, when \$2.90 was reached, which was maintained throughout the balance of the year. This is the price prevailing to-day. The average price during 1911 was \$2.767.

## Something New on the Tariff Situation

Now that reciprocity has been safely stored away for an indefinite period of time, any interest which is taken in the matter is generally in the nature of post-mortem examinations as to what might have been, if the proposal had become effective. Most of the articles which one reads upon this subject nowadays, however, are dry and rather stupid, and many of them are still tinctured with politics. As a welcome change, comes a tariff article in a recent issue of the "Southern Lumberman," a paper which frequently expresses its views upon the tariff issue.

A year or two ago a tariff enquiry was held in the United States, and the proposal was made that lumber should be admitted free of duty into that country. The lumber manufacturers of the United States scented disaster, and made a determined attack upon this proposal, and were in a measure successful. The lumber duty was not entirely cut off, but was reduced from \$2 per M. to \$1.25. During the discussion and enquiry at that time, one of the most frequent arguments was that Canadian lumber was produced far more cheaply than United States lumber, and that accordingly it would flood the markets of the United States and bring ruin to many of the manufacturers. This argument was repeated so continually that many came to believe it.

With the arrival of the reciprocity dispute, however, political arguments upon both sides of the question became general, and strange to say, the fear of the United States manufacturers was echoed by the manufacturers of lumber in Canada. Actual facts regarding the importation of lumber from the United States into Canada of recent years have gone far to prove that so far as the Canadian manufacturer is concerned he has ample cause to regret the importation of foreign lumber into Canada free of duty, and indicate very strongly that the fear of the manufacturers in the United States was not justified when they claimed that free importation of Canadian lumber would injure United States markets.

The "Southern Lumberman" in the article referred to, takes pleasure in giving a slight dig at both parties to the argument. Apparently it has little faith in the idea that the United States markets had anything to fear from Canadian lumber. Being far away from the markets of Canada, it has little difficulty also in proving to itself that for similar reasons the Canadian lumbermen were needlessly alarmed. We believe, however, that if the editor of the "Southern Lumberman" were living in Canada, and were depending for his

welfare upon the sale of Canadian lumber, he would find the imports of southern pine or west coast lumber products into Canada, most objectionable features of the trade. However, he is not very closely in touch with Canadian conditions, and it is necessary to make some allowance for him for this reason.

With these remarks by way of introduction, we take a great deal of pleasure in publishing for the entertainment of our readers the following breezy editorial from his pen:

"Canadian lumbermen appear to be more and more discomfited over the way we are dumping our cheap lumber on them. They think that they are being ruined by American cheap labor.

"Some sort of a new ruling has been laid down by the Dominion Government containing a prohibition against our sending over lumber dressed more than one side, and that this has been protested against by some of the Canadian people, presumably the consumers of lumber.

"Many British Columbia lumber manufacturers attended the recent big lumber convention at Ottawa, where they took occasion to call on the new premier, Mr. Borden, and the other heads of government, to voice their views. These manufacturers altogether approve of the new ruling, and they urged upon Mr. Borden that he not only see to it that the ruling stands, but that it be rigidly enforced for the protection of the Canadian manufacturers. They assured him that 'they have investigated the matter fully,' and 'that there has been no increase of lumber prices to the consumer by reason of this effort to check the importation from the United States.' 'Statistics were likewise submitted,' our dispatch proceeds, 'to show the importance of the lumber manufacturing industry in Canada, and the necessity of its receiving the protection afforded it at the present time.'

"Suffering Moses! With what a familiar sound does all this fall on our bruised ears—only vastly different. Three years ago it was altogether the other way around. We were then the ruined party, ruined by the cheap labor and cheap stumpage of these Canadian manufacturers, ruined by their imported Hindu laborers and other off-scourings of the Orient. What a contretemps! To sweat through the heat and burden of that long, hard day; to wade through shot and shell and fire and filth to find after all we were not the bull that is being gored; that it is our cheap labor and our cheap lumber that is driving our Canadian competitors to despair."

## A Fearful and Wonderful Argument

The extent to which political subterfuge will sometimes go is amusing in the extreme. We have seen a good deal of it in Canada, but when we want a really illuminative example we can generally depend upon finding it more readily in the political affairs of the United States than anywhere else. As a source of this class of business, the negotiations and developments which have grown out of the situation in connection with the tariff on pulp wood entering the United States is perhaps the most forcible example at the present time before the public. The history of this question is replete with peculiar twistings on the part of the United States government. The idea of making alterations in the duty on pulpwood, wood pulp and paper, entering the United States, was con-

ceived in the first place, a few years ago, as a political expediency more than anything else, and it is not surprising therefore, that the political developments which have taken place since that time have brought about a number of decidedly peculiar situations. None of these is more singular than that which exists in regard to the interpretation of the "most favored nation" clause. Pulpwood grown on private lands in Canada, and wood pulp and paper manufactured therefrom, are admitted into the United States free of duty as a result of the application of clause 2 of the Reciprocity Act, which was passed by the government of the United States in the expectation that Canada would also pass its reciprocity measure. Although Canada failed to do so, section 2 of the United States' act still re-

mains in force and several countries in Europe are now claiming that the importation of pulp wood and paper from Canada free of duty into the United States, entitles them, under "the most favored nation" clause of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, to have their pulp woods enter the United States free of duty also. The government of the United States puzzled over this difficulty for some time, and at last decided that the problem was too much for them. Accordingly the whole question was referred to the Board of United States General Appraisers to see if they could invent a solution. When the Board took up the hearing of the arguments upon the matter the Deputy Attorney General for the United States appeared before them on behalf of the government and presented its case.

The point of greatest interest to Canada is the manner in which the United States government is now seeking to withdraw from the consequences of the situation. Apparently they do not desire to reimpose the duty upon pulpwood and paper entering the United States from Canada, as this would render them guilty of fostering the so-called paper trust in the United States, and to that extent increasing the cost of living, or as some would put it, placing a tax upon the education of the people by making their newspapers more expensive. Apparently the government is in a quandary and wants to find some plausible reason for retaining the duty.

After casting around for many months they have at last hit

upon an argument which, though somewhat uncomplimentary to Canada, will be received with amusement both in Canada and the United States. The argument is now made that Canada is not a country, a nation, or a state, and that, therefore, the "most favored nation" clause is not affected by the admission of Canadian pulp wood and paper into the United States free of duty. No doubt Canada is not a nation or a state in the accepted meaning of the terms, but if it is not a country, the cleverest lawyers will be puzzled to explain just what it is. However, if this argument is held valid, Canadians who export pulpwood will be glad enough to have their products enter the United States free of duty, and to allow the people of that country to continue in their idea that Canada is not a country. If it be true, however, that Canada is not a country and that conditions prevailing in the Dominion do not obtain in foreign countries, is it not just as reasonable to argue that there should be no duty whatever upon Canadian products entering the United States? If Canada is not a country, a nation or a state, why is there any tariff wall keeping articles which emanate from this nameless district out of the markets of the United States? Logically the claim made by the Attorney General in the present case should lead to the removal of all duties against Canadian products, but no one will take this aspect of the argument seriously, for this is a horse of quite a different color.

## Co-operative Forest Fire Protection

The decision of the St. Maurice Valley Forest Protective Association to adopt the system of co-operative patrol over the timber lands in which its members are interested, is a development of much interest and importance to the lumber trade of Canada. The movement in favor of forest protection has made rapid advance of recent years. It has been taken up actively by the Dominion and Provincial governments, and in a few cases by individual companies. It is a comparatively new thing to find a number of companies in one locality taking an interest in a co-operative manner on this question, and it promises well for the future of the timber resources of Canada that such a step should be taken. Doubtless, the successful operation of this plan by the St. Maurice Association will lead to the adoption of a similar plan in other important timber producing sections of the country. Not only will the co-operative control of the timber lands of the members of this Association result in the cheapening of the cost of fire protection, but it is certain to result in greatly increased efficiency of work. No matter how desirous an individual may be of protecting his own timber lands against forest fires, he is, in a great many cases, practically helpless, when an extensive fire is in a neighboring forest land, to protect his own forest. Unless all parties interested in the timber covering a large area, such as the St. Maurice Valley, work in unison in this matter, it will be seen that much of the money spent individually may be wasted. When the work is done by men representing an Association of all the owners of timber, these men, realizing the added magnitude of their work and its additional importance cannot fail

to devote far greater and more effective attention to their work.

Again, in times of danger, the danger zone is frequently localized to a greater extent. Under the system of separate forest fire protection such a danger zone might have only the men employed by the separate company in which it is located, to fight or prevent fires. Many very useful men would be scattered throughout the country instead of being in the one locality where the greatest danger exists. Under the co-operative system concentration would be possible, and instead of a number of men trying to prevent the advance of a great fire into their own particular limits, a much larger force would be employed in obliterating the fire at its source. No argument, in fact, is necessary to justify such a development in the work of forest fire protection. It must appeal to all who are concerned in properties which may be protected in this manner, and the St. Maurice Valley Forest Protective Association are to be sincerely congratulated for having adopted so wise a method of conserving their properties.

In connection with this matter it is most interesting to note the address which was recently delivered by Mr. C. S. Chapman of The Oregon Forest Fire Association at its recent annual meeting. Mr. Chapman's address is printed in full in another part of this issue, and should be read by all who are owners of standing timber. Mr. Chapman, who is the Manager of the Association, laid particular stress upon the importance of co-operative control, pointing out its many direct and indirect benefits, and making a practically unanswerable case in favor of the movement.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Lumbermen of British Columbia have petitioned the Government to allow the export of pulp wood cut on Crown lands. It is argued that no pulp wood would actually be exported, as the Pacific Coast States cannot compete with British Columbia in the manufacture of paper, but that if pulp wood were on the free list, paper manufactured in British Columbia would enter the United States duty free and the manufacturers would gain greatly. There are practically no privately owned lands in British Columbia from which pulp wood may be exported, but there are over 300,000 acres of timberlands leased by paper companies and four fully equipped paper mills now at work.

The opening up of the enormous area of land between the Grand

Trunk Pacific lines through Ontario, which is promised by the plans of the Government-owned Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, will bring to the doors of Canadian pulp and paper mills probably the richest area of raw material remaining on this continent. A recent report, while unable to define the extent of the spruce forests, states that for at least 300 miles to the west, south and east of the shores of Hudson and James bays pulp wood abounds. Throughout this great distance not a stick has been cut except about the few clearings of the Hudson Bay Company posts. The first means of transportation into it will be provided by the Hudson Bay Railway, built and operated by the Federal Government. Within a few years will come the extension of the Temiskaming & Northern from Cochrane, joining the other road at Fort Churchill.

# Excellent Hardwood in Southern Ontario

**Interesting Operations at Wallacetown, Elgin County, Where Splendid Timber is Still to be Secured. — Description of Logging Methods.**

The lumber industry of Canada is so closely identified with the production of white pine, spruce, fir, cedar and other soft woods that many are accustomed to think that Canada is a softwood producing country. In the early days, however, large hardwood stands were many are accustomed to think that Canada is a softwood producing country. In the early days however, large hard wood stands were found by the pioneers who settled the country. This was particularly the case in south western Ontario, where one of the most



Wallacetown Sawmills—General View of Yard and Mill

magnificent and extensive hardwood stands which ever existed was found by pioneers who settled the country. Large quantities of this valuable timber were cut or destroyed by fire in order to clear the land for settlement. In certain localities however, sometimes by accident, and at other times by design, excellent stands of hardwood were preserved. It would be a matter of surprise to many lumbermen in Canada to find growing in south western Ontario to-day some of the finest hardwood timber which has ever existed in Canada. Of course, such examples of hardwood are extremely rare to-day, nevertheless a few are still to be found and they are of unusual interest to all who are engaged in the lumber industry. A particularly interesting example is afforded by the county of Elgin. The illustrations accompanying this article show the yard and mill of the Wallacetown Saw-mills, of Wallacetown, Ont., owned by Mr. Geo. A. Oldreive, a well known dealer in all kinds of hardwood lumber. A glance at the illustrations will show conclusively that Mr. Oldreive is still able to secure some most attractive hardwood timber.

Wallacetown is one of the oldest trading posts in Ontario. It is situated about five and a half miles from Lake Erie on the old Talbot Road, one of the well known stage roads of the early days. The town of Wallacetown was one of the very first to be settled in the county of Elgin. It was the stopping place for travellers and shippers long before there were any railroads in that part of the country, Tyrconnell and Port Talbot being the two lake ports for the district, from which large quantities of grain, square timber, and lumber were shipped. It is interesting to know, therefore, that although this district has been settled for so many years it is still producing excellent hardwood timber. This goes to show what a careful forestry system would effect, if put into practice in the more closely settled districts of the country. Not only is the county of Elgin producing this excellent timber to-day, but it is one of the best farming districts to be found in south western Ontario.

The forest which surrounded the town of Wallacetown consisting of splendid walnut, cherry, whitewood, and oak, all of which were most plentiful. There were also large quantities of ash which was particularly noted for its splendid quality. To-day when ash is in such universal demand and is almost extinct in Ontario this district in the county of Elgin still possesses some of the very finest ash timber. Mr. Oldreive, by way of example, reports that he had in his yard this spring, the product of an ash tree which provided five body logs and measured 3,300 feet, all of which was of the finest quality. When manufactured, he estimates that it will have

a value of in the neighborhood of \$175. This is a remarkable fact when it is taken into consideration that the tree was cut not over one mile from the mill and town.

One of the illustrations accompanying this article shows a load of three logs which were the second, third and fourth logs of the butt of a balm or cottonwood tree. These three logs contained 3,180 feet, the whole tree containing 5,800 feet. This tree is not of a particularly valuable variety, its lumber being worth about \$25 per M. It is used mostly for wagon boxes and boards for the north west trade, after being manufactured into boxes in Ontario. This particular tree was one of a 200 acre block which in the early days belonged to the estate of the late Colonel Talbot, one of the pioneer settlers of western Ontario. On this 200 acre block to-day there is growing some of the finest and choicest basswood, cherry, red oak, white ash, balm, and hard maple to be found in the country. Mr. Oldreive estimates that this timber as it stands is alone worth \$30,000. It is located only five miles from the mill.

Lumbering in an old settled district of this nature is a very different proposition to lumbering in the back woods of Canada. The sleighing season, for instance, is usually short, about four or five weeks. Everything possible is done to get in a large stock on the sleighs. The balance is brought in on trucks. This is by no means a drawback as might be imagined. The district contains most excellent gravel roads which facilitate the drawing of timber. The load shown in the illustration was taken out on sleighs, being drawn a distance of five miles. Mr. Oldreive reports that the past winter was a most favorable one for sleighing purposes and that he was able to get in 1,500,000 feet, all of choice logs.

Some very good timber remains to be secured in the district surrounding Wallacetown. It is all in the hands of farmers possessing blocks of some 10, 15 or 20 acres. All of it is valuable, and easily logged as most of the trees fall on a good township made road. It will be seen therefore that the logging proposition is very different from that with which the lumbermen of Canada in general are acquainted. No roads have to be made, either in winter or summer.

In one of the illustrations accompanying this article Mr. Oldreive's mill is shown in the background. In the other illustration the yard and office are shown with Mr. Oldreive standing in the office doorway.

In a letter to the Canada Lumberman Mr. Oldreive remarks that there is still an important opening for the manufacture of low grades into boxes and other products. His own business caters



A Record Load at Wallacetown—3180 feet in Three logs

extensively to the fishing industry, supplying fish boxes which are manufactured from the poor end of the lumber. These boxes are made out of ½-inch stock and enable him to use up freely his rough and inferior lumber and make a good profit out of it. In order to do this it has been necessary only to put in a few pieces of inexpensive machinery such as rip-saws, cut-off saws, etc. Mr. Oldreive is also fortunate in being able to find a ready market for all his slabs and waste in the town of Wallacetown, securing for it a



good price. The Wallacetown sawmill is an up-to-date hardwood manufacturing plant with a capacity of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet per day.

Mr. Oldreive was brought up in the lumbering business by his father Mr. J. Oldreive of Glencoe, where he was born. About six years ago he decided to make a change in his work and went to Edmonton, Alta., where he accepted the position of salesman for the Alberta Lumber Company. After occupying this position for two years he decided that the mill and hardwood business was more to his liking and he came back to Ontario four years ago and bought out a business at West Lorne, Ont. Subsequently he established at Wallacetown and has been most successful in his operations at that place. Mr. Oldreive is one of the youngest men in the lumber and mill business and with the training and record which he has already had, is certain to make a success of his industry.

### How is This for a Record Carload?

Evidently the size of a car load of lumber is increasing or else the spirit of emulation has entered into the lumber trade to such an extent as to induce some of its members to endeavor to transform their car loads into ship loads so as to make a record. Recently a reader of the Canada Lumberman advised us with considerable pride that he had shipped no less than 31,817 feet of lumber on a car to one of his customers. This consisted of 4 x 10 Norway and 1 inch No. 2 hemlock. This brought out a report from the Huntsville Lumber Company to the effect that they had shipped a car load containing 33,129 feet of 1 x 6 and up hemlock to R. Laidlaw & Company, Toronto.

This looked as though it would be the record, but, according to recent reports received by the Canada Lumberman, it is now a back number. George Gordon & Co., Cache Bay, Ont., report that they shipped recently to the Canadian Copper Co., Copper Cliff, Ont., car No. 859,546, P.L. containing 33,288 feet of 2 x 12, in. Norway

On top of this comes a report from Messrs. Savoie & Co., Manseau, Que., which puts all the others in the shade. Messrs. Savoie & Co. are so afraid that our readers may imagine they are drawing a long bow, that they send along the invoice and bill of lading which corroborates their report. On Oct. 19, 1907, they shipped to Messrs. Williamson and Morrison, Adirondack Jct., Que., a gondola car 40 feet in length containing no less than 34,471 feet of 2 x 3 in., 3 x 3 in. and 3 x 4 in. merchantable spruce and 1 in. merchantable hemlock. The carrying capacity of this car was 100,000 lbs. but the load weighed 105,000 lbs. Their customers were somewhat afraid of the car when they received notice of its shipment. They had been in the habit of asking for large car loads but this was too much for them. In a letter to Messrs. Savoie & Co. they wrote as follows:—"We anticipate trouble either from the railroad company or from our customer, as this car is equivalent to two large cars. We asked for large cars but no such shiploads as you have been sending us lately. 80 to 90 M. is a very big car of lath and 15 to 17 M. a very big car of lumber." Messrs. Savoie & Co. report however, that they had no trouble from the railroad company or the customer.

Can any one else report a larger carload?

### Ottawa Lumberman Buys Central Real Estate

Mr. C. Jackson Booth has finally completed the purchase of the Bank Street Presbyterian Church, Ottawa. About two months ago he bought it from the trustees for \$130,000, but then it was discovered that the sale was null and void by reason of an old provision in the original deed of the property making it obligatory upon the church trustees to sell it by public auction. An auction sale was accordingly advertised and as Mr. Booth was the only bidder, his former purchase price of \$130,000 again made the centrally located church and property his. His intention is to erect a large commercial office building on this corner, Bank and Slater, as he believes that the site is an ideal one for, say, an eight or ten-storey building. Mr. Booth informed your correspondent that the new building would have no relation to the Booth lumber firm. It would be simply a down-town office building. Mr. Booth has also bought the northwest corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, and will build this year a seven-storey commercial structure on this site, one of the most valuable in the city.

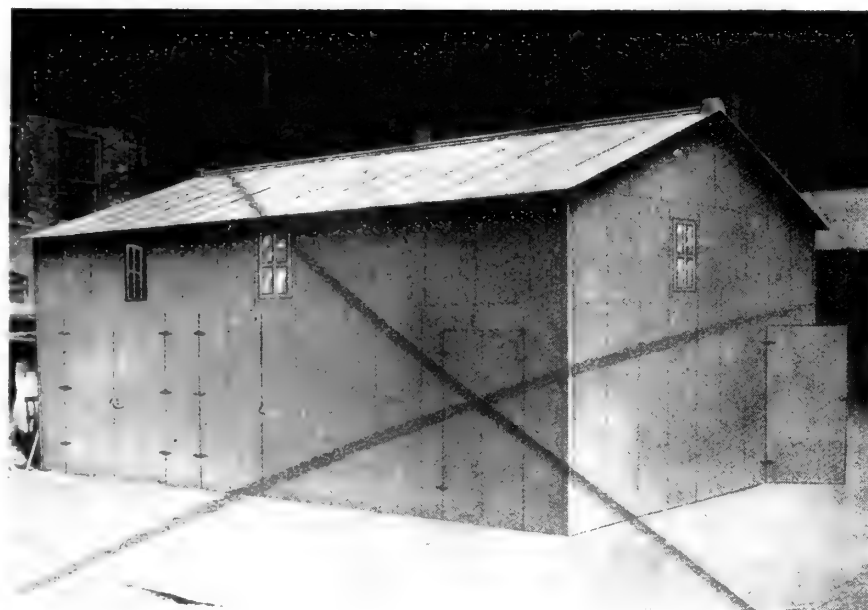
### May Establish Another Dominion Forest Reserve

The survey party sent out by the Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior to explore the country around Lesser Slave Lake, Athabasca, has found that there, as elsewhere throughout the northern forest country, a greater part of the merchantable timber has been destroyed by fire. The whole country was originally covered with a dense growth of white spruce, black spruce and lodgepole pine which appear to have escaped fire up to 1885. Fires which have

started since that date have denuded large areas. Timber which has escaped fire shows that the previous forest was both dense and valuable. The forest here produces occasionally as much as thirty thousand feet, board measure, of timber per acre. The survey party reports that around Lesser Slave Lake there is a large area of land too high and hilly for agriculture. This land is admirably situated for the production of spruce and lodgepole pine timber. In order that it may be properly managed in the future and protected from fire, the Forestry branch is seeking to have it set aside as a permanent forest reserve. The timber from such a forest reserve would be accessible to the Edmonton district. It could be floated down the Athabasca river to Athabasca Landing, and then carried down by rail at a comparatively low cost.

### Unique Lumber Shed and Planing Mill

Mr. Wm. A. Dunn, the well-known lumber dealer, of Toronto, who sustained serious loss by fire at his yards and planing mill on Davenport Road on December 6th, has at last practically concluded arrangements for the re-erection of his planing mill and storage shed. Mr. Dunn experienced considerable difficulty with the City Council for a short time, as it was proposed at first to expropriate his property and turn it into a park, so as to prevent the possibility of fire again endangering the lives of the inmates of the Aged Men's Home and the Aged Women's Home, which are on adjoining property. Satisfactory arrangements have been made however, and are now almost concluded, whereby Mr. Dunn will be able to erect a planing mill and lumber storage shed for his plant on the old site. In order to prevent the recurrence of fire Mr. Dunn is taking every precau-



Type of Construction for Mr. W. A. Dunn's New Lumber Shed

tion which is practicable. The planing mill which is to be 50 ft. by 112 ft. will have a 14-in. brick wall on all four sides and will be two storeys high. It will be furnished with a sprinkler system and equipped with the most modern planing mill machinery. The boiler house, fuel and engine rooms will be entirely separate from the mill. The planing mill will have a concrete floor. The contract for the brick work has been let to Mr. R. J. Bustard of Toronto.

The new storage shed will be a most unique feature of this plant. It is to be built by the Ruby Manufacturing Co., Kent Building, Toronto, and will be of sectional steel, similar in construction to the illustration accompanying this article, but of larger proportions and different outline. It is to be 49 ft. wide by 112 ft. long, 16 ft. 6 in. high. The supports of the building will be set on plates which are sunk in cement. An interesting feature of the building is that it is so constructed that it can be taken down at any time and removed to a different site. This is not Mr. Dunn's intention, however, but he considered that this type of building was the most suitable for use as a lumber storage shed. The framework of the building consists of 2-in. by 2-in. steel angles. The rafters and horizontal rails are 1 3/4 in. by 1 3/4 in. steel angles. The frame of the building is of galvanized sectional sheet steel. The manufacturers claim that the building is absolutely fire-proof, and that it will not sag or twist under any kind of natural pressure, such as wind, snow, etc. The building will be sub-divided into bins constructed of steel with 8 ft. square openings into which the lumber will be stored. The cost of this building is to be \$5,000 and the cost of the planing mill \$20,000. Mr. Dunn expects to commence building as soon as the weather permits and to have the wheels in his new planing mill turning by July 1st.



## Canadian Saw Mill Managers

A. Kulinder, Swedish Canadian Lumber Co., Rexton, N.B.



A. Kulinder, Rexton, N.B.

One of the chief advantages of the lumber industry is the cosmopolitan nature of its experiences. A man who has gone through the various branches of lumber manufacture in one country is in most cases pretty well fitted for taking up a similar class of work in a foreign land. An interesting example is the case of Mr. A. Kulinder, the efficient manager of the Swedish Canadian Lumber Company's mill at Rexton, N.B.

Mr. Kulinder came to Canada in the spring of 1910, to take charge of one of this company's mills located at Nordin (Miramichi) N.B. He had been in Canada only a few months when the company placed him in charge of their other mill at Rexton, and he has remained at this work since that time.

We take pleasure in publishing herewith a portrait of Mr. Kulinder. Mr. Kulinder was born in Sweden in 1881 and is therefore still a comparatively young man. He has however, seen a great deal of experience in the lumber industry. For a number of years he was engaged in various classes of employment in the saw mill and lumber yard. This being his first business experience, provided him with an excellent idea of the essential points in connection with the industry. Being a man of observant and practical nature he put this experience rapidly to advantage. Then he went in for such work as tallying, grading, checking, etc., and obtained an even more minute acquaintance with the details of the lumber manufacturing and shipping business. His next step was to the position of foreman of the shipping department of a large manufacturing firm, and while occupying this position he also took charge of the manufacturing and shipping of large quantities of pit props, the scaling of logs and the managing of the lumbering operations etc. It will be seen, therefore, that he developed at an early stage of his career a remarkable ability to handle a wide assortment of duties, and that he was entrusted by his employers with some of the most important work in connection with their industries. His position at this time was with Mariebergs Aktiebolag, a firm operating a six gang mill turning out annually about eighteen million feet of lumber.

When Mr. Kulinder was but twenty-five years of age he secured a position as superintendent of shipping at the Savenas Aktiebolag's mill which operated twelve gangs, and had a yearly output of thirty million feet. It will be seen therefore, that Mr. Kulinder had an unusual amount of business ability to occupy so important a position in such a large industry. This, however, was not his only occupation at that time. In addition to looking after the shipping of the company's large output, he was also responsible for the proper manufacture and measuring of the lumber.

An indication of the manner in which he went about his work—which is responsible probably for his success as a business man—is the fact that he made a special study of the best methods of securing from the lumber the largest possible quantity of good selling dimensions from the different sizes of logs, with a view particularly to preventing waste of the cubical contents. A man who studies such a problem as this may be depended upon to develop an exceptional insight into the important details of the industry. That Mr. Kulinder had acquired a knowledge of this is clearly illustrated by the confidence which has been placed in him by the Swedish Canadian Lumber Company in taking him from his occupation in a foreign country and putting him in charge of operations in a mill where he was a total stranger. Such a test of a man's ability is certain to prove the most severe that can be devised. Fortunately Mr. Kulinder was the right man in the right place and came through the test successfully. His future in the lumber industry in Canada promises well and will be watched with interest by all who come across him in the course of business.

A despatch from Wolfville, N. S., announces the death of S. P. Benjamin, of the S. P. Benjamin Company, Limited, sawmill operators.

## Oak and Chestnut Production in United States

Secretary E. F. Perry, of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, 66 Broadway, New York City, recently sent out circulars to manufacturers of oak and chestnut asking for information as to the amount of oak and chestnut on hand on March 1st, both dry and green, and an estimate of the amount of this lumber which would be manufactured during the present year. As a result of the information secured in this manner the association has issued a report containing some interesting information. "There are perhaps about twenty-five species of oak," the report says, "growing in the United States which are valuable as lumber, or likely to become so, the most important being white oak, red oak, Texas red oak, chestnut oak, post oak, cow oak, overcup oak, chinquapin oak, bur oak, swamp white oak, Spanish oak, water oak, and tanbark oak. The reported production consists chiefly of white oak and red oak or species accepted by the trade under these names.

"An idea of the wide distribution of commercial types of the oak may be gained from the fact that 37 states reported the manufacture of oak lumber in 1910. More mills reported oak than any other kind of lumber, but the average mill turned out less than 200,000 feet. The production of oak has shown an upward tendency since 1906, although the quantity reported has fluctuated considerably from year to year."

The report contains a table showing the production of oak in the various states. The total production in the United States as reported by 19,550 active mills, amounted to 3,522,008,000 feet. The first place is occupied by the State of Tennessee, with 1,564 mills producing 421,925,000 feet, or 12 per cent. of the total production. West Virginia comes second, with 994 mills, producing 420,870,000 feet, or 11.9 per cent. The third place is occupied by Kentucky, with 1,596 mills, producing 375,143,000 feet, or 10.7 per cent. The production of oak, according to the report, is more evenly distributed than that of any other species with the possible exception of ash. No other wood has so many different uses as oak, and for this reason it is in greater demand than any other hardwood. The estimate of stock to be manufactured between March 1, 1912, and January 1, 1913, is as follows: white oak, 377,930,000 feet; red oak, 172,415,000 feet; chestnut, 49,533,500 feet.

## Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

### Contract for Sale of Standing Timber Causes Interesting Suit—Right of Agent to Sell Timber—Trespass Upon Timber Lands

**Contract for Sale of Standing Timber:**—In the case of Dempster v. Russell which was recently tried before Mr. Justice Kelly, the plaintiff sought to recover \$2,000 for timber sold by him to the defendant which it was claimed was to be removed and paid for by April 1, 1911, and for damages for non-fulfilment of contract. The defendant held that the plaintiff had not given clearance of encumbrances, timber dues, Crown dues, etc., as agreed, that he had not given possession and that he had waived his rights under the agreement. These points were covered to a large extent by a letter which the plaintiff had written to the defendant regarding interruptions which had been made by other parties. The plaintiff in this letter said that he had taken legal advice upon the subject and found that neither of the interrupting parties had any right to the timber or to forbid the defendant from fulfilling his contract. Consequently the plaintiff told the defendant that he must proceed with work until stopped by force. In case of any interruptions the defendant was to notify the plaintiff and the latter would clear the way.

Mr. Justice Kelly upheld the claims of the plaintiff and found that the value of the timber which the defendant had agreed to purchase and had not paid for was \$1,270. Accordingly he gave judgment for this amount with interest and costs. The property involved in the case was timber on the south half of lot 1 and on the south half of lot 2 in the township of Armstrong, in the district of Nipissing.

**Trespass upon Timber Lands:**—The case of the British North American Mining Company v. the Pigeon River Lumber Company and Fred J. Smith which was heard in the Court of Appeal for Ontario recently has been decided in accordance with the judgment which had already been given in the lower court by Mr. Justice Sutherland. This confirms the claim of the original plaintiff company that the defendants were not justified in cutting and retaining the pulp wood on land which they believed they had purchased from an agent of the plaintiffs, but which the plaintiffs claimed had not been sold, as the party who made the sale, although in the employ of the plaintiffs, was not an agent authorized to make the sale.

The claim of the plaintiffs was that the defendants had trespassed upon the land and had cut therefrom about 2500 cords of pulpwood and caused it to be floated in the Jarvis river where it was lo-

cated when the action began. The defendant company claimed that they had bought the pulpwood from the defendant Smith who had a title thereto under a contract in writing made by one Spittal, the authorized agent of the plaintiff; that they found such contract registered in the district registry office, and purchased the pulpwood in good faith. The defendant Smith claimed that Spittal was the authorized agent of the plaintiff and had made the sale to him.

The plaintiffs showed that Spittal was employed by them only to mine and explore certain properties and to take such action as he might consider necessary in the interest of the company. The Court of Appeal held that this did not constitute Spittal an authorized agent to make a sale of the company's property, and accordingly decided that Smith's title to the property was not good. The appeal therefore was dismissed.

**Railway Liable for Timber Fire Losses:**—The King Lumber Co. was successful recently in the Supreme Court of British Columbia in winning its action for \$140,000 damages against the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is an important case, in that several other suits are pending, the parties awaiting the result of this before proceeding. The finding of the jury and the court is of great importance to owners of timber adjoining railway lines. It establishes that unless the right-of-way is kept continuously in a clean condition it is not necessary, where a fire occurs on a right-of-way and is not reasonably taken care of, to prove that the fire was started by a spark from the railway company's locomotive, proof of which is always difficult to get. It also establishes the fact that a fire which originates on the company's right-of-way, even after it has spread from the company's right-of-way after a lapse of weeks and has lingered on other lands, is still within the responsibility of the railway company, since they were the originators of it. The trial lasted ten days, and after twenty-eight hours' consideration of the evidence, the jury found that the right-of-way was dirty; that the fire started there and spread to the plaintiff company's timber; that reasonable efforts to suppress it were not made when it was on the right-of-way and after it spread; that they could not say whether the fire originated from sparks from the engine or not. The fire started on the right-of-way, where it spread slowly for four days, then jumped the Moyie River and finally swept 10,000 acres of timber of the King Lumber Co. In addition to the verdict for \$140,000 there will be a reference to the registrar.

## Ottawa Mill Employees May Strike

### Labor Agitators Reported to be Instilling Discontent Among the Men—Increased Pay the Point at Issue

Ottawa, April 10; (Special correspondence of The Canada Lumberman):—Considerable uneasiness was caused among local lumbermen and the business community generally by the announcement some few days ago that this summer would witness one of the largest strikes ever known in the Ottawa Valley, effectually tying up the sawmill industry of Ottawa and Hull. No fewer than three thousand and five hundred employees were said to be ready to join the strike if their demands were not acceded to. The firms affected are most of the leading mills of Ottawa and vicinity, namely, the J. R. Booth, the E. B. Eddy, Gilmour and Hughson, Ritchie Bros., Shepard & Morse, Bailey Bros., and the East Templeman Lumber Company.

The confident information was given out by a Hull labor man, Mr. L. Charlebois, that two permanent labor organizations from Ottawa and Hull had been quietly but successfully working among the thousands of shantymen employed by these and other companies during the winter, and had organized the men into unions for the sake of demanding an increase in wages this summer. The men claim that their sawmill pay, around a dollar and a half a day, is insufficient to keep pace with the largely increased cost of almost all the necessities of life. They suggest that an increase of 25 cents a day all round would balance things up sufficiently to meet their requirements.

Should their demands be rejected, the men claim that it will mean a long drawn out fight, for they claim to have laid up funds to continue the strike indefinitely through the summer, if necessary.

Such was the men's side as published broadcast, and which perturbed the city until the companies concerned were heard from.

"We have heard nothing about the matter yet," stated Mr. Jackson Booth, "except what the men are reported in the papers to have been doing." None of the other leading lumbermen had any definite word from the supposed discontented employees. Indeed, the men have not made their demands of any firm yet, nor opened up any such negotiations. Such action would at this stage be premature, the mill owners point out, as the season's milling operations will not commence for a month or more. In short, those most in a position to know among the larger firms, place little credence in the reports that there will be trouble among the men this summer. They recall

the fact that throughout last year the cost of labor was steadily higher than ever before, and they believe that the employees obtained their full share of the profits, to put it mildly, of the year's lumber business. The companies involved will not know positively how much or little basis there is for apprehension until the sawing actually begins, and the men are engaged.

## New Brunswick Shipments in 1911

### Decrease of 21,326,895 ft. in St. John Transatlantic Exports of Lumber—Shipments from all Ports Decreased 41,538,042 ft.

Complete returns of the shipments of lumber from St. John, N.B., to transatlantic ports during the year 1911 show total shipments of 125,237,141 superficial feet against 146,564,036 during 1910. The shipments were sent to the following ports:

	1911 s. ft.	1910 s. ft.
Liverpool . . . . .	19,862,088	19,853,324
Manchester . . . . .	33,254,821	35,599,751
London . . . . .	13,244,076	19,280,610
Glasgow . . . . .	3,932,851	13,664,311
Sharpness . . . . .	6,899,173	14,801,472
Llanelly . . . . .		1,280,466
Cardiff . . . . .	9,795,954	7,975,682
Bristol . . . . .	2,952,853	3,186,325
Newport . . . . .	4,776,840	3,282,167
Swansea . . . . .	3,873,067	2,670,128
Barry . . . . .	2,073,148	
Fleetwood . . . . .		1,044,560
Barrow . . . . .		1,189,522
Preston . . . . .	1,052,138	3,226,582
Plymouth . . . . .		1,193,615
Irvine . . . . .		659,284
Cork . . . . .	7,522,450	4,044,175
Newry . . . . .		1,557,331
Dublin . . . . .	1,166,472	3,942,146
Limerick . . . . .	2,061,761	1,630,886
Belfast . . . . .	2,522,518	935,951
Youghal . . . . .		489,349
Kilrush . . . . .	486,649	404,333
Galway . . . . .		403,590
Coleraine . . . . .		229,641
Valentia Is. . . . .		214,777
Sligo . . . . .	1,202,428	
Londonderry . . . . .	2,083,644	
Dingle . . . . .	561,917	
Malaga . . . . .	1,232,692	
Havre . . . . .		58,525
South Africa . . . . .	2,505,345	3,341,973
Australia . . . . .	2,174,258	403,560
Totals . . . . .	125,237,141	146,564,036

Completed returns of shipments from other New Brunswick ports are as follows:

	1911 s. ft.	1910 s. ft.
Campbellton . . . . .	39,291,355	31,089,404
Dalhousie . . . . .	25,685,342	24,000,000
Bathurst . . . . .	12,348,516	10,934,024
Newcastle . . . . .	17,126,307	23,750,322
Chatham . . . . .	36,878,903	55,259,922
Richibucto . . . . .	775,792	3,226,585
Buctouche . . . . .	315,262	385,601
Sackville (outports) . . . . .	7,734,442	10,191,619
Shediac . . . . .	1,180,904	5,044,827
Riverside . . . . .	17,407,415	17,073,445

Total shipments from New Brunswick to transatlantic ports during 1911 and three previous years were as follows:

	Vessels	Tons	Deals, etc. S ft.
1908 . . . . .	296	720,804	306,445,056
1909 . . . . .	339	822,272	325,213,639
1910 . . . . .	334	847,845	327,519,421
1911 . . . . .	287	725,443	285,981,379

Shipments of lumber from Halifax to the United Kingdom during 1911 and 1910 were as follows:

	1911 s. ft.	1910 s. ft.
John E. Moore & Co., Ltd. . . . .	19,042,000	17,515,592
W. Malcolm Mackay . . . . .	9,619,931	8,631,000
Colin C. Tyrer . . . . .	6,448,287	4,582,417
Geo. McKean . . . . .	8,000,000	7,635,900
I. H. Mathers & Sons . . . . .	4,000,000	6,600,200
Primrose Brothers . . . . .	1,600,000	2,420,800
R. F. Dickie . . . . .	200,000	1,500,000
Frost & Smith . . . . .	4,200,000	3,080,000
Totals . . . . .	53,110,218	51,965,909

# Hemlock Men Hold Interesting Meeting

**Lumbermen and Architects Discuss the Use of Yellow Pine and the Possibilities of Increasing the Use of Canadian Woods—Good Prospects for Hemlock Trade**

One of the most successful and interesting meetings which have ever been held by the hemlock manufacturers and wholesalers of Ontario, took place at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on April 9th. The most important feature of the meeting was the fact that three prominent members of the architectural profession were present to discuss with the lumbermen the question of encouraging the use of Canadian woods for construction purposes. These were Professor C. H. C. Wright, of the Architectural Department of the University of Toronto, A. Frank Wickson, President of the Ontario Association of Architects, and F. S. Baker, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Mr. Chas. McGibbon, Penetanguishene, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting said that the principal object was to discuss with representatives of the architectural profession the use of Canadian woods. He suggested that Canadian architects should prepare their specifications for large buildings in December, instead of waiting until the spring. If this were done Canadian lumber manufacturers would be able to get out the woods specially suited for making the lumber required and in this way would be able to compete more successfully with the manufacturers of southern pine who are able to take out logs all the year round, and who fill orders by sending to the woods to have the logs cut for the particular class of lumber which is on order. Mr. McGibbon also referred to the inflammability of Georgia pine remarking upon the statement that it was possible to set fire to a piece of dressed Georgia pine 12 x 12, simply by the application of a match. He believed that this was the case, as an experiment had been made at his own factory which bore it out.

## Canadian Woods Should be Specified

Mr. W. C. MacBeth, of the Parry Sound Lumber Co., Toronto, was called upon and spoke in regard to the inflammability of Georgia pine. He also declared that it was possible to set fire to a piece of dressed Georgia pine, no matter what size it might be, simply by the application of a match. Moreover, as the timber increased in age in a building it became still more inflammable, because the gum would ooze out, and the little globules of gum were almost as inflammable as benzine. He suggested that the architects should study a little more closely, the sizes of the timber and the lengths required. If this were done he believed that Canadian manufacturers of lumber would be able to furnish a much larger number of bills than they were to-day. Of course in some cases, yellow pine was stronger than many of our Canadian timbers, but it was not any stronger than Norway pine. If the lumbermen had an opportunity of seeing the bills in time so as to make preparation in the early part of the season to get the logs out, they would be in a far better position to compete.

Mr. MacBeth referred to the fact that many of the public schools in Ontario were finished in yellow pine, and thought it was a great pity that students should have this foreign material continually in front of them as an example. Many of them, when they left school would be building houses of their own, and would have a natural preference for the class of wood with which they had become familiar. Such matters as these, he believed, should be taken into consideration from a national standpoint. The fact that much of this lumber can come into Canada free of duty from the other side was a very serious handicap and everything possible should be done to encourage a national spirit among the people of Canada, which would induce them to prefer the natural products of Canada to those of any foreign country.

Mr. MacBeth, by way of example of the use of yellow pine in Canada, mentioned also the case of the Canadian Cannery who are erecting a factory at Simcoe, Ont. The whole building is to be of yellow pine, and will contain 500,000 feet of lumber. The contract for this went to Allan Bros., of Detroit, and the lumber is to cost about \$12,000. Inasmuch as the canning industry is strongly protected by duty against foreign competition he considered it a matter of the greatest injustice to Canadian lumbermen that such an institution should place orders for their building materials with foreign companies.

Mr. J. G. Cane, Toronto, said that there were, of course, certain sizes of timber which they could not produce in Norway pine, but Canadian Douglas fir could be used in such cases. He did not believe that Norway pine was anything like as inflammable as southern pine. In regard to the strength required there were very few buildings in Toronto in which Norway pine would not be of ample strength. Wherever Norway pine would not be strong enough,

Douglas fir certainly would. Perhaps southern pine could be brought into Canada a little more cheaply, but he did not think lumbermen ought to use it simply for this reason. A few days ago he had been threatened, (because his mill culls had advanced a little in price), that inside of twelve months the lower grades of yellow pine would also come into Canada and force mill culls back to a lower level. This was not right and Canadians should not stand for it.

## Prices and Merit the Determining Factors

Mr. A. C. Manbert, of Graves-Bigwood & Company, Toronto, said that the matter should be approached with two points kept particularly in mind. One was the question of competitive prices and the other was the question of merit. It was not to be expected that any architect who was designing a house would knowingly specify items which would cost the builder more than a reasonably satisfactory substitute could be supplied for. That is to say, with British Columbia fir at present prices, if Georgia pine could be furnished at a less price—as it could in the large sizes and long lengths—Georgia pine would be specified unless some good reason could be shown, why it should not, such as the fire hazard, and so forth. He did not think that the fire insurance people made any difference in mill construction as between Georgia pine and Douglas fir. So it came right back to a question of the condition of affairs which permitted the yellow pine to come into the country. He did not think that any agitation would accomplish very much in the matter of duty, which undoubtedly played the largest part in the matter. They had to recognize the fact that Norway pine in large sizes did not exist in suitable quantities. The amount of 12-in. x 12-in. that could be secured was pretty small. The conditions under which the southern pine operators and the coast operators worked made it possible for them to do, from a logging standpoint, with railways, what was impossible in Ontario, where much of the larger lumbering was done upon streams. The man in the South who received an order for long timbers would send an order to the woods. The stuff would be got out, put on the railway, sent to the mill, and sawed inside of a week. They could not do that sort of thing in Ontario. He almost believed that a man was right in buying that which served his eye and his pocket best. The only question was whether Canadians were willing as an economic policy, to exempt the incoming woods from duty. He really did not think that in fairness to the architects and consumers any proposition could be put through which would involve obliging them to purchase Canadian timbers when they could secure equally satisfactory material from foreign producers at a lower price. As a matter of fact, he believed that it would be only a short time before all this kind of material would be forced out of the market by steel construction on account of the enhancing values of lumber.

Mr. McGibbon asked whether he did not think architects should pay more attention to the inflammable nature of southern pine.

Mr. Manbert replied to the effect that he did not like the stuff himself and would not put it into a house, but the question of price always came in.

Mr. McGibbon then called upon Professor C. H. C. Wright for some remarks upon the subject.

## Architects In Sympathy With Lumbermen

Professor Wright referred, in opening, to tests which had been made at the School of Science upon the strength of various classes of Canadian lumber. They found that the results of tests, however, did not correspond with practice. After a great deal of experimenting it had been discovered that the problem was one of moisture. They should not only test the strength of a wood, but test its moisture at the same time. Knowing the conditions of moisture and the strength, they were able to make fair comparisons between various classes of wood. Following out this plan they made a large number of tests on Canadian woods at the School of Science and found that they compared very favorably with foreign woods. He believed the results would show that Norway pine was the equivalent of Georgia pine, or at least very closely so; so closely that it was not worth while talking about the differences of strength.

At the University they always tried to impress the students with the importance of utilizing Canadian materials. This applied not only to woods but to stone, brick and building materials generally. Canadian building materials would be used much more in the future than in the past. To-day they were making bricks in Canada which were second to nothing in the United States. They were improving rapidly in the manufacture of terra cotta. Some



mention had been made of birch and ash. Professor Wright spoke highly of each of these woods, and also made mention of Canadian maple and other hardwood, referring to their particular points of beauty and usefulness. He believed there was no question that Canadian woods would be more widely used in Canadian building for finish, in the future, because they were more generally appreciated now than they were before. The most difficult feature that they had to deal with was the question of price. This was not only true in the case of woods but of all other building materials. Wherever it was possible to use Georgia pine on account of its cheapness, architects could not use Canadian material, as they were bound to keep the cost sheet on the right side. The architectural profession dealt with other people's money, and they must build as cheaply as they could, provided the quality was kept up. He had been very pleased to notice a few days ago in looking over the waterfront at Toronto that scows were being built at the foot of Bathurst street for the city in which the timber was entirely from the British Columbia coast. It was a source of pleasure to him to see that Canadian woods were able to compete successfully in this manner.

Referring to Southern pine, he said, there was no question that it was very inflammable. He had never heard the statement before that you could light the timber with a match. It was a matter of much interest to him, however, and would provide material for some interesting experiments at the University. In conclusion Professor Wright expressed his extreme pleasure at being present, and hoped that he would be able to attend upon any future occasion when the subject of the use of Canadian lumber was being discussed.

Mr. Macbeth remarked that what had been said in regard to the cheaper cost of yellow pine applied to private concerns, but it should not apply to the government. Departmental buildings ought to be constructed of Canadian timber wherever possible.

Professor Wright agreed entirely with this view.

Mr. Macbeth, continuing, said that the government was getting a great deal of money from the lumbermen in Ontario. It was absurd and it was a rank injustice to the lumbermen and the country that the government should use yellow pine for its departmental buildings and its other constructions. For instance, on the T. & N. O. Railway, they were using yellow pine for their ties, stations, etc. Considering the class of material which was being put into this work, however, he would not like to see white pine used in the same way. The work and material was a disgrace.

#### Architects Using More Canadian Material

Mr. A. Frank Wickson, president of the Ontario Association of Architects, was next called upon. He said that architects generally tried to make use of Canadian material wherever possible. Not very long ago he had had the pleasure of changing an entire specification for foreign marble and arranging for the use of native marbles. Architects, however, had to come between a very great variety of conflicting interests. They had to consider not only their clients, but municipal by-laws, factory inspectors and fire underwriters. In regard to the assertion that architects should draw up their specifications in September instead of in the following spring, they must bear in mind that architects were not at liberty to follow their own inclination in this regard. When they get an order for a building they generally had to put it through in short time. They could not choose their own time in preparing specifications. The element of cost was not the only one to be considered. Of equal importance was the element of time. If they were to specify Canadian fir instead of Georgia pine he would not be sure that they could get it out in time. In mill construction buildings they almost had to use Georgia pine. The underwriters made no allowance in the way of rebate if other woods were used. They must use the pine timbers because in mill construction they were obliged to put their supports, as far apart as far as possible and at the same time have them as strong as possible.

Mr. Wickson suggested that lumbermen should put the architects more closely in contact with the materials which they could furnish and should give them more information as to how they could be used successfully. They might then be able to use Canadian wood in places where at present they were afraid of it. Why could not the architects be better informed as to the standard uses of timber which the mills could produce most easily? While it might not be possible to use Canadian timbers in mill construction for pillars, beams, etc., it might quite reasonably be used for flooring and other similar purposes. Instead of 4-in. Southern pine they might be able to use 6-in. hemlock. The architects might also be informed in regard to the different qualities of hemlock and how to specify them. They would like to know how hemlock would work for trim. The bugaboo of the architect's life was his wood. It was a matter of the greatest difficulty to secure wood which would stand the trials of the Canadian climate. What they wanted was to find out what class of wood was least liable to expansion and shrinkage. He did not like Georgia pine for interior trim, but it was difficult to get a wood which was satisfactory for this work.

He believed that the lumbermen could do a great deal along the line he suggested of furnishing architects with useful information regarding the qualities and uses of Canadian woods.

The question of shrinkage and expansion was then referred to by Mr. Macbeth, who told of a case at Niagara Falls, N.Y., where green hemlock had been put into a lumber shed and painted. This had been done during the winter, and in the following September, when he saw the shed again, there was practically no place where the paint had come off. Absence of shrinkage and expansion in hemlock was illustrated also by the fact that when cutting hardwood in the mills they had to change the gauge. If they cut it at the pine gauge it would be too thick.

Mr. F. S. Baker, president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, was next called upon, and remarked that whatever hemlock he had ever had anything to do with was what had been left after the tanning companies had taken the bark. Any hemlock he had seen was not suitable to put into good buildings. He could not conceive of any way in which they could make hemlock a useful material for building. It certainly could not be used for trim. He believed it must only be used for small stuff. He claimed to be as loyal a Canadian as anybody, but he believed that general consternation would result in this country if it were suddenly announced that we were not to have any more Georgia pine. This was an unfortunate situation, but it was one which the lumbermen themselves must solve. He was surprised at the remarks which had been made regarding the inflammability of Georgia pine. No doubt it was of a very resinous nature and would burn more rapidly than red pine, for instance.

Mr. McGibbon expressed his regret that Mr. Baker had been so unfortunate as to get his lumber from dealers who supplied such poor stuff, and suggested that if he would place his business with manufacturers such as those who were in attendance at the meeting he would find that hemlock was a much more dependable material.

Mr. Macbeth remarked that in his opinion it would be in the interests of the architects when drawing up specifications to call in a lumberman to assist him in deciding upon what class of lumber to use. If this were done a much larger proportion of the material could be provided by Canadian manufacturers. He remarked also upon the intricacy of many of the specifications which were being drawn up to-day, and thought they could be simplified considerably.

Professor Wright stated that he would like to arrange to have some representative lumberman give them a talk at the University next year upon the conditions of the lumber industry at the present time. He assured them that if this could be arranged they would have an audience of not only the students and graduates, but also many of the architects.

#### Hemlock Trade Conditions Excellent

The visiting architects then withdrew from the meeting and a discussion took place regarding business conditions in the hemlock markets. Practically all present agreed that there was a scarcity of dry hemlock and that the cut of hemlock at the Ontario mills this year would be much smaller than last year. The consensus of opinion, in fact, was that prospects for the season's trade were better than they had been for several years. Prices were reported to have advanced about a dollar or a dollar and a half a thousand and there was a distinct feeling in favor of making still further advances.

A short discussion also took place about the importance of having the smaller manufacturers represented at the meetings. It had been found very difficult to obtain the interest of the manufacturers of small quantities of hemlock, but it was important that they should be induced to attend.

During the discussion it was made apparent that the rules which were drawn up at a recent meeting for the inspection of hemlock were being well received and that they were being lived up to in many cases. It is hoped that in the near future these rules will become in general use in Ontario.

Mr. Macbeth reported the result of the meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Ottawa, which took up the discussion of rules of inspection. The result of that meeting was that the proposed rules were referred to a special committee for consideration. Mr. Macbeth also urged upon those present that they should become members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Mr. Cane backed up what Mr. Macbeth said regarding the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and many members present indicated their intention of joining that association.

Mr. Macbeth remarked further, that the suggestion had been pretty generally made at the Ottawa meeting that such matters as grading rules for hemlock should be attended to by local associations, which should be branches of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and that rules of this nature should be enforced locally and backed up by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

An interesting discussion took place about the proposal of the railway companies to double the charge for the stop-off privilege on lumber for dressing. The opinion of the meeting was strongly op-



posed to the change, as it would be a serious tax upon the industry. It was decided that the secretary should write to the secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association expressing strong opposition to the increased charge, and asking to have the matter brought forcibly to the attention of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners.

Reports received by Mr. McGibbon from various manufacturers regarding their stocks of hemlock and the amount which they will cut during the coming season were as follows: Mickle-Dymont & Son, Barrie, 5,000,000 ft. dry stock, 12,000,000 ft. to cut; Utterson Lumber Company, 100,000 feet dry stock, 800,000 ft. to cut; Boake Manufacturing Company, 1,700,000 dry stock; Huntsville Lumber Company, 200,000 ft. dry stock, 1,500,000 ft. to cut; Trussler Bros., Trout Creek, 1,000,000 ft. dry stock, 1,000,000 to cut; Knight Bros., Burk's Falls, 1,000,000 ft. dry stock, 1,750,000 ft. to cut; Trout Creek Lumber Company, 1,500,000 ft. to cut; H. Weismiller, Bala, 2,500,000 ft. to cut; J. P. Newman, Wiarton, 200,000 ft. dry stock, 200,000 ft. to cut; Arthur Moore, Falkenburg, 500,000 ft. dry stock, 500,000 ft. to cut; Wm. Peter Estate, 10,000,000 ft. to cut; McGibbon Lumber Company, Penetanguishene, 2,000,000 dry stock, 5,500,000 ft. to cut; Conger Lumber Company, 5,000,000 ft. to cut; Martin Bros., Hillsdale, 1,000,000 ft. to cut.

The lumbermen present at the meeting included the following: J. J. Corkery, Trout Creek Lumber Company; Jas. G. Cane, Toronto; James Lauder, Toronto; N. C. Hocken, Otter Lake; H. Brooks, Fesserton Lumber Company, Toronto; Joseph Spears, Burk's Falls; Geo. Gladman, Peterboro; Guy Long, Hamilton; D. C. Johnston, Toronto; F. B. Wilson, Graves Bigwood Lumber Company, Toronto; Wm. Martin, Hillsdale; J. A. Detweiller, Toronto; J. R. Summers, Graves Bigwood Lumber Company, Toronto; A. C. Manbert, Toronto; Chas. McGibbon, Penetanguishene; A. E. Eckhart, R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, and W. J. MacBeth, Parry Sound Lumber Co., Toronto.

## Timber Trade in United Kingdom

### Buoyancy of Trade in Spite of Coal Strike—Joiners Threaten to Strike—Wood Block Paving in Demand

Liverpool, March 27th.; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—Business at the principal timber ports is at present restricted by the conditions of trade and industry set up by the coal strike. Many works are temporarily closed. Many others are being operated in particular departments only, some departments being closed down in order to reduce the demands for steam and fuel. Worst of all, the principal railway companies have greatly curtailed their services, and are now moving very little bulky freight, such as timber. Everything on the railways has been subordinated to the duties of keeping a service of trains going, for the conveyance of meat and foot-stuffs, and a main line passenger train service. The conveyance of heavy and bulky goods other than meat and provisions, is consequently pretty much suspended for the time being. Having regard to this general condition of things, the timber trade may be said to be faring well. At London and at Liverpool the public sales have been well attended; the bidding for all kinds of attractive wood has been brisk and the prices obtained have been considered good. The sale-rooms have not in any way reflected the strike conditions. They have unmistakably reflected the sound conditions of trade, apart from the disturbance caused by the coal strike. As it is, a very fair amount of business has been done at London, in white-woods, yellow pine, pitch pine and hardwood. Business is certainly hampered by the strike, but it is continuing and asserting itself in spite of it. There is abundant evidence that as soon as the way is clear again, trade will expand and go ahead once more briskly.

Quebec spruce, 3 x 9, has met with a ready sale, 1st quality bringing £16 15s. to £17. Red pine deals have also been in request, and stocks are very light. Floorings were bought readily at the sales, but prices have been a little easier. Oak continues to sell readily and has been in slightly better supply, though stocks are still small.

At Liverpool, despite the coal strike, a very fair amount of business has been done. Inquiries continue to come in freely. The last auction sales passed off satisfactorily and a good tone now pervades the market. Spruce deals have been in fair demand, and are very firm. From £8, 6s., 3d. to £8, 10s., 0d. per standard, c.i.f. at Liverpool, has lately been paid. Stocks are very small. Canadian pine has been in moderate request. Birch has been in very fair and steady request, the demand from the furniture trade being considerable and improving. Arrivals of birch are taken up at once for consumption.

At Manchester, the trade has suffered through the coal strike, but fair business has been done, notwithstanding spruce has been in good inquiry and some sizes are scarce. Prices have advanced and are very firm. Pitch pine has been in fair request, and the supply is now

within narrow limits. 100s. per load has been asked for lots lately sold. The joinery trade of the district has maintained a moderate demand for spruce and pine deals and for yellow and red pine boards. A cloud however, now overhangs this field of consumption. Joiners of the district have given notice that they want another penny per hour, which will bring their rate of payment up to 10½d. per hour. The demand has within it all the potentialities of a trade-crippling strike.

At Glasgow, the effects of the coal strike have been felt rather severely and spot business in timber has been on a very small scale. The undercurrent of trade is decidedly good and when the way is clear business will speedily become active again. Spruce deals, yellow pine and pitch pine lumber have been in moderate inquiry but very little stock is now moving owing to the curtailed railway services.

### Manchester Ship Canal—New Wood Goods' Schedule

A revised wood-goods' schedule came into operation at Manchester on April 1, in respect of the use of the ship-canal and its quays; the storage of timber on the dock areas; haulage in the vicinity of the canal and lighterage or raftage of timber in the canal or on the docks. The principal changes made in the rates are: the canal toll on larch deals is now chargeable at 66 cubic feet to the ton in lieu of 50 cubic feet, as for some time past. The quay and storage rent charges and the quay and storage charges as appearing in the old schedule, are unaltered in the new schedule, but, owing to the higher rates of wages paid, and to other increased working expenses, an additional charge of ten per cent. is being made in respect of all the changes above referred to, with the exception of the charges for quay rent and the rent charged for the storage of timber under cover. The overtime rates have been increased from 4d. to 5d. per hour on ordinary working days and on Saturdays from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., and from 6d. to 10d. per hour after 10 p.m. on Saturdays, and on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Bank or special holidays. Reductions have been made in several of the through railway rates appearing in the old schedule, and rates to 38 additional places have been added to the list. The lighterage rates issued by the Bridge-water department of the canal company's business, on February 28th, 1911, will continue to operate until further notice. With regard to the tolls for the use of the canal, timber in the log or in planks, unmanufactured or roughly hewn or sawn is charged at 40 or 50 cubic feet to the ton; deals, battens and boards unprepared, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness, are, with some exceptions, charged at 66 cubic feet to the ton; Carolina, Fensicola or other pitch-pine deals, battens and boards, unprepared, not exceeding 4 ins. in thickness, are charged at 55 cubic feet to the ton; hemlock deals at 50 cubic feet, lathwood (not laths) and pulpwood, at 2 tons 14 cwt. to the fathom of 216 cubic feet; and Riga blocks, 9 ft. x 9 or 10 ins. square, or 10 ins. x 5 ins., not creosoted, are charged per standard of 2 tons 10 cwt.

### Wood Paving Blocks in Demand

The demand for blocks for wood paving is increasing and some very fair orders for blocks have lately been placed. The Works Committee of the Westminster City Council have accepted tenders from W. W. Howard Bros. & Co. Ltd., for the supply of 23,000 yellow deal blocks, 6 x 3 x 9 ins.; 8,000 6 x 3 x 8 ins., and 13,500 other blocks, for the total sum of £295, 8s., 8d. The Works Committee of the Hammersmith District Council have decided to pave lengths of roadway within their area with creosoted deal blocks; in one case at a cost of £3,587, and in another case, at a cost of £486. The Town Council of Lowestoft have accepted a tender by Millars' Karri and Jarrah Company Ltd., for the supply of 300,000—Jarrah paving blocks at £10, 6s. 0d. per 1,000 and the Twickenham District Council have accepted a tender from T. Gabriel & Sons for 5,000 creosoted deal blocks, 8 x 3 x 4 ins., at £5, 2s., 7d. per 1,000. 5,000 creosoted deal blocks, 8 x 3 x 4 ins., at £5 2s. 7d. per 1,000. The Metropolitan Asylums' Board have accepted a tender from J. M. Jackson & Sons, for re-laying the upper deck of the training ship Exmouth, with teak, for the sum of £3,000.

The use of wood pulp for making serviceable cloths and silks has opened up a new branch of industry which promises to make a large demand for wood pulp. Mr. W. P. Dreaper, chairman of the Society of Dyers and Colorists, in the course of a paper on the German Wood Pulp Industry, read by him before the London Section of the society, spoke of the making of cloth and silk from wood pulp. In the cloth manufacture the pulp, he explained, was made first into paper. This was rolled out and cut and twisted into thread. Wood of the value of 3s would yield paper "yarn" of the value of £2 5s. An equal quantity of wood could be made into artificial silk of the value of £7 10s. These new uses of wood-pulp, which of course, mean wood, are causing some apprehension in the timber trade as they foretell a large coming trade in wood for pulp-making, which may prove more remunerative than the present trade in wood for constructional work.

### Stop-off Increase Would Be Disastrous

The effect of the proposed increase in the charge for the stop-off privilege for dressing lumber in transit, from one cent a hundred pounds to two cents, is forcibly described in a letter written by a prominent Ontario lumber manufacturer to the Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. The letter referred to is as follows:—

"The proposed change would have a disastrous effect upon milling in transit and could only result in either compelling saw-mills to put in planing mills or drive the work across the frontier on shipments to the United States.

"1. The increase from one cent to two cents for a stop-off is not warranted by any change in the conditions. The ten days allowed for re-shipping is ample protection to the railway against unnecessary delay, and we are satisfied that in most cases the delay is very brief, the lumber being handled directly across the planing mill back into the car.

"2. The distinction which the new regulation makes between lumber 'surfaced, planed or tongued and grooved,' and lumber 'worked into shape,' might be construed to prevent lumber being run into V. or beaded sheeting or Manitoba siding, styles which are quite as frequently manufactured as flooring. These styles of mill work have no more reason to be called joiners' work than dressing a piece of timber four sides. Further, carload shipments are frequently sent through a mill to be resawn or split into other sizes. All of these forms of work are straight mill work, and when shipments are made in straight car lots, why should the railway company be concerned with the way in which it is manufactured so long as it is the product of the material originally shipped?

"3. The proposed restrictions against the shipment of hardwoods and softwoods in the same car is unreasonable and arbitrary. The tariff rate is the same on both woods, and there would seem to be no good reason why the railway company should be allowed to dictate in regard to this.

"4. The '85 per cent. minimum' is an unreasonable and outrageous exaction. For illustration, a carload of dry white pine, containing, say, 20 M. feet, sent to a mill to be surfaced one side, would probably weigh 2,800 lbs. per M. in the rough and would not, so far as our experience goes, be reduced more than ten per cent. in weight by dressing, especially if it was 1½-in. or 2-in. lumber. Under the proposed rule, if this carload of lumber, when billed out, weighed within 90 per cent. of the original billed weight, the shipper would be fined by having to pay L. C. L. rates for the surplus weight over 85 per cent. As the reduction in weight would depend mainly upon the dryness and thickness of the lumber, it would be impossible for the planing mill manager to determine whether or not the weight was within the prescribed limits. Again, why should the railway company be permitted to claim freight on the actual rough weight from shipping point to destination, and exact a penalty from the shipper for not reducing the weight through milling to less than 85 per cent. of the original billed weight? The railway should be compelled to carry the full weight from shipping point to destination, and the shipper should have the privilege of making up the reduction in weight caused by mill work. Under the present regulations, the railway collects freight at destination on the original billed weight regardless of any reduction that may be made in milling. The proposed regulation looks like an attempt to collect full rough weight from shipping point to destination and an extra rate if the weight is not reduced more than 15 per cent. in transit.

"5. In order to illustrate the difference between the present rate and the proposed rate, we submit the following:—

If shipped from Hull and milled at Ottawa:

(1) Present tariff, Hull to Toronto, 11c. per 100 lbs.; stop-off at Ottawa, 1c. per 100 lbs.; through rate 12c. per 100 lbs. on original billed weight.

Proposed tariff, Hull to Toronto, 11c. per 100 lbs.; stop-off at Ottawa, 2c. per 100 lbs.; through rate, 13c. per 100 lbs.

Plus excess charge for weight over 85 per cent. original billed weight.

Combined locals, Hull to Ottawa, 2c. per 100 lbs.; Ottawa to Toronto, 11c. per 100 lbs.; through rate, 13c. per 100 lbs.

Difference 1c. per 100 lbs. over present rate. No difference over proposed rate, unless charge for car shortage made for detention over 48 hours.

(2) If shipped from Hull and milled at Smith's Falls same as Ottawa if milled in transit with stop-off.

Combined locals, Hull to Smith's Falls, 5c. per 100 lbs.; Smith's Falls to Toronto, 10c. per 100 lbs.; through rate, 15c. per 100 lbs.; difference of 3c. over present rate and 2c. over proposed rate, unless storage charge added at milling point.

### Increased Stop-off Privilege Charge Causing Complaint

Ontario lumber manufacturers and wholesalers are considerably worked up over the proposed increase in the charge made by the railways for the stop-off privilege for dressing, re-sawing or sorting and re-shipment of lumber. The proposal of the railways is to make the charge for this privilege 2c. per 100 pounds instead of 1c. There are a number of places in Ontario where dressing in transit is carried on, and manufacturers at these points feel that a change of this nature would be an injustice to their trade. They claim that this increase has the appearance of a favor to firms at points where dressing in transit is not carried on. It would be a very serious handicap to firms which do carry on this kind of business. The object of the railway companies is naturally to increase their tariff and possibly to prevent a few advantages which have been taken of the 1c. privilege. These advantages consist, it is said, of securing a 1c. freight rate by means of obtaining a through rate, stopping the lumber off for dressing, shipping out lumber which has already been dressed, and disposing of the original carload locally. It is not believed, however, that this practice has been general, and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that it can be established as justification for an increase of 100 per cent. in the charge for the stop-off privilege. The proposed increase looks more than anything else like a measure conceived simply for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the railway companies, and it is a question whether the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners will permit such an increase to be made, if the matter is brought to their attention.

### May Modify Increased Stop-off Tariff

Montreal, April 4th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—A special committee of the Lumber section of the Montreal Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. W. T. Mason, of Gordon, Mason & Company, and Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, met representatives of the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways, in the Board of Trade on April 4th and discussed the proposed new tariff and rules covering the stop-off privilege on lumber for dressing, re-sawing or sorting and reshipment. This tariff increases the charge from 1c. per 100 lb. to 2c. per 100 lb. and is proposed by the companies to become operative May 1st.

At the conference the various aspects of the proposed increase and rules were discussed, in a friendly way, and the representatives of the companies promised to consider the arguments of the lumbermen and to give an answer on April 15th whether the companies would modify the new tariff or not.

### Fireproof Dry Kilns

Whoever has in contemplation the building of a dry kiln should eliminate from his mind the old notion that the dry kiln need necessarily be the most hazardous portion of a lumber plant. It has taken many years to convince insurance men that the kiln may be a decidedly safe risk from a fire insurance standpoint. But it is now generally recognized that with properly constructed kilns, the hazard of artificial drying of lumber can be almost completely removed, together with the attendant worry over the danger to the sawmill plant as a whole from this particular source.

The inherent hazard in drying lumber is such that at a plant of any permanency nothing but a fireproof kiln should be provided. In devising proper plans for the construction of fireproof kilns in the South, the Louisiana Fire Prevention Bureau has done some very good service. Their specifications include the following:—

"A dry kiln to be fireproof should be of brick and iron construction throughout, except the ceiling or roof. The outside walls should be 13 inches thick; the division wall 17 inches thick, each compartment not to exceed 22 x 104 feet inside measurement; floor of earth, tile, brick or cement; ceiling or roof to be reinforced concrete or arched hollow vitrified fire clay tile; doors to be entirely of metal; to be built and hung subject to approval of the Bureau, tracks entirely of iron, supported by iron or brick columns; drying by steam only, direct or exhaust (no blower), same radiated by iron pipes supported by metal hangers on supports at least two feet below the lumber on cars; each compartment to be fully protected by an approved system of automatic jets; casks of water and fire pails to be provided (not less than one cask and two fire pails to each outside and division wall) at each end; connection, if any, with saw or planing mill to be of open, uncovered, trestle-work construction only.

"Kilns are not considered as meeting these requirements if there is any woodwork whatever in track supports, walkways or wheel chocks."

Right installation and construction in the beginning will do away with a host of subsequent annoyances, and will go a long way toward reducing the fire waste; a motive which alone should justify the wise precaution of providing a fireproof kiln.

# Are Substitutes Displacing Lumber?

Statistics Indicate Increasing Use of Other Construction Materials—  
Per Capita Consumption of Lumber Advancing at the Same Time

Written Specially for the Canada Lumberman

There is an impression abroad that cement and steel construction is gradually replacing the use of timber and that for this reason the manufacturers of lumber will sooner or later be hard put to dispose of their products. This impression is bolstered up by such statements as the following, delivered before the National Hardwood Manufacturers' Convention at Cincinnati on Jan. 31. "The Long-Bell Lumber Company has about one hundred and fifty retail yards. They are very large manufacturers of lumber. They do not manufacture cement. In 1905 they sold one carload of cement to sixteen carloads of lumber; in 1906 they sold one carload of cement to six carloads of lumber; in 1909 they sold one carload of cement to five carloads of lumber; in 1910 they sold one carload of cement to four and a half carloads of lumber; in 1911 they sold one carload of cement to three and one tenth carloads of lumber." This statement shows that in the territory covered by the 150 Long-Bell retail lumber yards the sale of cement has increased five times more rapidly than the sale of lumber. But it does not show that the quantity of lumber sold has decreased, or even that the annual per capita consumption of lumber has decreased.

Similarly those who argue for the increased use of cement for sidewalks, foundations, factories and residences and the increased use of metal for doors, interior trim and office fittings, that the market for lumber is becoming yearly narrower are only giving one half the argument. They do not state that the standards of living are increasing, that the requirements of each individual are yearly becoming greater, and that this increase in the use of manufactured articles, improvement in the size and standards of building and furnishing, more than makes up for the displacement of lumber by other materials. So rapidly are our ideas changing as to what we require to make us comfortable that our annual per capita consumption of wood is increasing. This may best be shown by a study of the use of wood in Great Britain, where nearly all the wood is imported, and where consequently close account has been kept of all the wood used and the use of wood has been as economical as possible. Great Britain is the home of cement, stone and brick construction, and produces all metal and steel goods cheaply, yet the annual per capita consumption of wood has increased steadily during the last few years.

So firmly do the manufacturers of hardwoods in the United States believe that the heavy advertising campaigns conducted by the manufacturers of cement, steel furniture, inside trim, doors and sash, have resulted in a decreased use of wood that they are raising an advertising fund of \$100,000 to be used in improving the market for hardwoods. This appears to be a peculiar step in view of the fact that the United States Forest Service has during the past five years repeatedly made the statement that the high grade hardwoods of the United States will only last another 15 or 20 years at the present rate of cutting. The U. S. census returns show that the rate of production of the high grade hardwoods has steadily increased since that prophecy was made. Thus the strange spectacle is presented, of the United States government on one hand spending millions of dollars in buying up and managing hardwood lands, to prevent the high grade timber from becoming extinct, and of the hardwood manufacturers on the other hand undertaking a policy of national advertising which will increase the use of high grades but which will not increase the use of low grades.

It is not likely that special advertising will be necessary to help market Canadian lumber, unless it were a well directed campaign to show that Canadian species are quite as satisfactory, and in some respects to be preferred to southern yellow pine. There is every prospect that the Canadian lumberman, east of the Rockies at least, will always be able to sell all he can cut. Just as the cut of the more valuable timbers, pine and the hardwoods, begins to decrease, as it surely is decreasing now through the exhaustion of the forests, the increased prosperity of the people is bringing about a greater per capita demand for these timbers, and the increased population is adding another demand. These two demands, the demand of wealthier Canadians and the demand of new Canadians, will, year in and year out, always take all the lumberman can produce. At present the greater part of the Canadian demand for hardwoods is met by the importation of United States wood. The demand for pine is met by using spruce and an increasing proportion of the cedar used in Canada is secured in the United States.

It is interesting to note that an investigation was conducted in the central states a few months ago to learn the extent to which

substitutes were replacing wood in common uses and it was learned that, so far as could be judged by the 1200 retailers and builders reporting, the total substitution amounted to only 5 per cent. It is easy to understand that the increased standard of living would make up for this loss of 5 per cent.

During the last three years it is estimated that substitutes have replaced wood to the extent of 9 per cent. for interior finish. For lath the substitution has reached 3 per cent., due to the use of expanded metal lath. Other materials have displaced 2.4 per cent. of the wood formerly used for sheathing. Metal and cement posts are now occupying 3.7 per cent. of the space formerly occupied by wooden posts. Tin and sheet metal sidings cover 4.1 per cent. of our buildings to the exclusion of wooden siding. For general purposes substitutes are used to the extent of 5.3 per cent. in place of lumber. Reinforced concrete, brick and structural iron have taken up 5.4 per cent. of the trade formerly given over to dimension timber. Concrete flooring has increased rapidly. It supplies yearly 6 per cent. of the area laid. The day of the wooden picket is waning, wire fences, ornamental iron, etc., now displace 9 per cent. of the wooden pickets. In farm fences the change is greater; 13.7 per cent. of such fences are now of materials other than wood. As the substitutes are displacing rails the lumberman need not worry. The greatest change is in shingles. About 16.2 per cent. of the roofs are now covered with substitutes for wood. It appears that the wooden shingle manufacturer is the only man who should advertise. He should give his shingles a creosote treatment at the mill then should advertise regularly and steadily.

## Making and Selling Dimension Stock

Causes for Low Price Realized in Sale of Special Sizes—Interesting Address Delivered at Lumber Sales Managers Convention

By Van B. Perrine

It is hardly worth while to tell you what we all know—that most of the dimension stock is not only unprofitable but, in many cases, is an actual loss to the millman.

The low price at which most of it is sold is not based on actual figures of cost, but is an inheritance handed down to us, of to-day—by our predecessors, who also did not figure the cost, but made the dimension stock because smooth talking manufacturers with their own interests in view suggested, "You can utilize your waste (no value), make something out of nothing; here you have, no value. It will give you \$12 per thousand, 12,000 feet in a carload, do you get me? Worth saving, isn't it?" So the mill man "got him," got busy, cut his waste into dimension, cut his cull into dimension, and sold his firsts and seconds elsewhere where they didn't have the wise manufacturer. This is our inheritance—let's settle up the estate.

Do you know, Mr. Millman, what it costs you to manufacture dimension stock? Some of you do, but it is to those who don't know I am putting the question, and for the benefit of the ones who don't know let me say, arrange your machinery (the best you can purchase), your lay out to the best possible advantage for handling at a minimum cost, and you will find that seven dollars is the minimum cost, and there is no maximum, all depending on the dimensions you are manufacturing, and the kinds of wood you are cutting up. Did I mention "overload?" No sir! Add this as you may have figured it out (if you have ever figured it out), and bear in mind the above is not based on what you have cut up of lumber, but on what you get out in dimension and for which you are paid. I have found by actual tests, that \$8 to \$12 per thousand is a fair result for cost in the manufacture of dimension stock based on the output of various dimensions, not on the material cut up (this does not include the overload), whereas it costs over \$20 per thousand to manufacture some dimensions. Again, if you are to make a profit at all, you must have a number of different orders, each down the scale, to utilize the waste from the other, and the price on the last piece of waste can be too low for profit. Of course, you know, if you will stop to think, it is bound to cost you much more to manufacture 1 x 1 any length than it does to manufacture 2 x 2 of the same length. Don't take my word for it—try it out. When you go home get busy, not making dimensions for the other fellow, but finding out how much it really costs you to make his dimension. Spend \$50, a \$100, or more; it will be the best investment you ever made. You know what your



common lumber and your cull lumber is worth to you in the pile. Measure up and run back in the mill a few thousand feet of its value; add to this the actual cost of remanufacturing it into dimensions. Don't forget the overhead, for the overhead, like interest, is always working, which reminds me of the following story (if you will permit a few minutes from the services):

"Some men were arguing as to who was the greatest inventor. One said Stephenson; another said Watts; another said Bell, and another Edison. One said Morse and still another Marconi. Finally one of them turned to a little Jew who hadn't said anything. 'What do you think about it?' 'Vel,' was the reply, 'the man who invented interest was no slouch.' " Never forget this overhead, Mr. Millman, be you rich or poor. Your bankers, your creditors, your family, demand that you always keep it in mind. This overhead spells success or failure, and yet so few of us know what it costs to do business.

#### **Costs of Manufacturing must be Known**

When you invoice at the end of your fiscal year, you know you have made or lost so much money. Do you know where you have made it or where you have lost it? In most cases you don't, but simply know you see so much one way or the other, and if to the good, and you know within reason what each department was making and which department was losing, couldn't you, Mr. Millman, cut out the loser, or in selling material from this department sell it at a price for profit? Surely you could; surely you would. When your customer comes around and offers \$28 per thousand feet for dimension stock you know costs you \$38, you would turn down the order, and all along the line the man who knows would turn it down. If everybody turned it down, the customer would do one of two things, pay your price for the dimension, or purchase your firsts and seconds, your common, or your cull, at the price you know it is worth, and make his own dimension. It is your lumber he has to use in some form. Think it over.

Each mill and locality has its own problem to figure out. It would be stupid for me, in Indiana, to say what should be done in Texas or Louisiana. Texas and Louisiana have as much brain matter as any other states and can figure out the problem if they will only stop and take time to figure, not only on paper, for while it is said figures never lie, I have found out that figures are mighty liars, when they compute manufacturing dimension stock. So the only safe way is to experiment. Better spend a couple of hundred dollars this way, rather than lose a couple of thousand in filling the other fellow's dimension order, not knowing what it cost you. For several years I have made money on dimension stock. Why? Because I know what it costs to manufacture the various dimensions; know what each grade of lumber entering into them is worth, and how much of same it takes. Then let me emphasize the following: I won't sell or manufacture the dimension, unless there is a profit. Some of you would be surprised should I tell you that you are selling the same customers the same dimension, at prices varying from two to twelve dollars per thousand. Why do they pay one \$12 more than they pay another? Because they can't get enough at your price, and they pay the \$12 more because they can't cut it out of lumber cheaper or as cheaply. Don't lose the point.

#### **Cost Knowledge Would Raise Prices**

If only half of the millmen who cut dimension as a business or as a sideline and saving scheme, knew its value and would not sell for less, it would raise the price to a profitable basis in less than four months, or clean out your low-grade lumber before then. The manufacturer must have either the lumber or the dimension. Don't lose the point.

If the manufacturer can buy dimension cheaper, he buys it—all he can get at the price, and if not enough, fills out with lumber at the next best price to cut into dimension himself. If the weak-kneed salesman would get a profit on everything he sells, he would have a better profit at the end of the year, even were sales much less in volume. The price cutter not only defrauds himself and cheapens his wares, but helps to defraud and cheapen the wares of his neighbor. The same amount of lumber would probably be sold in the end, as I haven't heard of any lumber getting stick rotten for the last few years, neither at the mills nor in the yard of the manufacturer. Don't lose the point.

In conclusion, help all of us by helping yourself; every carload you sell at a loss has its influence. Get busy and figure, not only on paper, but by actual test—the cost.

It would be presumptuous for me to say you should get so much per thousand feet for your dimension. If you are so fortunate as to be located where you can supply it at a less figure, do so and reap a portion of the benefit of your foresight, luck, or whatever it may be, and undersell me, but bear in mind, I will still sell all I can manufacture at my price. The manufacturer will always pay for dimension, as much as it will cost him to make it, if he must.

#### **Saw Speeds for Hard and Soft Woods**

Valuable information regarding the speed of saws for sawing hardwood and softwood, is contained in an article published in a recent issue of the *Disston Crucible*. A correspondent says: "By practical experience we find that the same saw fitted up identically the same, if run at the same speed in cutting hardwood as in soft, will cut only about one-half as much as though the speed was slackened in cutting hardwood. The faster the saw runs the slower we have to feed in order to make good lumber, which of course reduces the output of mill. Can you help us out please. Also state the reason why the same saw fitted in the same way must be run slower in frozen timber than in thawed timber, in order to get the cut. As we have it, the speed must be slackened in frozen soft timber and also in frozen hardwood timber as compared with the speed when the timber is not frozen."

The reply given is as follows: "In general practice, it is not customary to change speeds for different woods in mills where lumber is manufactured, but it is a manifest impossibility to carry the same feed in hardwood that is carried in soft wood.

"The reason for this is evident to almost everyone who has had experience in the business. The "texture" of one wood offering a greater resistance than another necessitates a reduction in some direction to equalize the strain on the cutting tool, and usually the reduction is brought about by a reduction in the feed.

"Noting your experience as to speed, there is a fixed scientific principle covering this point and there is still a great deal of room for improvement in lumber manufacturing methods through proper scientific experiment and research into the very important question of adaptation of speed to other conditions.

"The majority of lumber manufacturers seem to work on the principle that the higher the speed the greater the capacity of the mill and are generally too busy to go into the question as they should. Further, machinery manufacturers often encourage the millmen on the high speed proposition and this view has held good so long that it is accepted without question, with the result that speeds in many both hard and soft wood mills are unnecessarily and injudiciously high.

"The foregoing being granted, it is evident that the usual speed carried in large modern mills is not a proper basis to work from, for hardwood speeds.

"We never advocate excessive speeds, and notwithstanding the fact that many millmen carry a circular saw speed ranging from 12,000 to 15,000 feet rim motion, and a log band mill speed of 11,000 feet or more, our experience and observation have demonstrated that a greater capacity and better lumber can be produced through the operation of moderate speeds.

"All points considered, we do not think there is any advantage in running large circular saws at a speed in excess of 11,000 feet rim motion per minute, and we place the maximum judicious speed of log saws at 9,000 feet per minute.

"In support of the above, we will mention that high speed invariably necessitates high tension in circular saws to offset centrifugal force, and detracts from the "standing-up" qualities of the saws, while in band saws excessive speed increases the vibration and elastic "overthrow" of the saw out of all ratio to the excess speed and causes it to "snake" in the cut under the slightest provocation.

"In other words, unduly high speeds are not advantageous from any point of view. As an illustration on band sawing, it is easier to carry a feed of 14 inches per revolution of saw at 9,000 feet per minute than it is to carry 12 inch feed on 10,000 feet, and as the former would represent a continuous feed of 223 feet per minute on a 45-foot band saw and the latter a continuous feed of but 222 feet, the advantage is most obvious. Further, under ordinary circumstances 8,000 feet of speed will show a gain in quantity and quality of output over the 9,000 feet.

"Of course, it is understood that power is not to be sacrificed when reducing speed. If the reduction in saw speed is accomplished by reducing size of drivers, or increasing size of receiving pulleys, the accuracy of the above statements can be readily demonstrated.

"Now, from the above it will be apparent that, in our opinion, the trouble is not so much in the present comparative hard and soft wood speeds as it is in a tendency to run at an excessively high speed in soft wood mills and creating an improper basis of speed for the hardwood; for the latter, offering the greater resistance to the saw, naturally shows up the disadvantages of high speed in a more pronounced way than would be apparent in sawing soft wood. However, with all conditions adapted to hardwood sawing, we do not see any good reason for materially reducing speed from a proper soft wood basis.

"This is truly a many-sided question. There are almost as many different opinions on it as there are operators. The question of adaptation would embrace teeth with less hook and more obtuse angles in both circular and band saws; also, less set for clearance and, in circulars, saws of a heavier gauge."



# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Stock Keeping Methods—The Lumber Salesman

## Improved Stock Keeping Methods

By H. A. Templeton\*

This paper has been prepared from the viewpoint of one who is in business for profit; to which class it is assumed we all belong. If there be among us a man who admires more than profits by fine large piles and extensive sheds well filled with good grades of lumber, and who is willing to pay for the gratification of his whim, I have nothing to say which will be of interest to him. Whenever the investment in business pays us less or even as little as the current interest rate on farm mortgages we will get out of business.

We all know that the margin between buying price and selling price has been constantly on the decrease in the last several years. The volume of business done per yard has certainly decreased owing to the largely increased number of yards and the consequent cutting up of former territories. These two forces have acted concertedly toward a reduction of net returns on investment and for many of us the effect has been very nearly disastrous. Therefore, the method by which we are to maintain the proper ratio between investment and net profit is of greatest importance. In fact the absolute necessity of this is so obvious that no proof could be demanded. Yet the strange thing is that so many of us wander aimlessly along the beaten path doing nothing whatever to stay this deadly decline in returns per dollar on our business investment.

The first thing to be done is the installation of modern and economical methods which will bring about a reduction in operating expenses. The next thing is to reduce the investment to a point where the present yearly profit possible will be a reasonable return on that investment. We younger men listen with mouths open to the reminiscences of you who sold lumber in these Western States fifteen or twenty years ago. You tell us of the days when there was one yard in a town of 1,000 to 5,000 people, with a territory 25 to 100 miles in radius and the sales ran up to what now seem fabulous amounts.

To-day these same towns have three to five yards each, with a territory having a radius of possibly five to fifteen miles. The sales and net profit you tell us are possibly one-quarter what they were in the old days. But the investment? Just as large as it ever was, and possibly larger. I say the successful continuation of a business in this plight certainly demands a reduction of investment in the same ratio as the sales and net profits have been reduced. It makes the difference between a good business and a poor one—success and failure.

For example: A and B each own a yard in a town of 500 to 1,000 people, when there is \$40,000 to \$50,000 of business annually. Both are business getters and aggressive with the result that the business is about equally divided. The margin of profit is approximately the same and consequently the end of the year finds each with about the same amount of net profit—say a thousand dollars. Certainly, one would conclude, there is very little to choose between these two men and the condition of their businesses. Wait a minute! Whereas A has a total investment in stock, real estate, buildings, and outstanding accounts of \$10,000, B's total investment foots up to \$20,000.

### An Easy Matter to Decide

With this added information it is easy enough to choose between the two yards. A makes ten per cent. on his investment; B makes five per cent. on his. A's business is prosperous and successful; B's business could not be called good according to any definition. There is only one thing for B to do, and that is to reduce his investment to \$10,000, and only when he has done this will his business be healthy and will he be able to meet his competitor on even ground.

I would say that a shortening of the terms of sales and a reduction of outstanding accounts are the first steps to be taken. A reduction of stock the third and with that reduction this paper is to deal especially. We all know the difficulty of selling something we have not got, and agree that it is absolutely essential to have what the customer needs when he needs it. It is largely in our power, however, to educate our trade as to what items of lumber they need and use.

Pardon reference to personal interests, but to illustrate: Some time ago we established a yard in a new town out in the homestead country. The business in sight was not large and we could not see justification for a large investment. Our stock was bought accordingly, and was made up of the regular items of dimension, 10 to 20 feet long: 12-inch No. 3 boards; mixed widths No. 3 boards; mixed widths No. 4 boards; 8-inch No. 2 shiplap; 6-inch No. 2 pine flooring; 4-inch vertical grain fir flooring; 6-inch No. 2 drop siding; a small amount of C finish of each width; extra \*A\* shingles; two

sizes of two light windows; two sizes of four light windows; some stock doors; threaded felt; 30-pound building paper; 2-ply roofing, and only a few other items of regular stock.

Our customers came in for their little shack and barn bills and were supplied from this stock to their entire satisfaction. They never thought of or mentioned No. 2 shiplap, or No. 3 shiplap; 4-in. pine flooring or 6-inch pine flooring; extra \*A\* shingles or standard shingles, 1-ply roofing or 3-ply roofing. Shiplap was shiplap; pine flooring was pine flooring; shingles were shingles, and so on down the line.

A year later a competitor came in. Not a bad, mean competitor, but a good one; a nice fellow and a good lumberman. He went right at it though to get in a "complete stock" as his ads read. Before long he had No. 1 drop siding, No. 2 drop siding and No. 3 drop siding; 4-inch and 6-inch flooring; No. 2 and No. 3 shiplap; red cedar bevel siding and pine bevel siding.

Our yard looked like a vanishing shadow compared to his. The trade began to specify grades and call for long lengths. We simply had to come to it. Then they wanted 3-ply and half-ply roofing, as well as all weights between, and were ever fearful lest they should not be given the grades and weights wanted, since they had found out there were such differences.

### Making a Long Story Short

To make a long story short, our investment doubled at that point inside of six months; and did the volume of business or the net profits increase. Not a cent. Was our trade better cared for or better satisfied. Not a bit of it.

This incident was one in the experience of a very small yard I know, but the same thing happens to the large yards in the large towns. Why introduce southern yellow pine to a trade already educated to and satisfied with fir and mountain larch finish. Why duplicate a stock of cedar with California redwood? Why carry every weight of red rosin paper on the list and some special weights besides?

You can not give your trade any more for their money by so doing. You can not gain a reputation for having a more complete stock than your competitor, for he will add these items as rapidly as you do in self-defence. So I say the first thing is to educate your trade to a stock which the business will justify. Do not try to carry every item found on the list. If you already have your stock duplicated in all kinds of woods available and all weights of paper and roofing, start right in and cut out some of them. It is a hard job, but it can be done. A man does not have to injure his conscience to argue convincingly with a customer that a standard shingle is not as good a purchase for the money as the stars. You know as well as I do that fir flooring is as good and better than yellow pine. Educate your trade to that point of view.

No man ought to use 20-pound red rosin paper. It is no good. Then do not carry it. Half-ply roofing is but little better than tar felt. Then do not do your trade the injustice of tempting them with it. Two-ply or tar felt is better for the customer and better for you.

Then as to the quantity of each item necessary. A customer wanting 1,000 feet of boards is as well satisfied to take them from a pile containing 4,000 feet as from one containing 10,000 feet. The only problem is to keep from reaching the bottom. One must manage to always have some left, for it is disastrous to any business to be forever out of stock.

To one who has never made a special effort in that direction, however, it is surprising to know how small an amount of stock will serve the purpose, if it is carefully watched and studied with a view to constantly providing for future needs by ordering mixed cars made up of small amounts of many items. Two by fours should be ordered in lots of 100 each instead of by the thousand; sheeting in lots of 5,000 feet instead of carloads. We must stop buying in a haphazard, take-a-chance manner and get down to the fine points of it, ordering only what is needed. Too many buyers have the erroneous idea that if they "get the price" their mission is ended, nothing more being necessary than to fire in specifications in bulk as outlined by some subordinate or the yardmen. Such a plan of action passed muster all right in the good old days when sales ran high and the customer was treated on the "Take it or leave it, there is another man waiting" basis. Those methods do not do now-a-days. We have come to the point of real merchandising. It takes a real salesman, utilizing real salesmanlike methods, to sell lumber, and his work must necessarily be backed up by intelligent and careful buying.

In the yard make it a point to keep all of one item of stock in the same place. Do not scatter your 6-inch, 16-foot flooring all

\*Address delivered at Western Retailers' Convention at Seattle.

over the shed in three or four different piles. Some day you will forget where one pile is, think you are out and order a lot more, which is not needed. Always keep copies of orders filed in an orderly way. Look them over carefully when placing further specifications, and be sure you are not duplicating some items. To paraphrase Patrick Henry, "Eternal vigilance is the price of doing business with a small stock."

For lineyard companies or others where the buyer is not right on the ground and familiar with the yard day by day a piece stock sheet record is all but essential. Such a record when properly kept shows exactly how many pieces of 2-inch dimension of each size and length is in the yard, and how many feet of each item of boards and products.

Never buy anything which you do not need or stuff which is not regular stock in your yard, simply because it is cheap. It may look like easy money, but the tail-end left over from an odd lot of stuff will eat up the profit, as well as clutter up your yard; or if all the lot is sold some of your customers will have taken a fancy to it and will demand more after the special lot is gone. There you are—either add it as a regular item of stock or have a dissatisfied customer.

Then in spite of every precaution the time frequently comes when a yard is long on one or two items of stock and short on others. It is then that another art of salesmanship is called into action. The long item must be pushed incessantly. Not a man should come to the yard and get away without being tried out as a prospective buyer for some of it. Keep hammering away until you have that pile down where it belongs.

Nothing gives the yard such a bad appearance as an old black pile. When a pile of boards get black they are twice as hard to move as when they were bright and new. Old, dull looking stock should be got rid of as quickly as possible at whatever price it will bring. It cumbars a yard and gives it a dismal appearance as well as tying up investment which it does not deserve. This nightmare of blackened, dried-out old lumber and musty, dirty millwork should be enough argument let alone all others in favor of a small stock. Show me a yard that carries a big stock in proportion to the sales, and where lumber is bought in large quantities, and I'll show you black piles; lumber that you or any other hard headed business man would not take at sixty cents on the dollar. Have a small, evenly balanced stock and keep it moving.

#### Study Demand

Study the demands of your trade constantly. Keep a good supply of items which are heavy sellers, find out which length of every item goes out most rapidly and plan your orders accordingly. Bear the special requirements of each season in mind and be prepared to fill them.

You country yard owners, be long on bridge plank in June when the rains and consequent high-water washouts come. Be sure your shiplap piles are well up at harvest time. The farmers will be building granaries soon. Avoid ordering plaster, lime or cement in the fall. Have your post pile low when snow flies, but see that you have plenty of tar paper in the warehouse. In short, be always vigilant and keep in touch with the demands of the season and the peculiar needs of your trade. Know your people and their needs, the way a musician knows the keys of a piano. Provide what they need when they need it and forever avoid providing what they do not need and can not use.

It is something of a tragedy to see a fine, big lot of B and B finish stowed away in the shed of a little country yard where the farmers only want to pay for No. 1 common, with which to trim up their modest buildings; a big pile of No. 1 clear flooring in the shed and not a 2 x 4—16 in the yard. A tragedy indeed and one how often enacted.

Within the last month I have been in a little country yard where there is 3,000 feet of as fine 1¼ inch white pine finish in the shed as you can find any place. Three hundred feet would fill every order that yard will have for thick finish in a year.

The consumer might offer the criticism that we are striving to get as much from him in the way of business and profits as possible with as little outlay and investment as possible. When he makes this criticism he is short-sighted indeed. Can any man stay in business without making interest on his investment? Certainly not. Who pays that interest? Mr. Consumer. If the investment is doubled by the accumulation of a lot of additional items for which there is little demand and a surplus of stock which the trade does not justify, does not the amount of that interest item necessarily increase, and must not Mr. Consumer pay that increased item in higher prices for the lumber which he buys?

No, we would not wrong but benefit our trade. We would not increase the margin between the buying and the selling price, but decrease it if anything, and lastly but still of importance, we would not allow our business to continue in a half-hearted, half-profitable way, but make it prosperous and satisfying.

In closing, allow me this one suggestion: Go home and take a walk through your own yards, compute as nearly as possible the amount of dead stock you have on hand. By dead stock I mean not only the worthless old junk which has accumulated, but that excess of good saleable lumber which is not necessary to supply the present demand. After making this computation in feet, reduce it to dollars and cents and you very probably will have a good surprise on hand. Go out again and classify your stock at least approximately into three divisions:

First, the good, bright, saleable material in regular stock items in amounts not exceeding present needs.

Second, regular items of stock in excess of present needs, but in reasonably bright and saleable condition.

Third, old black lumber in all grades and dimensions; excess amounts of short lengths; small left-over lots not in demand and comparatively unsaleable; 6-months-old lime, plaster and cement; odd and defective millwork and any other unsaleable material which you have on hand.

The first division will take care of itself. Keep the items of the second division constantly in mind and push the sale of them hard and constantly until they are eligible for entry to division one.

Hang out the bargain sign on the third division and make a price which will move it rapidly, regardless of what that price may be. Clear your yard of it within a reasonable period at any cost. This done your investment will be reduced, your yard will be more inviting and not only the appearance but the reality of prosperity will pervade your whole business.

## Education of the Lumber Salesman

Training and Handling Men who find a Market for Stocks—  
Address delivered at Lumber Sales Managers Convention

By E. M. Holland

My subject is about as broad as the manufacture of the product we sell, and opinions are undoubtedly as different. It is a subject on which I would invite an open discussion when I am through, as I think the trading of ideas would help wonderfully to cope with same. To illustrate to some extent I am going to relate a few observations made while I was aboard the training ship. We had three men on the road steadily—one sold a large amount of goods, but had the extreme misfortune of having a great number of complaints on same after shipment; the second sold even a larger quantity of goods at higher average prices and rarely had any trouble; the third was extremely unfortunate in closing his contracts. He could get business well started, but for some unaccountable reason could not close a deal and someone from the main office invariably had to assist him. This weakness caused him to be a poor business getter. The first mentioned salesman did not know one grade or kind of lumber from another, hence unintelligent sales. The second could inspect and tally lumber as well as anyone, understood manufacture thoroughly and could impress his clients with the fact that he knew his business. The third knew the lumber business from a manufacturing standpoint, but he could not give his customers an intelligent idea or description of what he had to sell—at least to a sufficient extent to warrant their placing their business with him.

Later we engaged two more salesmen, with the result that we secured one good travelling man and one fair cocktail absorber. Our travelling man always had the same hardluck story. I often wondered why he was not provided with printed blanks, the beginning or end of which was "Business is rotten." The other usually secured a reasonable number of orders, but largely from our poor paying friends, about ninety per cent. of the time off the list, and never an order from a good, responsible concern.

The results just cited often made me ask myself, "Why doesn't Jones' business go through? Why does Smith sell so much and have so few complaints?" "Why could not our third friend close his deals without assistance from the office? Why could not our travelling man friend get orders when all lines of business seemed good, mill running full blast, correspondence orders coming in freely, Why could not our 'Jolly good fellow' get some representative trade and the higher standard of business that goes with it?" Simply a lack of the proper education on the part of three and wrong vocation on the part of one out of the five mentioned. Nothing struck me so forcibly as when we figured each one's cost per thousand dollars' worth of business. The comparison was astonishing.

Simmering the fact down, it meant that the salesman must know his own business first; to like it, to eat it, to dream it, and to live it. To do so he must begin at its source and follow it to the end. When he has to a degree mastered his own business, he must learn his customers' also, and know his customers' weaknesses, whatever they might be—make his customer his personal friend—but above all, gain the explicit confidence of his customer by knowing his customer's business; help him and help himself; give the proper suggestions

at the proper time; get him to experiment a little—put up his ideas in such a manner that his customer will feel he is being done a kindness and cannot lose; not to be afraid to educate him and not to misrepresent his lines. An overdrawn idea has a more weakening effect on a sale than an under-estimated one. To illustrate: Selling goods at a fixed price that represents profit to your house is salesmanship, but the man who is constantly cutting prices and seeking ways and means by which he can secure orders by manipulating and misrepresentation, contrary to the rules of his house, is not a salesman, and he will not only prove a disappointment to his customer, but to both his company and himself as well. Never misrepresent your goods; when it becomes necessary to do so, it is time to quit the business, or secure another line that does not require misrepresentation. We all make mistakes, but the man who persists in making them either is a fool or dishonest. We are employed to represent our company, not to misrepresent it. If you are right you can prove it; if you can't the chances are that you are not right.

#### Travellers Who Talk Too Much

You will find a great number of travelling salesmen who will usually consume their customer's time talking baseball, politics, aeroplanes, etc., instead of getting down to business after a reasonable greeting. This is the fault of a great many. They must learn to be a character reader to some extent. Some buyers are pleased with this method, but most of them now-a-days are too busy to see you at all, to say nothing of having time for gossip. Also when a man is in a bad humor he should be given time to get over it. Get out, then call again. A lunch or night's sleep is likely to work like the sun after a heavy rain. He may be as glad to see you when you return as he was grouchy the day before. This will be the time to make the most of your visit. Try to show him that you have something that would be worth his investigation; interest him with what you have; give him a word picture of same and if you are not successful in closing, you will have left an impression that will work out its salvation.

A good plan on the part of the sales managers is to have their men visit the plant as often as possible, giving them opportunity to refresh their memories, and at that time go over every detail in regard to their territory. Make them ask questions, and in turn riddle them with a rapid fire yourself. Make them explain their experience with this buyer and that buyer. What does he think of us? Are you of the opinion you can command a share of his business? What indications do you see that tend that way? How many times has he turned you down? Are you sure he has not bought anything in our line since you first called? What does he think of you? This gets results and you can readily see whether or not the territory is being covered properly. Another thing—be sure that your salesman has his prices and stocks put up to him intelligently. This is a fault usually laid at the door of the salesman, when in fact, most of the sales managers leave half to be guessed at. Salesmen should have lists gotten up in such a manner that they could memorize the greater portion of them. Did you ever see a salesman with about a hundred pages of dope like this? Nothing gets on the nerves of a buyer so much as to have to wait from one to three minutes while a salesman runs through this distorted heap of papers trying to find something that should be at the tip of his tongue or easy of access. Just a little help along this line would work wonders with your men.

#### Keeping the Salesman Posted

Another good plan on the part of the sales manager is to send his men a weekly letter, giving a synopsis of the week's business, some idea of the market conditions, and above all, a little "salve" or soft soap should the week be particularly bad and a slap or two on the back when he has done well. A little along this line does not spoil quite as quickly as the cold-blooded manner. You must remember that a good salesman is usually proud and sensitive and a poor man is devoid of both these feelings.

To get your men to learn their customers' business is probably as hard as any part of the trade. Friendship with his customer is where he is going to make good. You will find all firms use this, that and the other kind of stock, as the agencies give all this data—it is part of their business. We can buy this information, but you will find it is another matter to sell these same manufacturers their requirements. Usually a buyer is glad to see a good salesman, particularly when he knows he is interesting and of benefit. He is proud to take his friend through his plant and show him what he has. This is the time or one of the times for the salesman's brain to work. His eyes and ears should be open and a picture of what he sees should be stamped indelibly on his mind as he will find a great many opportunities for its use later. I wish to make one positive statement in this regard which comes home to myself. In going back over every day I have travelled, I find I have never failed to sell where I have had the privilege of going through my friends' plants, nor failed to offer some suggestions for betterment when I saw opportunity for it—ideas how best to obtain material adapted for

special work. You realize a man making what a factory terms "sheet stock" does not want long, narrow cuts and strips, and a manufacturer making long turnings does not want short panel cuttings. This is the way I have often moved low-grade lumber when my friends could not use anything but No. 1 common and better. The low grade was made to fit the purpose. It is indeed surprising what a saving you can make for your buyer friend and yet make more money yourself.

I am now getting down to one of the real reasons why men who have ability do not make good under certain sales managers and office managers. Unfortunately some sales managers persist in competition with their own salesmen. They are always building up themselves and make their own men root over ground they have already gone over and taken what they could by correspondence. They rarely, if ever, see their salesmen, and never write an encouraging letter. I know of several cases where salesmen leave their own mail or phone address to be insured that the order will not be sent in direct and "gobbled up" by the sales manager and credited to office solicitation. How ridiculous! Do you think that a sales manager who does this is broad enough to make his firm's business larger? How can he hope to do so when the competition is mostly with his own salesmen? I believe every broad-minded manufacturer is, and always has been, willing to credit his sales manager with all the business, whether sold through travelling salesman, journal advertising or direct solicitation by correspondence. Is it not better for the sales manager to give the credit for all that is taken from his salesman's territory to him? I find that this is the greatest producer of hard work on the part of my salesmen and have tried many other ways. I have also had it suggested to me by different ones that I would be making drones of my men, but will take chances as long as I have my hand on the tiller and know where the bark is going. When I find my men slowing up they will soon hear what I have to say, just as quickly as I would compliment them when they are doing good work. One man who had worked for our firm a short time was very much surprised to have me ask him to send in his order for such and such a car or cargo for Messrs. So and So, in order that his order file could be kept properly. He stated he was never used to having a kindness done him in this manner. Has it spoiled him? No, not very much. He is worth triple, if not four times what he was worth to us when he first started. It has given him greater confidence; he is perfectly willing to trust me in anything and he can rest assured that I would not injure him in any way but would be more inclined to help him. Consequently he works harder, and the harder he works the more benefit does the firm derive.

Another plan I have found good is an occasional trip to call on the trade in company with the salesman, giving the customer a little further acquaintance with those with whom he corresponds, and a good word or two from you to the salesman in the customer's presence. You would be surprised to find how it helps to inspire confidence all round.

I could go on possibly indefinitely with ideas such as I have already set forth, but my time was first limited to ten minutes and then extended to twelve so it is now time to quit. Before doing so, let me caution you, all our members, that the sales manager must be the teacher to some extent, and let him be very careful that he cooperates and treats his salesmen as he would like to be treated.

#### New Plan for Utilizing Sawdust

A plan which may render legislation against the pollution of streams by lumber mills unnecessary was outlined at a Society of Chemical Industry meeting in Toronto recently by Mr. Wallace P. Cohoe, Ph.D., Vice-Chairman of the Canadian section. The plan involves the conversion of sawdust into glucose, which can either be refined and sold as commercial glucose or mixed with yeast and formed into alcohol. The proposition is entirely new in Canada. Experiments are being made at a Toronto laboratory, and it is claimed that the industry has a great future in view of the fact that gasoline is getting high in price, and that it will be possible to use the product in question in an ordinary automobile. In the United States and Germany it is used largely in the manufacture of explosives and varnishes. On a laboratory scale, Mr. Cohoe said they had been able to produce alcohol that ran 25 gallons of 94 per cent. spirits per ton, and on an industrial scale 20 gallons of 94 per cent. per ton. At present the sawdust of Canadian lumber mills is being disposed of largely by incineration. It was claimed that the by-products would be even more profitable to the manufacturer than the glucose or alcohol. The alcohol produced by the combination was said to be high grade, and entirely free from fusel oil. The opinion was expressed by several speakers that the scheme would mean much to Canadian industries. Those who took part in the discussion included Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of Forestry in the University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Ellis, of the Faculty of Applied Science; Prof. W. Lash Miller, Mr. R. S. Gourlay, and Dr. Guttman of Kingston.



# Various Ways of Utilizing Sawdust

## Great Waste in Slabs Used as Fuel—How it may be Prevented—Outline of Methods Successfully Used

The writer was consulted some time ago in regard to a practical furnace for firing sawdust in a portable boiler of the locomotive style, writes C. W. R. Eichoff, M.E., in the American Lumberman. More than 50 per cent. (it was claimed 75 per cent.) of the wood slabs used for manufacturing purposes was going to waste as sawdust, which was considerably more than could be used for fuel to fire the boilers in the plant. The most extensive use of sawdust up to date is for fuel.

There are in the United States and Canada immense quantities of this valuable material piled up in the lumber districts and wood mills wasting and rotting away, exposed to the effects of weather. In many cases they are an unavoidable nuisance, taking up valuable space around mills, representing a similar condition as that of the vast coal-wastes near coal mines.

For many years efforts have been made to make a practical and commercial use of these residues.

### Used as a Fuel

The inconvenient process of burning this valuable waste—taking into consideration that this sawdust when moderately dry has the same heat value as the wood from which it originates—has led to the design and construction of many different styles of furnaces, which in some cases have brought a betterment and in others failure. Furnaces of the "Dutch oven" style are mostly used in this connection and specially with boilers. But there are other convenient constructions now in existence. In all these furnaces the main effort was directed to a better distribution of the air necessary for a successful combustion of the material.

Abroad, where conservation of the natural resources has been practiced to a greater extent than in our country, experiments have been made to form this sawdust into briquettes. At present a number of briquetting plants are in successful operation across the Atlantic and of later years American lumbermen and mill owners became interested in the briquetting of such sawdust. But the American has not looked favorably toward this utilization. The large lumber concerns considered it more profitable not to bother with such a process, claiming that these briquettes can be used only to a small extent and could not compete with other fuels in which our country is so rich. More interest in the matter was shown by the smaller concerns, where the loss of such valuable wood wastes demands serious consideration.

Many owners took up the matter but in all cases they became discouraged and dropped the proposition when they learned the cost of such sawdust briquetting plants. Considering that a product has to be manufactured which requires for its fabrication either a suitable binder or great pressure not using a binder, it is essential that every part of such a plant be designed and constructed with the utmost care and skill in all its details.

Suitable binders are water-gas, pitch, tar, rosin, flour, waterglass and others of the same nature as used in the briquetting of coal.

As these binders materially increase the cost of manufacture their use was found prohibitive and machines are now used that deliver the goods without the application of a binding material.

The sawdust in this process has to be perfectly dry before being brought into the press. From the press the briquettes are transported automatically into a cooling room and when cool they are hard and ready for transportation. Such briquettes are an excellent fuel for residence use in fire places and stoves; do not corrode; leave very little ashes and soot. The cleanliness, rapid ignition, intense heat and odorless combustion make them a fuel preferable to the best wood. They are also the most convenient fuel for power house use in saw mills and for logging locomotives, replacing coal or sawdust, which latter would take considerable space. They are also very convenient as a kindling material. The briquettes are of oval form to facilitate ventilation when piled up.

Presses are built with a capacity of 24 briquettes a minute, giving 14,440 briquettes in 10 hours, each briquette weighing about one-half pound, which would be equivalent to a daily output of 3.6 tons.

The power required for the dryers and this press amounts to about 16 horsepower. Another press has a capacity of 9 tons a day, requiring 45 horsepower for the machine. The form of such a briquette is shown in the accompanying figure.

### Can be Subjected of Dry Distillation

A very attractive proposition is the charring of sawdust and subjecting it to the process of a dry distillation. The remaining charred material (charcoal) is then briquetted and yields a briquette of very high heat value, equivalent to the best anthracite coal.

The process is practically the same as that used in the distilla-

tion of wood. The resulting by-products are an illuminating gas, which can be used to light up the mill, wood vinegar or pyroligneous acid, wood spirits or methyl alcohol and wood tar. The wood tar can be subjected to further treatment and yields creosote, benzol, naphthalin, paraffine, etc. The description of these different processes is not the object of this article and belongs in the field of chemical technology.

Sawdust has been used for the operation of gas producers for power purposes, in which case it can be handled either in the loose state or in form of briquettes.

Related to the briquetting of sawdust is the manufacture of artificial wood. This material is of great tenacity and strength, does not decay and is less susceptible to the action of the atmosphere than natural wood. All this artificial wood can be cut, sawed and planed, but not split.

The manufacture of it has become quite an industry abroad. Decorations for walls, ceilings and furniture are manufactured from mixtures the essential part of which is sawdust. These ornaments rival carved work and are a great deal cheaper, replacing those made of zinc, papier-mache and artificial stone or cement.

Sawdust is the essential part of a stone-like material used for building purposes and also for paving blocks. These paving blocks are said to outlast the regular creosoted wood blocks.

Sawdust is pulverized and used instead of sand. In this state it can be colored, perfumed and be used for many purposes, for instance, satchet bags, etc.

### Miscellaneous Uses

The writer remembers the time when this fine sawdust was used in offices instead of sand and blotters. Its polishing quality in the pulverized state for gold and silverware is well known.

Further, from fine dust of colored wood, as mahogany, etc., stains can be made to stain other woods. With linseed oils one can make a filler. The material for this filler is best obtained from the kind of wood on which it is to be used.

Sawdust and shavings are used for packing glassware, porcelain and other ceramic articles. In this state it should be dry, so as not to have a detrimental effect, especially on ceramic goods.

The use of sawdust for cleaning floors is too well known to be mentioned. Not so generally known is its property to preserve eggs.

Any person handling oily and painty tinware should know that it is an excellent means for cleaning fresh paint from such tinware, rendering same perfectly dry and clean.

Sawdust is used in the manufacture of insulating material for steam boilers and steam piping, and as insulating filler in fireless cookers, ice boxes, walls, etc.

It can be laid in cement floors instead of sand, rendering these floors warmer and more porous.

It is used for roofing material instead of sand, making roofing paper lighter for transportation and so reducing cost.

Charred sawdust is an excellent means for filtration of liquids and has disinfecting qualities making it more suitable for this purpose than ordinary charcoal. Added to brick it makes a more porous brick and good protector of heat. Mixed with clay it can be used for the manufacture of filtering articles. This has proved to be an attractive process.

It is used to absorb moisture in building walls that are exposed to water. In the manufacture of cheap wall paper and artificial flowers it is used in the form of a fine dust; for cementation in steel mills, also for cleaning purposes in the production of gas, and the manufacture of carborundum and calcium carbide and in foundries for pickling.

Everybody knows of its application in the manufacture of powder and explosives. Further uses are for floors in gymnasiums and riding schools; in the manufacture of paper; in winter for slippery streets; in stables for bedding; the sawdust improves soil mechanically only, but saturated with stable products it also works chemically on the soil and so improves it; as sawdust mortar for moist places; in horticulture to protect hot beds, etc.; also with proper manipulation a good wood soil, so valuable in flower gardening, can be obtained; in the manufacture of soap for washing and cleaning purposes.

We see that the utilization of sawdust and waste wood is manifold and other suggestions will offer themselves.

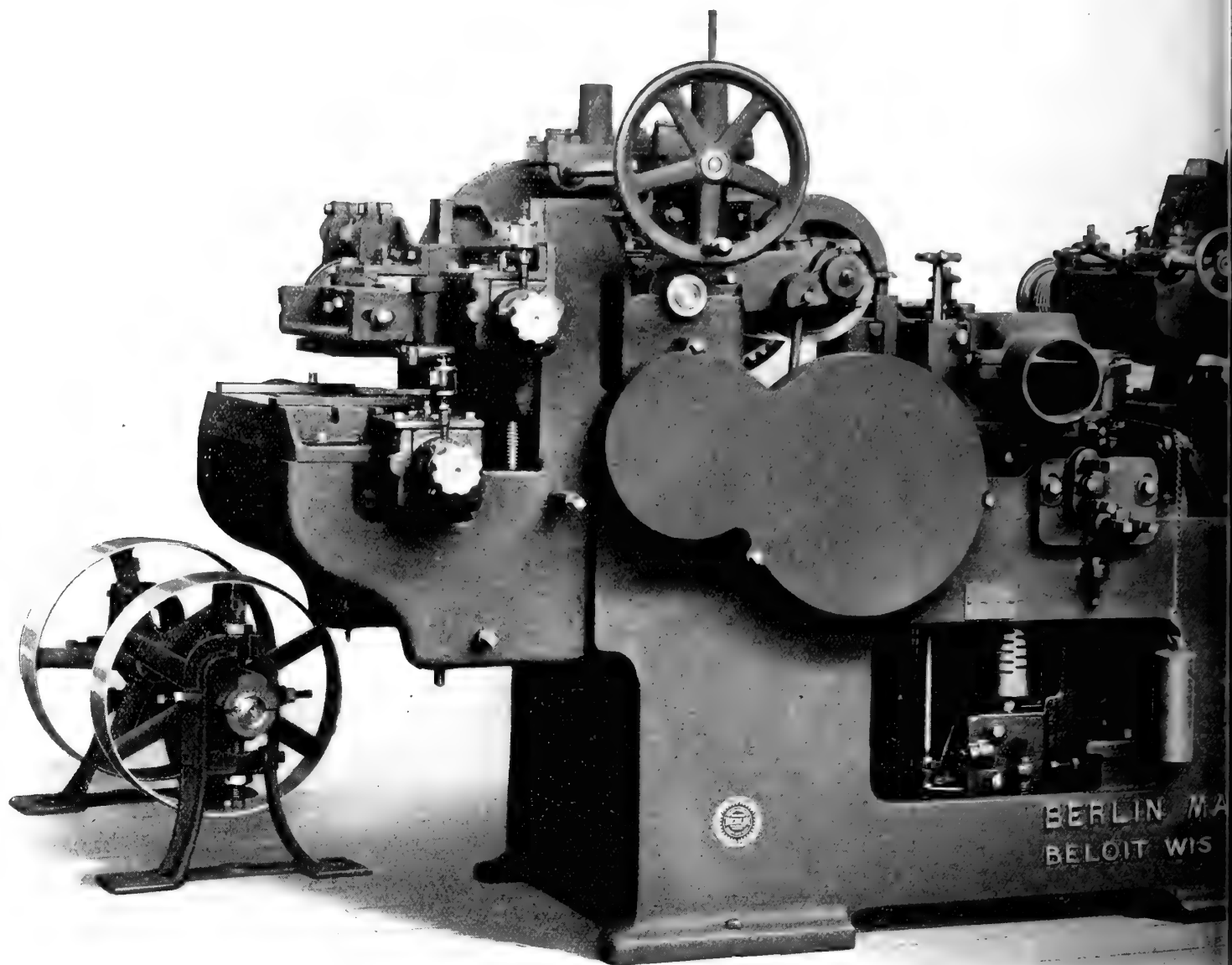
Very promising is the manufacture of sugar and alcohol out of waste woods. But these processes are not far enough advanced to be of commercial value and to justify large expenditures at the same time.

Last but not least it is the only material used now for a cheap production of oxalic acid ( $C_2O_4H_2$ ).

La Compagnie Louis Caron et Fils, Limitee, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to take over the business of Louis Caron et Cie, at Nicolet, Que., as general contractors, sash, door and furniture manufacturers, etc. The incorporators are L. J. Caron, Jr., J. H. O. Hebert and L. L. Roy, of Nicolet, Que.



# Berlin "NINETY" Matcher



## CYLINDERS

Berlin fast-feed cylinder heads cannot be ruined. The gibs used are of hardened steel. There are no wearing parts that form a part of the head itself. The size of the spindle next the head shows that it will not spring under the cut. The gib forms the lip for the under side of the knife, thus forming no place for chips to wedge in.

## SIDE HEADS

12-bitted ship-lap or 6-bitted round jointer heads may also be furnished if desired. These heads as well as others may all be sharpened on our Pedestal Side-head Grinder. We have the only 12-bitted side-heads ever manufactured. Side-head jointer is also furnished.

## BELT TIGHTENERS

There are two features about our automatic belt tightener construction that stand out prominent. In a recent test covering a period of nine months, night and day run in one of the largest plants in the world, a Berlin "90,"

a stock-model as above, ran night and day for over nine months and during that entire period not a single belt was taken up. Every tightener is automatic, works on the slack side of the belt, and the belts may be released by lifting up the tightener pulleys. These flexible tighteners as compared with the screw method by which terrific pressure and friction is applied to the belt, make a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in the horse-power required to drive the machine. Belts may be put on endless and run for months and years, without being taken up. There is no unnecessary strain on the belts and the heads will handle the heaviest cuts. The life of the belts is tripled.

## CHAIN DRIVE

In place of the great number of gears which are found on any other matcher, the number of which run up to 30 to a machine, we designed an automobile chain drive consisting of a power automobile chain running over hardened steel sprockets. This applies to both front and rear rolls, reducing the number of gears on the entire machine to a minimum and affording a drive that is positive and will never give trouble. The chain drive used on

Branch Offices :

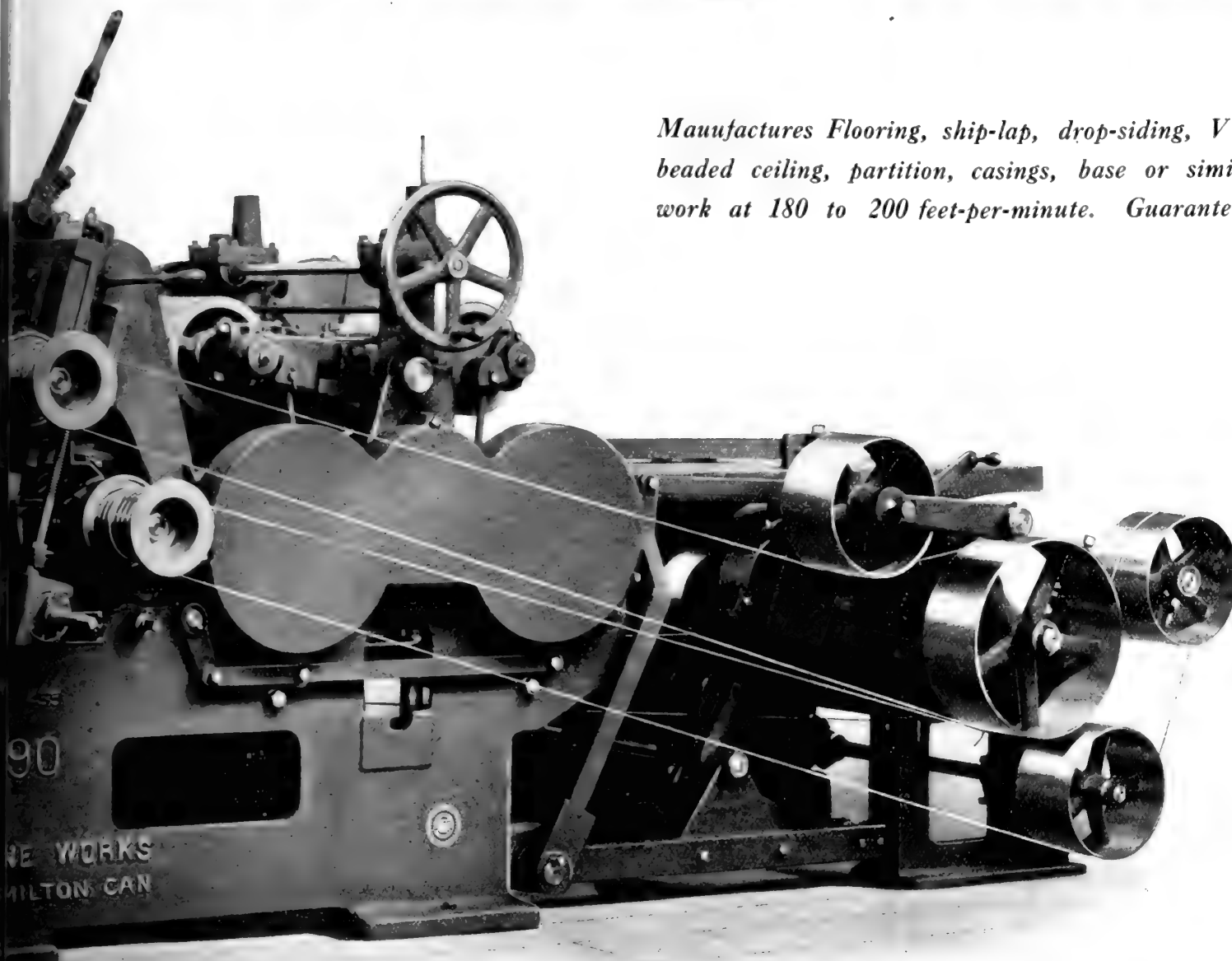
New York	Chicago	Boston
New Orleans	San Francisco	
Minneapolis, Minn.	Columbus, Ohio	

# Berlin Machine

Plants : Hamilton, Canada

# with Profiling Attachment

*Manufactures Flooring, ship-lap, drop-siding, V or beaded ceiling, partition, casings, base or similar work at 180 to 200 feet-per-minute. Guaranteed.*



Berlin fast-feed matchers, by actual test, is capable of transmitting seven times the work required of it. It is practically noiseless in operation and transmits no vibration to the working parts. Every part is protected from shavings but is instantly accessible. Belt with tightener connects the in-feeding and outfeeding rolls.

## PROFILING ATTACHMENT

The most simple device on the market of its kind. Consists of two heavy spindles at out-feeding end of machine, driven by one belt, with tightener. Both spindles are carried between double bearings, exactly like that of the cylinder heads. End play in spindles is automatically kept out all of the time and wear does not effect our device in any way. Cross-adjustment is also provided. The profiling heads are 6-bitted and may be furnished for all styles of work and the tightening operation self-centers them on the spindle. Changes for different runs may be made in a few moments time. Jointing devices for top and bottom heads are furnished and the knives may be jointed no matter what form they take.

## FRAME OF MACHINE

Cast-in-one solid piece, affording the sturdiest foundation a machine could run on. While some say there is no advantage, the real reason is that no other wood-working machine foundry has the facilities to cast matcher frames in one piece. Any practical man can see that with the one-piece frame and the weight properly proportioned, the vibration is considerably lessened and the machine will always be in line even if the floor sags a little.

## FEED-ROLL POWER

Spring tension on all feed rolls, thus automatically regulating the pressure on stock as well as feed power consumed and removes all jar so common on weighted roll machines by the entrance of heavy stock under the rolls and again when they drop off. Springs are adjustable to suit any weight of stock of varying thickness.

## SPEEDS OF FEED

Guaranteed to turn out perfect flooring and ship-lap at 200-feet-per-minute and handle formed patterns such as drop-siding, partition, base, casings, etc., at from 150 to 180-feet-per-minute.

Branch Offices :

Seattle	Spokane	Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va.		Montreal, Que.
	Vancouver, B. C.	

# Works Limited

Beloit, Wisconsin

# CAMP DEPARTMENT

## Top Lopping as a Protective Measure

By Walter W. Gleason

Decay of timber is caused by moisture primarily but a certain amount of heat is required. Fungi and insects also aid considerably. A tree top left in the woods stands up away from the ground and all the moisture it receives is from rainfall or from snow in winter, and a small amount absorbed from the atmosphere. The amount of this moisture which penetrates the wood is small and consequently the decay is slow. Now the object of lopping the branches is to get as much of the top in contact with the soil as possible. A branch lying on the ground absorbs moisture from the soil and tends to decay rapidly. Everyone knows that the slash left after a lumbering operation remains in a very inflammable condition for years. The tops are held up from the ground by the branches and during the dry seasons are as dry as tinder. It is not uncommon to find softwood tops cut ten years ago which are still quite sound. There may perhaps be some sap rot on the exterior but the heart will be sound. Even if the sap has rotted it is readily ignited during the dry seasons. If these tops had been lopped and the branches spread over the ground they would have been rotted away, and the danger of fire reduced to a minimum. I do not say that they would be entirely decayed because I have seen hemlock logs cut forty years ago which still had sound heart wood. However, all the branches would have disappeared and they form the larger portion of the debris and the part which is especially dangerous. In addition to this rapid decay lopping is beneficial in that the soil is enriched quickly and the reproduction is aided. To the conservative lumberman this is a point in favor of top lopping. How much influence lopping has on the run off of rainfalls is undetermined but unquestionably it tends to retard this.

There are some places, however, where top lopping might be detrimental unless the brush was disposed of. For example take a stand of very dense timber such as is frequently found on low land. Here trees necessarily are felled across each other and the brush must be piled more or less so that the timber can be skidded readily. The snow during the winter packs these piles down to a certain extent but nevertheless no reproduction occurs under them and consequently is confined to the skidding trails and the spots occupied by the skidways. Also, in case of fire, the severity is increased and the reproductive capacity of the soil is destroyed.

### The Practical Viewpoint

In dealing with the practical side of the problem I will discuss the conditions in New York State. There the law requires that the branches of all coniferous trees cut for sale or use, except those cut for sale or use with the branches on, shall be cut off or lopped. This law was advocated by foresters for a long time but did not meet with the approval of the lumbermen until 1909 when it was passed. At the time the lumbermen did not realize the cost it would entail or at least they say they did not. Since the passing of the law the lumbermen are not unanimous in their approval of the measure.

To the lumbermen top lopping is very important because it is on him that the burden of cost falls and he wants to know whether the lopping of the tops will pay him. That is, he considers the cost primarily.

The question, confronting the owners of timberland, is very similar to that which a mill owner faces in regard to insurance on his mill. The amount of expenditure for protection depends on the stumpage values. In deciding such a question there are two points which require consideration. First, the owner should decide what sum the present stumpage values warrant him in expending for fire protection. Second, having the warrantable expenditure it is necessary to determine by what method the most efficient protection can be secured for that sum. Top lopping as one of the methods is worthy of consideration and in this connection I have some cost figures which may be of interest. These figures were given me by prominent lumbermen who are operating under the New York State law.

### Cost of Top Lopping

One large company says it costs on the average 15 cents a cord or 5 cents a standard, another gives 27 cents a cord or 9 cents a standard, and a large contractor gives 25 cents a cord or 8½ cents a standard. The average of these three sets of figures gives 23 1/3 cents a cord or 7 7/10 cents per standard. Usually five standards are figured as being equal to a thousand feet. This would give an advanced cost of 37½ cents a thousand. To illustrate this further, take a concern which cuts 30,000,000 feet a year. Now if this company cuts only on its own lands and has enough territory to provide a

continuous yield of this size it will have about 300,000 acres, assuming that the land will cut 10,000 feet per acre and will be of merchantable size in 100 years. A cut of 30,000,000 feet a year means that they will have to cut over 3,000 acres annually and the cost of lopping the tops will be about \$11,250. This sum divided over the total acreage gives 3¾ cents per acre. These figures would be representative for a stand composed of 70 per cent. spruce and balsam and the remaining 30 per cent. of white pine, hemlock and tamarack.

The results secured by top lopping are greatly dependent upon several factors. In the first place, the men have to be watched very closely to see that they lop the tops completely. A favorite trick is to cut the branches on the upper side and throw these over the rest of the top. This hides the top and makes it difficult to tell whether the top has been completely trimmed. If any branches are left on the under side the top is held up and the purpose of lopping is defeated. The men also dislike the work and will shirk it unless there is very close supervision.

To secure the best results it is necessary to dispose of the brush after it is lopped. This can be done in either of two ways. It can either be piled and burned or it can be scattered over the ground so that each branch is in intimate contact with the soil. Burning is an excellent method but is costly because care must be taken in placing the piles so that the young trees will not be injured and in order to have successful burning the piles must be closely packed. There are two ways in which the burning may be done. First, it may be burned as fast as the swamper is done with the tree and second, it may be done by having a crew organized for brush burning who burn the brush after the lumbering operation is done. In using the first method of burning, it is necessary that the soil be wet or that there be enough snow on the ground to prevent the fires from spreading. I believe the United States Forest Service figures that the cost of this method in a stand of red and white pine was 12 cents per thousand feet, while under the second about 25 cents was allowed for piling and 5 cents for burning, per thousand feet. In using these figures, it should be borne in mind that the cost of lopping varies greatly in different stands. The cost of red pine, which is a small, open crowned species, would be much less than for the large, irregular crowned hemlock or the long, narrow crowned spruce. Also a dense stand costs more to lop per thousand feet than an open one because it is more difficult to get at the branches when the trees are felled one on top of the other and nearly all the brush has to be piled so that a clear trail will be left for the skidders.

\* As far as I know, no experiments in a large way have been made with the lopping of hardwood tops. The cost would probably be much greater than for the softwoods. In small second growth hardwood used to a three or four-inch diameter, Forester Graves gives 10 to 25 cents per cord for piling and burning. However, these figures would be far below the cost of the same operation in large timber.

### Sawing Season Opening in B. C. Interior

A Nelson B.C. despatch says:—lumber mills in Kootenay are commencing operations for the summer season. The Otis Staples Lumber company's mill at Wycliffe has commenced operations and the Baker Lumber company at Waldo, the Adolph Lumber company at Baynes Lake, the Summit Lake Lumber company at Summit Lake, the East Kootenay Lumber company, the Malcolm McInnis Lumber company at Crow's Nest and the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber company are all preparing to commence the season's cut.

Following the promotion of J. R. Martin, assistant timber inspector stationed at Nelson to the Fort George district, Mr. A. Carney has been placed in charge with an assistant, A. M. Black, of the district bounded by the Okanagan watershed, the main line, Golden, the Windermere Valley, the Crow's Nest Pass and the international boundary line on the south. In this district there are approximately 75 mills. Mr. Carney reports that the dumping of American lumber has made the prospects for the coming season dull. "At the lowest calculation, 300,000,000 feet of lumber has been thrown on the prairie market by United States manufacturers during the past 11 months. This is very near the total surplus, that is the surplus production of the mills above the local consumption.

Mr. Valentine Boyd, who has been connected with the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, for some years, has joined the staff of the Canada Machinery Corporation, Galt, as assistant to the General Manager.



# Co-operation in Forest Fire Patrol

## Greater Effectiveness and More Economical Operation Resulting from Combination of Timber Owners for Fire Prevention

By C. S. Chapman\*

It has been but a few years since our forests were entirely without protection against fire. We can look back even fewer years to the time when anything like adequate protection was given them. The National Government in 1898 had a few men on Forest Reserves, whose chief duty was to patrol for fire; but it was not until after 1905 that anything like adequate protection to these lands was afforded. At about this same time some private owners began to take an interest in protection; but most of them, even as late as six or seven years ago, felt that fire, like a plague, had to run its course and that human effort to check it was to no avail.

Within the last few weeks, particularly the last three, all of this has been changed. No one doubts to-day that fire damage can be kept down to an insignificant figure if money is available and the right kind of an organization to fight fires is maintained. Most timber owners figure that the 2, 3 or 4 cents per acre expended in patrol and fire fighting is cheap insurance. Some few, however, still take the same risk they did years ago, when conditions were quite different, and trust to good luck and their neighbors and not to a strong patrol to keep their property intact.

That there is vast improvement at the present time here in the State over what existed even two or three years ago, no one will deny. But neither can it be denied that there is room for at least as much more improvement, before timber owners can feel that all reasonable precautions have been taken and ordinary conditions provided for.

At present we have in Oregon among private owners three active cooperative patrol associations, a large number of cases where, informally, owners cooperate to protect a watershed or given block of timber, and the rest of the timber is looked after by the owner himself or not at all.

### Further Steps Necessary

But I take it that the purpose of any subject is to suggest what changes seem necessary in order to have Oregon's timber at least as well protected as that of any other northwestern state. In considering this, there are two things to take into account—economy and efficiency. If every owner in the State would carefully look after his own lands we would have good protection; but from the fact that many holdings are scattered and intermingled with others, there would be much duplication of effort and consequent waste of funds. There would be no economy in such a plan. Timber owners realize this and in many cases have gotten together and jointly hired men to cover small areas. But even this fails entirely to do away with duplication. The result is that last year the average cost of patrol and fire fighting to a large number of owners was over 4 cents per acre, a figure too high for good economy during an ordinary year. So it is evident that good business demands a change of method.

We have the experience of Idaho, of Washington, of Montana, as well as that of Coos County, Klamath Lake and Jackson Counties, in handling fires in extensive fire patrol associations. At the recent meeting of the Western Forestry & Conservation Association here in Portland, the Northern Idaho Forestry Association reported that for 3 cents per acre it protected 1,514,000 acres belonging to its members and an equal amount not owned by members and not contributing. Work of the Washington Forest Fire Association during last summer cost 1.7 cents per acre; the Pend d'Oreille Timber Protective Association 2½ cents per acre, and here in Oregon the Coos County Association covering over 400,000 acres costs its members 1½ cents per acre. These are a few examples. In every case the fire loss was small.

In other words it is evident that under a system of individual management it is costing in Oregon much more than it does in other sections under the cooperative plan. To be sure there are exceptions. Some owners here keep their expenses down to 1 or 2 cents but not many. Personally I believe that cooperative patrols of not too great extent, say covering one or two counties, will work out best here in Oregon, for transportation facilities do not lend themselves to a state-wide patrol; but at any rate the experience of all sections the last three years seems to prove conclusively the need of extensive cooperation in which the Government, State and private owners participate; and the part of wisdom would seem to make it necessary that here in Oregon we do not disregard the experience of other sections. Especially is this true in the light of the aid which the State is willing to extend. Add to this a strong State

alliance, and the fire protection movement in the State would be impregnable.

### The Insurance Problem

Another matter I wish to bring out in this connection is the question of insurance. Most cooperative patrols pro-rate the fire-fighting expenses over the areas they cover. The expense ordinarily is very small to an individual. The assessment of 1½ cents or 2 cents covers fire fighting and patrol alike. Even during a bad year it would hardly exceed 3 or 4 cents per acre.

But one bad fire might run up the cost of protection to a man working independently to a point far beyond this. Again every owner in Oregon to-day is likely to have to pay for fighting fire off his lands. Sometimes he can collect for such work, often he can not. With a properly organized local patrol, all owners in a section would help bear the expense and no one would be hard hit. In other words, patrol associations furnish the best insurance a timber owner can obtain. He knows all fires in or threatening his timber will be taken care of, and that during no one year will he be called upon to expend a large sum for his protection.

### Details of Patrol Service

Some owners feel that a patrol association will fail to get the best kind of men, that the head fire warden will not take proper interest or be so vigilant as when a man is paid direct by the company hiring him. This is not, I feel, a valid objection. In the first place, system can be introduced in the case of a large area. The best possible head fire warden can be afforded and patrolmen can be kept under a supervision far more rigid than is generally the case when owners employ their own men. Nor is there any reason why owners should not have a good deal to say about who looks after the district in which their timber is located.

And right here I wish to say a word about securing men for patrol. Every year some poor men are secured, just as each year the acreage has been substantially raised. It is not an easy task to get responsible and capable men. Consequently I was greatly impressed with the plan devised by some of the Idaho associations. There each logger loans to the association yearly one or more of his best and tried men. It may be a camp foreman, a cruiser, compass man or any other, but he is a regular employee of the company and has probably worked for it a number of years and goes back to it when the fire season is over. The result, though it may be an inconvenience to the company concerned, is a crew of picked men, who can not be other than interested in the work for they have to make good in it the same as if working on their regular job. This is, I think, worthy of consideration. It is being worked to a limited extent in Oregon, but could, I judge, be more extensively used to advantage.

### Other Advantages of Cooperative Patrol

I have spoken only of the direct benefits of cooperative patrols, for it would appear that in saving alone, if efficiency be conceded, there would be ample reason for one following the example of other Northwestern States.

But there are other advantages. It offers possibilities for the small owner to contribute toward protection. He will often pay his \$5 or \$10 to a patrol association, whereas he could not furnish a patrolman or would not help a large company who might be located near him or even be patrolling his few claims.

And this naturally leads to the need for public support in our work. It is difficult for the individual to secure, but associated effort in a matter of public importance seems to have no such difficulty. A warden working for a corporation will, from actual experience, often run against snags in the matter of enlisting the support of settlers and others where an association warden will have no difficulty. This may be far more logical, but it has been so proven.

### Public Opinion an Important Factor

In the work of fire prevention favorable public opinion is at least half the battle. If the people going into our timber are careless with fire, they will run the legs off our best fire wardens and cause incalculable expense.

This work must be kept up until the need for care with fire is firmly planted in the brain of every settler. It is just as important as any other part of the work, though you can not tabulate results.

The whole trend of modern business is toward cooperation, effective joint effort. Fire protection is no less a business matter than the selling of lumber or the disposal of logs. That cooperation should apply to forest protection from nearly every standpoint seems to have been adequately proven; and I believe timber owners here in Oregon would do well to think seriously of its benefits and work with the State and Federal Government, establishing strong cooperative patrols in every section where timber land forms a large percentage of the ownership.

P. Boileau, Eastview, Ont., is reported to be selling out his sash and door factory.

\*Address delivered at the recent Annual Meeting of the Oregon Forest Fire Association.



# Topographical Surveys for Logging

## Value of the Logging Engineer to Timber Operators —Scientific Methods Required by Modern Conditions

By R. L. Rankin

Logging engineering is a comparatively new science. It is here and has come to stay, because there is a constantly growing field for the exercise of the profession.

Some ten years back there were few loggers of any size compared with the logger of to-day. Most of them were logging in excellent "chances" along the streams or bays of the West. These chances were soon cut off and the logger found he must rely on something beside the donkey engine to get out his timber. This change in system took shape in a small logging railway one or two miles in length, the logger owning probably one or two sections ahead of his operations. Soon there came a boom in timber, large capital came into the country, bought up much of the available holdings with a consequent advance in the price of lumber. In some instances these new companies built logging roads, but as a rule the big companies took hold of the small road and carried on operations as they had been started by the fellow who did not have the capital to go on with an industry that had grown to a matter of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The big companies, of course, took the timber out on a much larger scale than the little fellow and as the roads had been projected up a creek or small river, it was not long until they were back into the rough country.

### Railways Must be Carefully Located

Now, about this time the respective companies began to have their troubles. As most of these railways had been in charge of men who were loggers and know little of engineering, they never realized the necessity of planning and projecting their railways and operations far enough ahead to avoid confusion. In fact, the parties who built the roads in the first place were not in a position financially to do any planning and for this reason they followed the creek bed, cutting down their railway grade and construction as much as possible and following the line of least resistance. The fall of these creeks kept increasing as the logger went back, and he found before long that he was operating on something in the neighborhood of a ten per cent. grade. Not until then did he commence to wonder how he was going to get away from the creek bed in order to reach that timber which lay at its head and along its higher slopes. In most instances the logger turned to the civil engineer to help him out of his difficulties. The civil engineer, who, in nine cases out of ten, knew nothing of logging roads, probably got a road into the desired tract, but when the logger went to take the timber out over this new projection unforeseen difficulties arose. He found he could not build satisfactory rollways along the railway built by the engineer; he also found that being used to working along common carrier lines he had spent about one-third more on construction than was necessary in the building of a railway that was more or less temporary. These things are what made the majority of loggers unwilling to spend any money on extensive engineering work.

### The Logging Engineer's Advantages

The logging engineer is a graduate of the woods with the advantage of a technical engineer's training. He realizes that the logging industry needs engineers with a knowledge of how timber is taken out and what is required of a logging railway from a practical and not a theoretical standpoint. The first engineers to make logging railway and timber engineering a business started with a small crew who were more or less familiar with both logging and engineering. They had received only a few commissions when they saw there was still something lacking in this work, for the number of preliminary survey lines run in order to get the best system of railway spurs through a tract were too expensive and still incomplete; and even then there was no telling whether or not these projections could be improved upon. They saw that without running enough preliminary surveys, so that actual topography could be taken between the lines, it was nearly impossible to pick out the best routes for railways, and this, of course, is very impracticable. The idea of making a topographical survey, or contour map, of the tract in hand and plotting it on paper so that they could make their projections before going into the field came as a natural sequence. They took a common aneroid barometer, made a rough contour map of the country, made their railway projections and worked out a tract under this system, and though their topographical map was more or less inaccurate the company who owned the tract received such good returns that to-day there are any number of logging companies operating with the aid of this form of survey, and the services of an organized crew of logging topographical surveyors may be had as the result of their endeavors. Up to date, the main trouble with the topographical survey is that the loggers have been unwilling to spend enough money to make it accurate.

In the making of topographical surveys so far, the logging engineer has depended too much on the aneroid barometer and the barograph and have established contours at too great intervals. As every woodsman and engineer knows, there is a constant error in the aneroid barometer, due to the change in atmospheric pressure, caused by weather conditions, and in running across a mile while taking topography it is apt to vary from 50 to 150 feet from the correct reading. This error can be avoided to a certain extent by the use of the barograph or recording barometer, but even then the work cannot be absolutely relied upon, for if the barograph is any distance from the land that is being contoured, the weather conditions in the vicinity of this instrument, which is usually left in camp, will probably affect it where it would not the aneroid in the field, and vice versa. Then again there is apt to be an error due to inaccurate pacing. In this work only the most reliable and experienced compassman can be of value, but even though there is a barometric error of 100 feet, or a compassman's pacing too long or too short, the error is generally so distributed that from one contour to another it is fairly accurate. One big trouble so far has been in the establishing of 50-foot contours instead of at smaller intervals. In using this method it is impossible to show small knolls and draws that would mean a 30-foot cut or fill in the construction of the railway, or that would affect the locating of a rollway, and in many instances it has been found necessary to abandon a railway projection on account of a series of expensive cuts or fills which did not show on the map. As for the locating of rollways where the 50-foot contour is used, it has been found practically impossible to do this to any advantage, except where the ground is comparatively level. Although there is hardly any company having a topographical survey under the old system who has not saved many times the cost of having it done, if they had spent twice the amount on a more accurate survey, their operations would have been benefitted in proportion. Until a certain height of accuracy is obtained, it is a case of the more you spend the more you save.

### An Instructive Comparison

The writer has in mind a company on the Columbia River who spent 50 cents per acre in making a topographical survey of one section. Immediately adjoining this section was another which did not undergo this examination; but as to the contour of the land and the stand of timber they were as alike as possible for two sections in a rough country to be. These sections were both logged, one with the aid of a topographical map, the other without. The following is the result of the two systems, letting that section contoured be known as No. 1 and that not as No. 2: On Section 1 the cost of railway construction averaged \$6,000 per mile; on Section 2, \$7,500. There were four rollways less built on Section 1 than on Section 2. This company's average cost of building was \$95.00 per rollway, making a difference of \$380 on this item. On Section 1 there was one rollway on which more than one donkey engine was used; on section 2 there were three. The estimated difference in the expense of roading on these two sections was a minimum of \$1,000. On the other hand, there was one-fourth mile more of railway built in Section 1 than in Section 2; or on Section 1, three and one-half miles, and on Section 2, three and one-quarter miles, which would mean \$4,755 against the cost of operation on Section 2 so far. Subtracting \$320, the cost of survey of No. 1, there would be a total difference of \$4,435.00 in the cost of operations on these items alone, to say nothing of the system with which the operations on Section 1 were carried on. At first thought \$320 per section seems like a lot of money to spend in this way, but compared with the saving shown herein, which was unquestionably due largely, but indirectly to the topographical survey, this expense should not be considered. On this section there were approximately 30,000,000 feet board measure, making the cost of survey less than 1 cent per thousand.

There are very few loggers who realize how expensive a poor railway projection is. This is especially so on main line logging roads. There are logging roads in this country to-day that if torn up and rebuilt the cost of reconstruction would not be any more than the terrific cost of maintenance for a few years on the old line. This is due a great deal to the fact that as the lines are being extended the logger is not sure which is to be the main line. For instance, the logger has a system of spurs projected in something the shape of a fan for logging out a tract. In two out of five cases he does not know which of these spurs will eventually be the main line and which taken up. He spends about the same amount of money on the construction of each, as he probably does not know just what spur will tap the timber farther back until he has the present sides exhausted, and he has to move. If he has a topographical map with the main line and spurs projected, he knows from the first which is the main line and which are the spurs and he constructs accordingly. What is the use of spending the same amount of money on short spurs that will take out only 2,000,000 ft. as you would on a line that is going to be more or less permanent. There are some districts in which the topographical survey is more

beneficial than others. It is not to be expected that the logger will receive as much benefit on comparatively level ground as in a country where hills, hard clay and plenty of ballast go to make up the land formation. But even then he can cut down the expense of operation to an extent that the difference will pay interest on a good many thousand dollars. One big feature of the topographical survey is that it enables the logger to keep a good main line in view and to avoid long paralleling railways. We know it is much less expensive to operate a good main line and short spurs that can be torn up and the rails relaid than to stand the cost of maintenance on two paralleling main lines.

After completing a topographical survey the engineer projects a system of railways through the entire tract with a view to logging uphill and yarding the timber, using a certain length of cable as a basis on which to work. These routes do not necessarily have to be followed to the letter—the logging railway and timber engineer does not consider he knows it all—but where a change is made a good reason for it must be shown, and it gives an absolute check on the operation.

Co-operation between the logging railway and timber engineer and the man in charge of operation means much to the future of the logging industry. Let them get together, for united there should be few difficulties in connection with logging that cannot be overcome. A poor topographical survey can sometimes do a great deal of harm; a good one is something that every logger should have. It can be had for upwards of 15 cents per acre, according to the number of lines of levels run through each section and the accuracy desired. The logging railway and timber engineer of to-day must depend but very little on the aneroid barometer.

The foregoing article refers more directly to conditions in the west, and other sections of the country where logging railroads are used. As a matter of fact, the reasoning here followed out is fully as applicable to regions where railroads are not used in logging operations, as in Eastern Canada and Northeastern United States. Here also, a topographic survey, made with the needs of the logger in view, saves time and money, by enabling the superintendent in the office to pick out routes for main roads, and be sure he is getting the most direct. Furthermore, the man who blazes out the line which the road will follow,—who does the preliminary location work on the ground,—is saved at least two-thirds of his time, probably more, because he can see by the map before he starts, which routes are impossible, and he does not need to spend time and effort in investigating these, but can devote his energies to the one appearing most feasible on the map. Cases have been known such as where a road has been used for several years,—a road located without the use of a topographic map,—and all the time a route with an easier grade and a shorter distance by two miles was waiting to be discovered by a topographic map which was recently made. In the meantime thousands of pounds had been hauled the long way around. This is only one instance of the working of a map.

By including an estimate of the timber, and an investigation of water storage possibilities, with careful mapping of all driveable streams and bodies of water; in other words, by making a complete forest survey, the forest engineer is enabled to render a service to the logging operator which has to-day come to be recognized and appreciated by even those lumbermen whose steady custom has been to regard with suspicion any idea, in connection with their business, which did not emanate from their own organizations.

A number of prominent firms are now engaged in the work of mapping timber lands in this manner. In Canada, the firm of Lyford, Clark and Lyford of Montreal, and Clark and Lyford of Vancouver, are devoting their time with much success to this work and have recently extended their operations into the United States where they have a branch at Philadelphia under the name of Lyford, Clark and Sterling. It is interesting to note that a Canadian firm are thus acting the part of pioneers, in Canada and the United States, in a field of work which is certain to have a most important effect upon the future of the lumbering industry in both countries.

Private cable advices received at Vancouver from Australia state that the commissioners appointed some time ago by Canada and Australia to consider means for promoting trade between the two countries has decided to report in favor of placing a duty of \$2 per thousand on United States lumber entering Australia. It is believed that such a measure would result in the large lumber trade between the United States and Australia being shifted into the hands of Canadian lumbermen.

The sawmill of Mr. M. Vezina, Normanville avenue, Montreal, has been destroyed by fire.

The Peace River Land and Investment Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to deal in timber lands, etc., construct and maintain roads, bridges, etc., with head office at Toronto. The incorporators are A. Haydon, J. P. Ebbs and E. Clancy, all of Ottawa.

## Lumber Suitable for Boxes

A subject which is of continually increasing interest to the lumber industry is the class of lumber most suitable for box making. At a recent convention of the National Association of Box Manufacturers, Mr. R. H. Van Sant dealt with the matter in part as follows: The method we have been following in our rules is that the poorest piece that can come in our grade of lumber is the one described, and all boards up to the next higher grade are also included in that rule. It was said by one of your members at our annual meeting a few days ago that the "box is used but once." This being the case, you must necessarily use a low grade of lumber. In making our rules the grade of No. 3 Common was so constructed as to meet the needs of the box manufacturers. I will read to you the three last or lowest rules of our association so that you may have a clearer idea of what these rules contain:

No. 2 Common: Lengths, 6 ft. and over, admitting 15 per cent. of odd lengths; 25 per cent. may be 6, 7 and 8 ft. and not to exceed 10 per cent. under 8 ft.; widths, 4 in. and over; thickness, standard. No. 2 Common shall include all lumber that will not come up to the grade of No. 1 Common and that will work at least 50 per cent. into sap or clear face cuttings. No cuttings to be less than 4 in. wide and 2 ft. long. Sound discolored sap is not to be considered a defect in this grade.

No. 3 Common: Lengths, 4 ft. and over, admitting 15 per cent. of odd lengths; 25 per cent. may be 4, 5 and 6 ft., and not to exceed 10 per cent. under 6 ft.; widths, 3 in. and over; thickness, standard. No. 3 Common must contain at least 50 per cent. sound cuttings; balance of the board after cutting the per cent. should grade as good as No. 4 Common. No cutting to be less than 3 in. wide and 2 ft. long.

No. 4 Common: No. 4 Common shall include all lumber not up to grade of No. 3 Common that can be used for cheap boxing, sheathing, crating, etc. Worm holes are not to be considered defects, and unsound lumber with sufficient substance to hold nails admitted.

I know that it has been the idea of some box manufacturers that it is better to buy No. 2 Common than No. 3 Common. But if No. 3 Common is graded according to the rule, I think this idea is erroneous. You will notice in reading the rule of No. 2 Common that there may be great waste and not nearly the number of feet gotten out of a board for box purposes than in No. 3 Common. No. 2 Common is only required to work 50 per cent. clear face cuttings. This was intended to cover lumber suitable for planing mill purposes, pianos, clocks and such works where they could buy No. 2 Common and cut clear face pieces suitable for their work with less cost than to buy a higher grade. You will notice further that it was the intention of the framers of the rule that there should be no great waste or loss in the grade of No. 3 Common for the purpose of making boxes. No. 3 Common must cut 50 per cent. sound cuttings, the balance of the board to be as good as No. 4 Common. This is the poorest piece. It may have practically 100 per cent. sound cuttings and still be No. 3 Common.

It is not presumed by millmen that the box manufacturers expect to get only lumber that makes a higher grade of boxes. They have orders for high grade, medium and low grade boxes; also orders for crating, etc. The box manufacturer has the opportunity and should also use the poorest part of the board that will not make the higher grade of boxes but that can be used for some other purpose, to wit: cheaper grades of boxes, crating, etc. In view of the fact that we are forced to furnish you as cheap a grade of lumber for your purpose as can possibly be used, I do not see how a rule can be worded that would protect your interests more. I ask your indulgence while I again read this rule.

No. 3 Common: Lengths, 4 ft. and over, admitting 15 per cent. of odd lengths; 25 per cent. may be 4, 5 and 6 ft., and not exceed 10 per cent. under 6 ft.; widths, 3 in. and over; thickness, standard. No. 3 Common must contain at least 50 per cent. sound cutting; balance of the board after cutting the per cent. should grade as good as a No. 4 Common. No cutting to be less than 3 in. wide and 3 ft. long.

You will readily see that there should be but a small amount of waste, except the loss that is actually caused in the manufacture and cutting into sizes if the poor part of the board is used in making crating or the cheaper grade of boxes.

The extraordinary advance in the cost of production (and when I say "production" I mean the cost of the standing timber, the cost of logging and everything connected therewith up to and including the cost of delivery on cars for shipment) makes it necessary that we manufacture our lumber with greater skill and market it more carefully than we have heretofore. If this were not so, it would be impossible for us to make any profit at all in the business. The manufacturer must necessarily look for his profit in the amount of money received from the entire cutting of the log. And in separating the log into the different grades and placing a value upon

if he must take into consideration competition and the uses to which the lumber is to be put. He must sell his lumber in carload lots, and it is impossible for him to use the same economy as may be used by the consumer in taking care of all parts of the board when it goes into the finished product.

Much has been said about the conservation of our forests and forest products. I am firmly of the opinion that one of the greatest factors in this conservation is greater care in the manufacture of timber into lumber, and also greater care on the part of the one who finishes it and places it upon the market, so that every part of it that can possibly be used for some legitimate purpose shall be a benefit to the trade. It is believed by a large part of our association that this can only be done when lumber is finished in large centers, as then we have a wider field for marketing and do not have to sell it in carload lots, as has to be done by the manufacturers. In other words, that the manufacturer of lumber should not carry on any other business; that when the lumber leaves the saw it should be sent to the centers to be finished and should be placed on the market by those who finish it. The reason for this is obvious. The little amount of freight that is paid can more than be made up by reason of having a market for all parts of the board. It has been the policy of our firm not even to have a planing mill but to ship all of our lumber in the rough as manufactured from our saw mill. This we believe to be to the best interest of the trade and have followed it with that view.

### Personal News

Mr. Clyde Leavitt, of the United States Forestry Service, has been appointed Chief Forester to the Canadian Forestry Commission.

Geo. F. Johnston, of Johnston, McConnell & Allison, Vancouver, B.C., has been elected president of the British Columbia Lumber Corporation.

J. R. Booth, the veteran lumberman, of Ottawa, celebrated the 85th anniversary of his birth on April 5th. He was the recipient of numerous letters and telegrams of congratulation.

D. C. Johnston, formerly the purchasing agent of the International Harvester Company of Canada, has been appointed Toronto representative of the Long Lumber Company, of Hamilton, Ont.

### Great Britain's Imports of Timber

The following figures show the imports of hewn and sawn timber into the principal ports of the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31, 1911, together with the corresponding period of 1910:—

Ports	Position, 1911	Imports, 1911	Position, 1910	Imports, 1910
		loads		loads
London ... ..	1	1,596,790	1	1,684,403
Cardiff ... ..	2	1,079,306	2	1,107,472
Hull ... ..	3	824,376	3	917,670
Liverpool ... ..	4	593,620	4	614,094
West Hartlepool ... ..	5	549,445	6	455,141
Manchester (incl. Runcorn) ..	6	463,570	5	494,125
Newport (Mon.) ... ..	9	362,235	7	355,722
Grangemouth ... ..	8	275,551	9	261,397
Grimsby ... ..	9	264,394	8	305,438
South Shields ... ..	10	207,605	11	192,890
B'Oness ... ..	11	201,139	10	261,397
Swansea ... ..	12	179,388	12	177,397
Total imports to all United Kingdom ports .. .		9,302,278		9,640,563

### Protecting St. Maurice Valley Timber

Montreal, April 3rd; (special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—The St. Maurice Valley Forest Protective Association, Ltd., has further perfected its organization to protect from fire the timber lands in the St. Maurice River Valley, P.Q. For nine years efforts were made to secure co-operative action for protective purposes, but it was found impossible, until a short time ago, to get all those interested to unite. The cost is considerable, as 50 men will be employed, and the other measures to be taken will involve a large expenditure. The limits are to be divided into sections, which will be patrolled by rangers appointed for particular territories, and these men will be in telephonic communication with one another.

This association is the only one of its kind in Canada—there are some in the United States—and the officers are hoping that the owners of the neighboring limits will follow their example, and that later other associations in the Dominion will be formed on the same lines.

At a recent meeting of the St. Maurice Valley Association, at

Quebec, Mr. Alexander MacLaurin of Montreal, was elected president; Mr. Brown of La Tuque, Quebec, and St. Maurice Industrial Company, vice-president; and Mr. Henry Sorgius, of Montreal, manager. The constitution of the association was accepted, and it was decided to assess those interested at 1/16c. per acre. Over 90 per cent. of the limit holders in the St. Maurice Valley signed the agreement to contribute. The meeting was well attended, several officials of the Quebec Government being present.

The Association has been registered as a limited liability company, with a capital of \$100,000, Three Rivers being given as the place of business. The promoters are W. R. Brown, Geo. Chahoon, Jr., Alex. MacLaurin, Robert F. Grant, and Frank I. Ritchie.

### New Sash and Door Company at Ottawa

Ottawa, April 9; (Special correspondence of The Canada Lumberman):—An important real estate transaction and property transfer was completed to-day, marking the formation of another lumber manufacturing and wholesale company in which some of the Capital's most prominent lumbermen are interested. The Gow-Bayliss lumber plant and valuable site was purchased by Mr. E. P. McGrath and half a dozen other enterprising lumber merchants of the city for \$40,000. The new company will be known as the Greater Ottawa Sash, Door and Lumber Company. Its initial capital is \$50,000.

Mr. McGrath is one of Ottawa's foremost business men, and is well known to the lumber trade of the whole Dominion. For thirty-four years he has been foreman of the James Davidson lumber factory of Ottawa. Some of his associates in the new company are Albert McGowan, estimator for thirteen years for the Davidson Company; James Dawson, for fourteen years their head buyer; T. J. McManus, a former mayor of Cochrane, who is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the lumber business, and Mr. H. G. Blakey. The strong company formed is regarded as a sufficient guarantee of the bright prospects before the new venture.

The property is particularly attractive, as there is plenty of scope for future extensions, as soon as these are desired. Fronting on three streets, Parkdale, Hamilton and Armstrong avenues, the Parkdale frontage is 296 feet, while that on Hamilton has 276 feet. Merely as a real estate proposition it is considered a splendid acquisition for the purchase price.

While the former Gow-Bayliss planing mills had not been running for the past six months, the mill has all the requisite machinery for the work in contemplation, and the equipment is thoroughly up-to-date. Work has already resumed, for the negotiations were pending for some days, and sixty hands are now employed. This number, however, must shortly be increased to handle the large orders which the new management has already received, and which continue to come daily.

### The Salesman a Necessity to the Public

There is a great deal of elimination talk nowadays. The high cost of living, which in itself is a debatable proposition, has led people to ask if there is not some method by which some factor in the selling of goods could be eliminated. But it has been found by practical men that the elimination has already occurred. There is nothing to eliminate. Competitive conditions and the desire of the retailer, who is the ultimate transmitter of goods to the consumer, brought attention to this subject long before it became one for national discussion by the consumers themselves. The consumer has tried to buy in some other manner, but with small success. He has found that you can not do business satisfactorily except by personal contact. Men of ordinary caution do not buy things "sight unseen" when compelled to pay a certain price.

Men are not machines, and a human transaction must be carried on by human beings and by human association. It is necessary for a man before he buys to see the goods. The only logical way is for some one to assemble them in quantity and to dispense them accordingly to the smaller needs and desires of the community.

Two other factors in commerce, the manufacturer or jobber and the retailer, would likewise be glad to cheapen the distribution of goods if it could be done. But neither is prepared to exchange a few cents in price for dollars in discord. It has been demonstrated by centuries of commercial practice that our present method of merchandising is not only the easiest way but the cheapest way, since the manufacturer finds it the line of least resistance in getting his products to the consumer and, therefore, the cheapest, and the consumer at the other end of the line finds that each element in the system performs the function for him which he could not perform for himself with a guaranty of satisfaction.

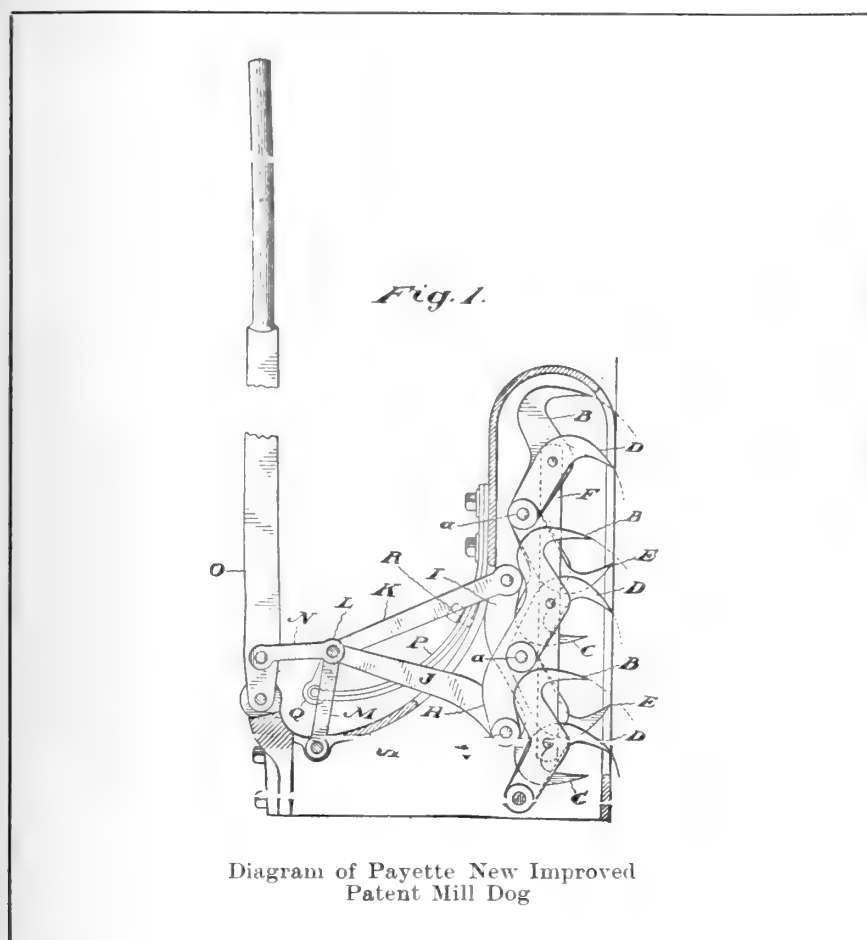
Not the least important link in this chain of distribution is the salesman. The retailer learns the needs of the community and tells his needs to the one man who is competent to know both ends of the chain. He knows where the stocks are and what they are on the one



hand and where the requirements are and what they are on the other. The travelling salesman maintains competitive conditions in any trade. He is anxious for business because business is essential to his existence. He, therefore, is compelled to give the cheapest price in order to maintain his position in the commercial fabric. The travelling salesman is the consumer's friend because he keeps the consumer in close touch with the markets, gives him the benefit of many advantages in buying and is personally responsible to the retailer for the quality of his goods. There is no doubt that if the retailer were doing business with a remote source of supply, with the matter of personal responsibility largely eliminated, he often would be an innocent party in furnishing goods that were not up to his requirements. The practical salesman of necessity is a protection and means of economy, a personal flesh-and-blood representative of the factory and mill, and as much a representative of the consumer at the mill as in the communities he visits.—American Lumberman.

### Payette's New Improved Patent Mill Dog

The accompanying design shows a new improved patented mill dog manufactured by P. Payette & Co., machinists and founders, Penetanguishene, Ont. The design of this patented dog is the result of over twenty years experience and study by the patentee. It



has now been for over four years in actual use in many of the leading sawmills in Canada and has come to be recognized by millmen and manufacturers as exceptionally complete, safe and rapid in action. Each mill dog contains ten dogs. Six of the dogs have the down-forward movement, and four of them have the upward movement, so that the log or cant is dogged both on the top and bottom, preventing it from turning its position on the head-block. Even if the log were dogged, not touching the head-block, the dog would hold the log firmly. The ten dogs are fastened on the pivot pin or bolt marked "A" on the cut, and are connected with the link bars from the principal dog to the lever "O," which operates all the dogs. Five of the dogs project more than the others, about 2 in. from the head-block. These are known as the log dogs. Five project about  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. from the head-block. These are called the board dogs; but when dogging a board, a plank or a stock, all of the dogs come evenly out of the head-block about  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., so that in dogging a board or a stock, both the log dogs or board dogs grip it, providing that the board or stock is wide enough to take all the dogs.

The company claim that this patent mill dog will dog perfectly safe in all classes of timber, pine, hemlock, or hardwood, of any description, and will also dog in frozen timber. They also draw special attention to the fact that it does not tear the board or stock.

Very little power is necessary to operate this dog as it works

on a principle similar to that of skidding tongs or ice tongs. The company also claim it is impossible for the log to release itself from the grip of the dog, as the weight of the lever and the tension of the springs act directly upon all the dogs and their connection compelling the dog to hold a firm grip. When undogged the same action tends to hold the dog from coming out of the head-block, thus making it quite safe. These dogs can be installed on almost any type of head-block.

This dog is made in two sizes, standard and  $\frac{7}{8}$ . The standard size is used where the majority of the logs are large, and the  $\frac{7}{8}$  size where the majority of the logs are small. Either sized dog, however, can be used for both large and small logs.

P. Payette & Company also manufacture many other types of sawmill machinery, which are well known to lumber manufacturers. Their lath mills and picket machinery are specially well known and highly commended by those who have used them. On a test cut of ten hours, their lath mill has produced 128,350 laths. This mill has many special features of much interest, and those who are interested will do well to secure detailed information regarding it from the company.

Another machine manufactured by this company, which is extensively used in the lumber industry, is their improved Gang Circular and Edger. Where small logs are to be cut into lumber, the gang circular is one of the most profitable machines of the sawmill. The company claim that in cutting up stocks from 4 in. to 8 in. it will easily increase the daily output from 20,000 to 30,000 feet with only two extra men, and that it will produce perfectly cut lumber. It is built very strong and heavy so as to stand any amount of rough usage. The machine is made separate from the edger or combined. The gang circular will take from 8 to 10 saws, 21-in. to 24-in. diameter. The edger will take 21-in. to 24-in. saws. The company will be pleased to send blue prints of this machine either combined or separate, to anyone who enquires for them.

The following explanations give details as to the construction and working of the New Improved Patent Mill Dog. The letters refer to the diagram given in the accompanying illustration.

- "A"—Is the casting or knee which holds the Mill Dog.
- "a"—Shows the pivoted bolt which goes through the casting and which the Dog swings on.
- "B"—Shows the Log Dog, downward motion.
- "C"—Shows the Log-Dog, upward motion.
- "D"—Shows the Board-Dog, downward motion.
- "E"—Shows the Board-Dog, upward motion.
- "F"—Shows the Vertical-Link Bar, which works the Dog up and down.
- "H"—Is the principal Dog of the downward motion.
- "I"—Is the principal Dog of the upward motion.
- "J"—Is the Link-Bar that connects the principal Dog "H" of the downward motion.
- "K"—Is the Link-Bar that connects the principal Dog "I" of the upward motion.
- "L"—Is the Pivoted-Bolt that connects the link-bar "K" and link-bar "J" and also connects the link-bar "Q" and link-bar "N."
- "M"—Is the Regulating Swing Post, which regulates all the Dog's movements.
- "N"—Is the Link Bar that connects from the Pivoted Bolt "L" to the Lever "O."
- "P"—Is the spring which connects onto the link bar "Q" onto the pivoted bolt "L" which controls the tension of the Dogs, from Swing Post "M."
- "Q"—Is the Link Bar that connects from the Pivoted Bolt, marked "L" and Spring marked "P."

### Paper and Pulp Markets Active

The paper market is looking good, but on account of the new production coming in, the United States mills are taking a very moderate view of prices. The Canadian mills, however, are not offering any cheap paper, as they feel there will be an ample demand for everything they can offer.

With regard to ground wood pulp, the water powers in the United States are so satisfactory that they are manufacturing practically all they need; the imports are only about 300 tons a day instead of an average for last year of 700 tons. This makes the demand for Canadian ground wood 40 per cent. of the normal. In spite of this, stocks are not heavy here, as Canada is consuming more itself. It is probable that about the middle of May there will be a demand for all the ground wood that can be turned out, and by the fall there is likely to be a shortage on account of the heavy demand from Europe, and prices will go up. Sales have been made at Canadian mills at \$21 per ton, delivered at the mill.

Sulphite pulp has risen \$2 per ton within two weeks, this advance being due to the shortage in Europe and the coal strike there.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED-LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—One or more cars, dry inch cull, Ash or Elm. Reply Box 470, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

## Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf

## Oak Wanted

Five or ten cars 4/4 Plain Red, Ontario Oak in good shipping condition. Reply Box 475, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-11

## Basswood Wanted

Twenty carloads of white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 Common and Better grade, plump 1-in. thick when dry. For further particulars apply Box 455, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Wanted to buy up to 200 M. feet of Elm, 1-in. to 3-in. thick, 6/16 feet long. State quality, price, average widths and percentage of lengths, also name shipping point. Address Cox, Long & Co., Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont. 8-9

## White and Red Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

## Pickets Wanted

We want at once and during 1912, 4/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 5/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 6/4 x 44 in. and 48 in. White Pine, Spruce, Basswood or Poplar Squares. Will buy a car or your entire output.

4-9 Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

## Sawdust Wanted

Two cars per week coarse sawdust for delivery at Chippewa, Ontario, via Michigan Central Railroad. State price per car and freight rate.

5-8 NORTON COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

## Lumber Wanted

200,000 feet 1-in. Hard Maple.  
100,000 feet 1-in. Soft Maple.  
200,000 feet 1-in. Basswood.  
100,000 feet 1-in. Elm.  
25,000 feet 2-in. Elm.  
50,000 feet 1-in. Black Ash.  
50,000 feet 2-in. Hard Maple.  
Give full particulars of what you have to offer.

Apply Box No. 462, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

## Spruce Wanted

We can use short Spruce 4/4-in. and 5/4-in., in 2/5-ft. and 6/11 ft.  
Describe what you have to offer, and give lowest price delivered here.

3-8 THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont.

## Pine or Spruce Wanted

Wanted; million feet pine or spruce 1 x 4 and up shorts, 1911 or 1912 cut. Quote price delivered and state when you can commence shipment.

5-8 ZIMMERMAN BROS., Tavistock, Ont.

## Hardwood Wanted

3,000,000 feet Hard Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm, Beech, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Oak, and Soft Maple, for delivery, shipping dry during 1912. Sawed to our sizes. State what you have to offer and lowest prices for spot cash. Inspection at mill. Apply Manufacturer, Box 401, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

## FOR SALE-LUMBER, ETC.

### For Sale

To the trade only: Birch, Maple, Basswood and Elm in all thicknesses. Send us your enquiry. The Meaford Lumber Company, Meaford, Ont. 7-20

### For Sale

1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in. and 2-in. mill cull White Pine in strips and sidings. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-t.f.

## Pine Lumber and Timber For Sale

We have 15,000 pine logs 12 ft. and 16 ft. lengths, 5 in. and up diameter, which we are prepared to saw under contract into squares or lumber as desired. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Co., Limited, Marmora, Ont. 5-tf

### For Sale

80 M. feet 1-in. Basswood shorts, 2 to 5 ft. One car 1 1/4-in. Soft Maple, log run. Three cars 1-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 1 1/2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 3-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal, Que.

## FOR SALE-MACHINERY, ETC.

### For Sale

Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Warton, equipped with 70 H. P. boiler, 60 H.P. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, Ont., good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water. Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

## Relaying Rails For Sale

8 miles 56 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
6 miles 65 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
Also 12, 25 and 30 lb. per yard.  
New, light rails, all sections, in stock.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 58 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. 8

## Tug For Sale

Canadian Tug for sale or charter, or will contract tug and crew for towing. Engine 22 x 24 high pressure. Boiler allowed 140 pounds of steam, equipped with steam steerer, tug in good condition. For further information, address Box 162, Amherstburg, Ont. 8-10

## Machinery For Sale

A Watrous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

2-TF J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont.

Sawmill for sale, together with outfit, consisting of a 65 H.P. Ames Locomotive Type Boiler; a 50 H.P. Vim Engine, 12 x 15, in first-class condition; also a No. 1 Lane Sawmill; a Lane Pony three-saw Edger; Connell Lath Machine and Bolter, together with Butting Saws; also Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, and Tools. Will sell for cash or take payments in lumber. If interested address Box 433, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-9

## For Sale Cheap

One Double Surfer. 30 x 12. Holmes Buffalo builder.

One Goldie & McCulloch End Matcher.

One W. S. Sherman Side Flooring boring machine.

One Swing Cut-off Saw.

Apply S. E. Carss Lumber Company. 6-9 Orillia, Ont.

## Saw Mill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, adjacent to North Shore, good two-storey circular mill in good running condition, double edger, trimmers, capacity about 12,000 feet per day; plenty timber available and ready sale for slabs; splendid opportunity for small millman; will be sold cheap as owners have other interests requiring their attention. Box 444, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-TF

## Whitney Saw Mill For Sale

We offer the Whitney mill at \$25,000 as it stands. This mill is equipped with good heavy machinery and is in good repair. Cost when new \$170,000.00. Has three single cutting nine foot band mills and one nine foot band re-saw. Three edgers, trimmers, lath and picket mill, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc. 750 horse-power Engine with battery of eight boilers, 6 ft. x 20 ft. Machine shop, refuse burner, sprinklers, lighting plant, etc.

7-tf THE MUNN LUMBER CO., Orillia, Ont.

## Going Out of Lumber Business

1 door cramp, 1 veneer press, 1 glue tank, 1 sash sticker, 2 Grand Rapids, 4 bit sash pulley boxer, 1 foot power mitre machine, 1 20-in. single surfacer, 1 post borer, 6 carpenter benches, etc. 1 15-in. McGregor Gourlay matcher, 2 12-in. Cowan stickers, 1 26-in. Cowan double surfacer, 1 Cowan band resaw, 1 rope drive complete, dry kiln trucks, 1 pipe bender, 1 24-in. timber planer; knives, pulleys, etc. Apply

7-tf Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Ltd.

## Machinery For Sale

Carver, four spindle, Rohlman.  
Dovetailer, Boults.  
Saw Gummer, Rogers.  
Cut-off Saw, Railway.  
Rip-saw, circular self feed, Williamsport.  
Swing saws, five and six foot.  
Rip saw, band, Berlin, 44 in. wheel.  
Re-saw, band, American, 48-in. wheel, carriage 18 ft.

Moulder 6 in., 2 side Smith.  
Moulder 6 in., 3 side Smith.  
Moulder 6 in., 4 side Houston.  
Moulder, 9 in., 4 side Fay.  
Moulder, 12 in., 4 side wood inside.  
Planer, 24 in. Cincinnati.  
Planer, 20 in. Gem.  
Planer & Matcher 9 in. by 6 in. Berlin.  
Sander, hand feed, drum 24 in. diameter.  
Sander, Perry, power, 24 in. two drum.  
Shaper, home made, wood frame, 2 spindle.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, light.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, heavy.

Jointer, chair seat.  
Jointer, 16 in. Clement.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Engines and boilers.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY Co. Milwaukee, Wis. 7-8

## WANTED-EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

### Position Wanted

Position wanted as mill foreman or band filer. First class reference if required. Address Box 58, Latchford, Ont. 8

### POSITION WANTED

first-class band and band resaw filer, double or single cut. Fifteen years experience. Gilt edged references. Apply box 468 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-9

### WANTED

Position as Band Sawyer on Left Hand Side, for the coming season, have long experience and first class references; seven years on last job. Apply to P. D. Leggero, Norwood Grove, Winnipeg, Man. 6-8

### POSITION WANTED

as Engineer in Sawmill or Woodworking Plant, long experience with Corliss and other engines; steam feed and networks, niggers, dynamos; have certificate, reference and tools. Will go anywhere. Reply Box 452, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper with lumber firm in Ontario. Twelve years' experience, mostly as office manager; age 34 years. Acquainted thoroughly with all departments of lumber office. Best of references furnished on application. Apply Box 399, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-8

Saw-mill foreman wants position at once. First class man, sober and reliable. Know my work thoroughly, having 10 years' experience. Can give first class references. Would invest some money in reliable company. Reply Box 474, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

### Position Wanted

Bookkeeper—Thoroughly competent and aggressive, 18 years' experience in all departments lumber and woodworking business, with large Ontario company, desires position as accountant or manager, at present engaged; age 40, married, best of references. Address Box 478, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8

### Position Wanted

The advertiser wants to get in touch with a filer who is in need of a helper on Bands, etc. Have several years' experience hammering all kinds of saws and am handy on fitting up saws. Can show good references. Apply Box 480, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ontario. 8-9

### Position Wanted

A man speaking English and French languages, with over six years' experience in lumber business, wants a position as traveler in a wholesale lumber company. Apply to Daniel Plouffe, Cartierville, Que. 8-11

## WANTED-EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

### Sawmill Help Wanted

WANTED: Two band saw setters, two edgermen, also other sawmill help. Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 7-8

### Sawyers and Engineers Wanted

Head sawyer for circular mill gun shot feed, no filing, shingle sawyer for horizontal Perkins machine, engineer with certificate—operations start May 1, 1912. Apply to J. E. MURPHY & CO., Tobermory, Ont.

**WANTED**—Sawyer for double cut band, work to start about April 1st. State wage expected and give references. Box 461, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### Timber Limit For Sale

1,200 acres Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar. Some Pine; 9 million feet for \$5,000 cash. Five miles from railroad; two from river. Box 431, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-t.f.

### For Sale—Timber Limit

50 square miles, excellent quality of Spruce, North Saskatchewan; driveable river dividing limit. Address Box 464, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

### For Sale

Heavy portable saw mill with single edge, also Leonard Eclipse boiler and engine 35 h.p. Mill now running in first class order. Situated near Delaware Village. For further particulars apply Geo. A. Patrick, Delaware, Ont. 5-tf

Partner wanted, sleeping or active, with \$10,000, to manufacture small articles from hardwood. I have a ten-year contract in my pocket for all I can produce. Fifty per cent. profits, unlimited quantity of suitable timber. Don't answer unless you have the cash. Box 378, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

### Timber Limit For Sale

Ninety-three square miles of spruce tamarack timber, estimated at 297,000,000 feet B.M., along the Carrot River, Saskatchewan, for \$275,000. \$75,000 down, the balance on terms. For particulars write John Anderson, Box 661, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-8

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

### Given Free

Water with electric power and situation for plant to manufacture hardwood furniture and chairs. Will enter partnership with any man who has proved himself capable of success in the furniture and chair business, either one or both, will also finance the enterprise. Chas. T. White & Son, East Apple River, Cumberland Co., N.S. 5-8

An Opportunity. 400 million feet timber, saw and planing mill, complete and up-to-date, ready to start. Also logging outfit. Will sell all or part and give management or lease mill and sell stumpage, to responsible parties. Situated in British Columbia, close to prairie trade. Reply Box 471, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

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For particulars apply to  
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8-11

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### For Sale

Mills, docks and trams at Fort River, Mich. Call or write to, I. Stephenson Company, Trustees, Wells, Michigan. 7-10

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These propositions will be sacrificed by the owner, owing to his leaving the country.

For full particulars apply to J. Hanbury, Vancouver, B.C., or to J. H. Hines, Brandon, Manitoba. 8-10

## Engine and Machine Foundations

Any reasonable outlay on engine and machine foundations is money well invested, otherwise they are apt to get out of level, and vibration, pinching of the bearings, with consequent large loss of power, and other troubles are set up, says The Timber Trades Journal. The best foundation to employ will depend largely on the nature of the soil. Under normal conditions—in all cases in the first instance—a good bed of concrete carefully rammed and of larger area than the engine foundation should be laid. Three of gravel, one of sand, and one of cement is suitable for this work.

A very good and very general foundation for engines, consists of hard burnt bricks laid in cement and finished off with a course of stone. It is important, however, that the bricks or stone are not porous in their nature, as they may gather moisture and gradually disintegrate under the vibration of working. Occasionally, where stone is cheap, the entire foundation may be built of it, but in this case the stone should be uniformly dressed and be carefully laid in close cement joints. For cheap machine foundations, either an outside wall of brick, with an interior of concrete, or concrete alone can be used, but in this latter case its surface should be protected from oil, which has a tendency to disintegrate the cement.

In cases where stone is used its stability will depend greatly on the nature of the stone used and whether the size and shape of the blocks are in proportion to its strength. Blocks of long dimensions in proportion to their thickness should never be used, as with heavy machines with a vertical reciprocating motion the risk of breakage is considerable. A safe rule is to make the length of the block, say, about three times the thickness, and the width one and a half times. Great care

should be taken that the masonry is accurately levelled and set as nearly perpendicular to the direction of the stress as possible.

Where the stress is considerable it is a good plan to cramp the top blocks and fill with molten lead. In arranging foundations it should be borne in mind that on their stability the quality of the work turned out and the longevity of the machine depend to a greater extent than is generally imagined; therefore every pains should be taken to make them absolutely effective. Ample foundations will soon repay their cost, as through them the vibration and stress of working is largely reduced. Good long foundation bolts should be used, and these should pass entirely through the masonry and be cemented in their places. The writer has found it a good plan to fix the foundation bolts loosely in drain pipes, and when the engine or machine is made level in every direction these can be withdrawn and the bolts cemented in their places. As foundations shrink in the drying, the bolts should be tightened up occasionally for a few weeks.

### Ball and Roller Bearings

Although it is admitted on all hands that well-designed roller or ball bearings largely reduce frictional losses, owing, probably, to their increased first cost, they have only been introduced to a limited extent as yet in the line shafting of sawmills, says The Timber Trades Journal. When properly applied, however, the experience of the writer is strongly in their favor, as they no doubt largely reduce the power required to drive, and the lubrication necessary is reduced in proportion.

In fitting roller bearings it is of the first importance that the rollers are of a sufficient number, diameter and length to easily withstand the load and belt pressure and rolling action of the shafting.

For ordinary loads bearings about three diameters long, fitted with ground steel rollers and roller paths, are suitable. These can with advantage be mounted in swivelling journals, which adapt themselves to any spring in the shaft from belt load; and, at the same time, unlike fixed bearings, the pressure is distributed over the whole surface of the bearings, and the dead pressure and scraping friction are transformed into a much lighter rolling action, and considerable power is thus saved. Another important matter is that the rollers are so mounted that they are kept strictly parallel to the shaft, to obviate any chance of their wearing taper from "creeping" or cross-winding. For saw mill shafting the writer prefers a moderate number of rollers, say four, as they will roll easier, and are less likely to get out of align-

ment with the shaft, and will naturally stand a greater pressure without damage than a series of smaller rollers.

## Collars of Saw Spindles Out of True

If the collars of a saw spindle are only slightly out of true, it is multiplied considerably in a saw of large diameter. A seamy saw spindle with a bit of metal torn up is enough to throw a saw out, or if packing be used up or uneven it will have the same result. Saws are sometimes blamed for cutting untrue when the fault lies with the collars or pins. The side of the saw nearest the wood should be tried with a straight edge, and should it be found to bulge in the centre it will probably arise from the saw collar being out of true or improperly concaved. If the collar attached to the saw spindle—that is the one nearest the wood—is perfectly flat, have it removed and slight-concaved, when the bulge in the saw plate will probably disappear. Use collars of ample diameter.

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# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The lumber trade in Ontario continues on a satisfactory basis. Travellers report that the prospects for the building trade at most of the important Ontario centres are excellent. This applies to all parts of the province, and particularly to southwestern Ontario. The market for hemlock and the lower grades of pine and lath is extremely firm on account of the good prospects for the building trade and the decrease in the amount of stock which is likely to be manufactured.

The output of the Georgian Bay District is likely to be a great deal smaller than in former years. Some manufacturers who are well posted report that the output of pine will be 40 per cent. smaller than usual and the output of hemlock 50 per cent. smaller. Mill yards at northern Ontario points are pretty well cleaned up, operators report that stocks at the mills have not been so low as at present for many years.

The inability of the railway companies to supply freight cars for the carriage of lumber is still a great drawback to the trade, and apparently no important relief is at hand.

It would seem to be wise on the part of retailers to buy stock as soon as they have a demand for it in anticipation. The shortage of cars seems to be the result both of a lack of cars and a lack of motive power to draw them. The trade with the United States is rather dull, Buffalo and Detroit firms, for instance, report that the influence of the presidential election and the danger of a coal strike are both depressing the markets. At present, however, it is a matter of much difficulty to foretell how far this condition will affect the otherwise re-assuring conditions which exist.

A welcome improvement is reported in the freight car situation at Ottawa. Cars are a little more plentiful than formerly, but there is still a great shortage as compared with the demand. However, lumber firms are now able to fill a few of their long-standing orders, and are hopeful that the situation will improve steadily from now on. The outlook for trade at Ottawa is considered to be rather satisfactory. A steady improvement is noted in the demand from the United States, while the Canadian trade continues on a satisfactory basis with firm prices. There is still an excellent demand from the United States for box and common lumber. Prices are considerably higher than they were a few months ago, and there is no tendency towards decline. The better grades of lumber are still selling at good prices and the demand is strong and steady. The remarkable building activity at most of the important cities in Eastern Canada has created an active demand for lumber and gives promise of a splendid year's business. The winter's logging has practically been concluded and the gangs have returned from the bush. The indications are at present for excellent driving facilities in all the Northern Ontario rivers and streams. Operators report that there is more snow and ice remaining in April than they ever remember in previous years. A rather unpleasant situation is remotely possible at Ottawa, on account of reported unrest among mill employees. From some quarters it is reported that a strike is probable, the object being an increase in pay. The situation has not developed into anything critical as yet, and mill owners are hopeful that the unrest will subside without the occurrence of a strike.

## Eastern Canada

The scarcity of cars for lumber shipment still continues at Montreal, and is a source of great trouble to the lumber trade. Present indications are that the effect of this shortage will be felt for two or three months yet. A slight improvement is reported in connection with one of the railways, which is offset, however, by an embargo placed by another railway upon all dead freight coming to Montreal. Some cars which were ordered as far back as January have not yet been provided. The difficulty seems to be the result of lack of motive power, rather than shortage of cars. A prominent wholesale firm in Montreal has as much as seven million feet on order at the mill which it is unable to obtain. The busy time is now at hand and orders are coming in rapidly, so that there is practically no chance of catching up with the business. Mills from many points report that they are obliged to refuse business and already have hundreds of orders unfilled. Wholesalers, accordingly, are not able to accept trade, and retailers are running short of certain lines of lumber. The building trade is handicapped as a result, and contractors are complaining seriously. Hardwoods in particular are scarce, caused both by the shortage of cars and by severe snow storms in the south. A shortage is also reported of all kinds of dry lumber; especially common pine, hemlock and spruce, and prices have advanced. There is a strong demand for railway ties and the trade in shingles and clapboards is active. Orders for dimension timber have been plentiful and firms which have guaranteed delivery to contractors are in an awkward position, being unable to make good on account

of the car shortage. An excellent trade is reported in paper and pulp.

Sawing operations are becoming more general in the St. John Valley, N. B., but are not expected to be in full swing until the opening of river navigation. An increased demand is reported for spruce boards and dimension lumber. Stocks on hand at distributing centres are diminishing and the prospects are for higher prices in the near future. The car shortage has hampered mill men greatly during the winter, but it is believed to be nearly at an end. The United States markets are still dull with the exception of the trade in shingles and lath. A good trade is reported with South America in spruce boards and dimension lumber. Freights to Buenos Ayres have advanced \$1.50 since last year. Heavy snow falls during the month of March increased the cost of hauling, but are expected to provide excellent driving facilities during the spring.

A change has been arranged among the manufacturers of eastern spruce which is an important feature in the market at Boston. For many years the lengths have been 24 feet and under, and the widths 9 inches and under, covered by the base price. For every two feet over the 24 feet, \$1 extra has been charged. Under the new method, the maximum base length will be 20 feet, and the maximum width 8 inches. For every two feet over 20, \$1 extra will be charged. The demand for spruce is not large, as most of the buyers are not ready yet to place additional orders. A moderate call is reported for frames, and an improvement is expected shortly. The cold and wet weather has delayed the spring trade. Frames are selling at about \$24.50, but some dealers are asking \$25. There continues a good demand for random and prices are steady with the offerings small. Dry spruce boards are firm. The hardwood market is rather uncertain, some dealers reporting an improvement, and others stating that no change is apparent. Plain oak is in fair demand and steady. A moderate demand is reported for maple and ash. Hemlock is firm at Boston, and eastern clipped stock is well held. Some dealers in need of supplies have paid as high as \$20.50, though the general selling price is \$20. A fair demand is reported at Boston for shingles, but prices are unchanged. Large offerings of Washington shingles are reported at low prices. Cedar "extras" are reported at \$3.60 to \$3.70, and "clears" at \$3.25 to \$3.35. The demand for lath is quiet, the price for 1½ inch being \$3.50 to \$3.60, and for 1¾-inch from \$3.90 to \$4.00.

A scarcity of spruce is reported from Boston, and prices are stiffening considerably. It is believed, however, that this situation is only temporary. Just at present there is a good demand for spruce of all descriptions, and it is reported that the cut in the Maine mills has been small this winter. It is understood, on the other hand, that the cut in the woods has been large, and that the output of the mills during the coming summer will therefore be extensive.

## United States

Weather conditions in most parts of the United States have improved materially during the past fortnight and the lumber trade has been quick to respond to the impetus thus given. The volume of orders has increased extensively, and reports from markets in all parts of the country indicate a widespread increase in business. Practically all the important classes of softwoods and hardwoods are feeling the improvement. The market conditions at the present time are characterized chiefly by a desire on the part of the purchasers for immediate delivery. Stocks have been allowed to run down to a greater extent than is usual, and it is expected that as soon as spring weather has become general there will be a splendid demand. The result is that prices to-day are very firm and show a tendency towards advance.

Chicago:—Winter weather in the north and an unusual amount of rain in the south have had an important effect upon the lumber trade of Chicago during the past fortnight. The result is that stocks are smaller than usual and prices are stronger. The demand for railroad and car material is very active and there is also a first rate inquiry for lower grades of the different varieties of lumber. Northern pine continues to move actively, and makes a good showing as compared with this time last year. The demand for coarse lumber for boxes and building requirements is good and prices are stiffening. There is a good enquiry for shop and better grades and prices are strong. Reports from the mills indicate that orders are plentiful enough to keep them actively employed.

The leading hardwoods are in active demand and prices are very firm. Some of the northern manufacturers are now asking for birch, f.o.b. at the mills, a price as high as the consumers in Chicago are willing to pay. The supply of plain red oak is low and the demand is excellent. Low grades of northern stocks in general are moving well with the prices steady. It has been a difficult matter to fill contracts on account of the car shortage. An improved demand is





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expected when the building activity increases, for framing, dimension, sheathing and flooring. The demand for southern pine has improved and the tendency of prices is upwards. The railroads are buying plentifully. Construction material is also in good demand. Reports from the mills indicate a shortage of several items, and no immediate prospect of replenishing them. Advances in prices are not unexpected. Red cedar shingles are firmer, particularly "clears," which are selling at from \$2.99 to \$3.02. "Stars" are bringing \$2.51, Chicago basis. The opening of spring trade has improved the demand for white clears. There is a good demand for lath, but prices are rather low.

**Buffalo:**—The trade in northern pine for building purposes is rather uncertain on account of fluctuating weather conditions. There is a fair demand for pattern lumber and prices are firm. Box lumber is in good demand and prices are strong. Low grade stocks are low. A moderate but general improvement is noted in the hardwood trade. The principal demand is for plain oak, and arrivals of dry stock are rather light. Quarter-cut oak is quiet and firm. The demand for maple and birch is good, and ash has been moving more freely than usual. It is confidently expected that better weather conditions will stimulate trade considerably. Hemlock is firmer and is reported to be selling at about \$1 higher than the price which prevailed at the close of 1911. A good trade is reported in North Carolina pine at firm prices. Difficulty is experienced in securing delivery of orders. Prices on southern pine are strong with a tendency upwards. There is a good demand for southern pine timbers. Red cedar shingles are scarce, but the unpleasant weather has caused the demand to be rather dull. Stocks are not likely to increase until sometime in May, so that prices may be expected to continue firm. The shortage in yellow pine stocks at North Tonawanda, resulting from adverse weather conditions, is reported to have wiped out one inch box in northern pine and other grades are also low. Prices have strengthened considerably.

**Bay City and Saginaw:**—A fair demand is reported for northern pine. Prices are firm, especially for common and low grades.

#### Great Britain

The timber trade at London has shown little alteration of late. During the prevalence of the coal strike, business was practically at a standstill and quotations remained unchanged. Stocks as a result are low, and it has not been a difficult matter to maintain price levels. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale 3 x 9 1st Quebec spruce sold for £17 and £16 15s. A parcel of 3 x 8-13 fourths brought £7 5s.

Labor troubles have overshadowed the trade at Liverpool of late, and many travellers practically abandoned their efforts to secure trade. The latest reports were to the effect that as soon as the coal strike should be concluded the market would quickly respond and become satisfactory. A very healthy tone is reported in practically all departments. The market for spruce deals is firm and importations from St. John, N. B., sold at about £8 6s 3d to £8 10s for c.i.f. at Liverpool. Stocks at Liverpool are low and most of the stocks at Manchester are in the consumers' hands. Spot trade in Canadian pine deals is as usual at this time of the year, being confined largely to retail operations.

Manchester suffered severely from the coal strike. Travellers at this time of the year are generally extremely busy, but the coal strike put them all out of business for the time being. The timber trade, therefore, was practically at a standstill. Spruce deals are reported firmer than ever. It is a long time since prices for spruce deals have reached their present level at Manchester. Timbers, however, are reported to be in poor demand.

At Glasgow the timber trade has been quiet during the past fortnight. Practically everybody has been marking time on account of the coal strike. The tone of the market in general, however, is good, and improvement is looked for shortly. The various branches of the trade are still supplied with work and indicate an excellent demand so soon as the labor conditions have settled down. Stocks on hand are moderate, but arrivals are heavy.

#### Successful Logging in New Ontario

Reports from Kenora, Ont., state that logging operations during the past season have been very successful and a heavy cut was made in the district tributary to Kenora. Lumber and tie operators have had the usual number of camps and the cut has been larger than hitherto. The problem of getting the logs to the mill caused some anxiety last year on account of the exceptionally low water in the streams and lakes, and a considerable portion of the cut was held up, there not being sufficient water to float the logs to the larger lakes. It is believed that there will be plenty this season and that the whole cut, including the balance of the previous cut, will likely reach the mills without much difficulty. The Keewatin Lumber Company ran both day and night shifts all last season and they expect to do the same this year. The Rat Portage Lumber Company had an additional camp in the Lake of the Woods territory and their

cut was consequently large, with the result that they may also run a night shift. J. W. Short's operations were also extensive and his tie mill will have a busy season, as will that belonging to Captain Kendall.

## Market Correspondence

### St. John Valley Lumber News

Fredericton, N.B., April 6th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—As the season advances, sawing is becoming more general, though a number of the larger mills will not commence operations before the opening of river navigation. The market remains fairly firm with increasing demand for spruce boards and dimension lumber. With the lowering of stocks on hand at distributing centers, and more or less general curtailment in the lumber cut of this season, prospects of better prices for the season are fairly bright.

The shortage of cars has hampered the millmen considerably, but with the winter season at an end, freight is being moved more rapidly, and cars are becoming more plentiful.

The United States markets is still rather dull, with the exception of shingles and lath, but a good trade is being carried on with South America, considerable shipments of spruce boards and dimension lumber going to Buenos Ayres. Freight rates have advanced \$1.50 per M. to this port since last season.

The prospect of Edmundston having a large pulp and paper mill in the near future seem fairly bright at present. Negotiations are in progress, it is said, between the town and the Fraser Lumber Co., which if an agreement is reached, will, it is expected, result in an industry being established there giving employment to at least 400 men. Part of the power required can be developed at the company's plant on the Madawaska river. The town is having surveys made to determine the additional power which can be developed on Green River. The town already have an electric plant there developing 500 horse power, which is transmitted ten miles to the town, supplying it with light and power for the water system.

The Fraser Lumber Co. own extensive limits on the Madawaska river—near the mouth of which the plant will be built—and lumber may be driven at a very small cost from Temisconala Lake to the mill at the driest time during the summer a distance of 22 miles.

The heavy snowfalls of March, while delaying and increasing the cost of hauling logs to the streams have also increased the prospect of a good driving season.

### Car Situation Improving at Ottawa

Ottawa, April 10th.; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—At last the lumbermen report that the freight car shortage which has been so seriously handicapping them for the past month or more shows signs of improvement. A few more cars are available from time to time these days, but very few compared to the demand of the larger shippers. This has enabled some of the firms to fill long-standing orders, though at the rate the railways are doling out the cars it will be a good while yet before the lumbermen can catch up to their orders of the very latest date.

"While the car shortage continues," report the J. R. Booth firm, "there has been an appreciable improvement. This has enabled us to start clearing up the orders which have been gradually accumulating during the weeks of the blockade. Little by little we hope to fill all the orders thus received and temporarily held in abeyance."

The gangs engaged during the winter in logging have almost all finished their season's work. The Booth and the Edwards mills, however, have still a few shantymen left in the bush, finishing the hauling of the logs to the water's edge, in readiness to be driven down the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers. The lumberjacks are later this spring than usual, the winter having been very backward. It is remarked by those who have spent a score or more of winters in the camps north of Ottawa that there is more snow and ice remaining in April than they ever remember.

### Trade Situation Promising

The trade outlook is generally satisfactory to local lumbermen. "Aside from the car shortage," states Mr. Gordon Edwards of the Edwards firm, "the prospects are bright. Trade is steadily improving with the United States. The Canadian trade continues good and prices are firm."

Box and common lumber is still in great demand in the United States, and the prices being paid, while much higher than some months ago, show no tendency to drop. On the better grades of lumber the same excellent prices are being quoted, and the demand remains constant.

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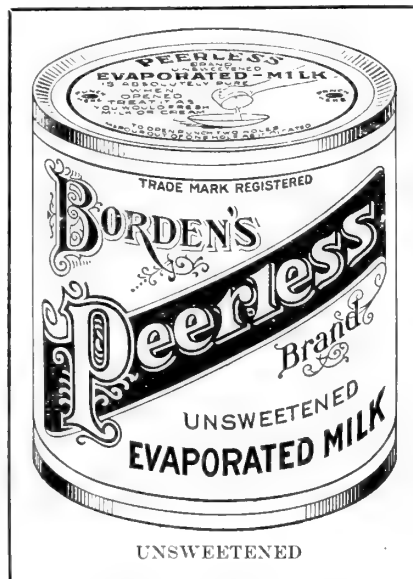


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Ottawa, Montreal and other Canadian cities are in the midst of a pronounced boom. While primarily a real estate movement, and largely stimulated by speculators and the speculative hopes of the investors, yet along with this will go a considerable amount of spring and summer building. In Ottawa itself the outlook for a busy season in the building trades was never brighter. The building permits indicate that hundreds of homes will be built this season. Already the lumber dealers have felt the stimulus of the demand for building material. The reinforcement of the local demand by the active Canadian trade in other centres makes the Ottawa lumbermen optimistic that prosperous days are ahead of them.

The danger connected with the present boom in the Capital has not escaped the watchful attention of certain among the more conservative dealers. They expect to see the present high land values take a big drop, and business to be no farther ahead than before, with little building actually carried on. It must be said, however, that in the case of Ottawa, at any rate, pessimistic views find scant support and few champions.

### Coal Strike May Affect United States Trade

The announcement of the anthracite miners' strike has had a disconcerting effect upon the attitude toward United States trade. It is too soon to set precise limits to its effects but dealers who ship largely to the American market were fearful that the demand would cease in the meantime. Even should the demand remain unimpaired, it is felt that the orders could not be filled. There is still difficulty enough in getting cars for the American trade and any further obstacle, such as the Pennsylvania strike is likely to develop, would almost entirely shut off what trade there is. Ottawa dealers, however, hope a way can be found out of the impasse before anything like the industrial paralysis that followed the British strike ensues.

### Car Shortage Still Depressing Montreal Trade

Montreal, April 10th.; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—There is no alleviation of the car position, and some very strong language is being used by lumbermen whose businesses are being crippled owing to lack of transportation facilities. It is a serious matter for many firms, and the effects are certain to be felt for two or three months. One of the lines is giving a slightly better service, but another has put an embargo on all dead freight coming to Montreal. In some instances cars ordered at the beginning of January are still held up, and unfortunately there is only a slight prospect of the congestion being relieved. It is not so much lack of cars as want of motive power, and this is so deficient that on certain lines passenger traffic has been suspended. The entire trade is disorganized, and the resultant losses not only from delays in trade but from extra expenses incurred naturally call forth indignant protests, but so far without appreciable results. Some firms are almost at their wits' end as to what to do in order to secure lumber. One wholesale house has over seven million feet on order at the mill, but cannot obtain delivery of even a fraction of this amount. The busy time is now on, and with orders fast coming in, there is little chance of the work being caught up; on the contrary the tendency will be for it to accumulate, to the loss of all concerned. Many mills are, indeed, refusing business. They have hundreds of orders unfilled, and until there is a hope of obtaining cars the mills decline to promise delivery within any definite date. In turn wholesalers have to decline trade, and local yards are in consequence unable to supply certain lines of lumber. This affects the building trade, and is handicapping contractors. The Board of Trade have made urgent representations to the railway companies, and have taken up the matter with the presidents of the roads. Hitherto the answer has been that the companies are doing their best under difficult circumstances.

There is a notable deficiency in hardwoods, caused not only by the want of cars but by severe snow storms in the south, which prevented lumber being available until the sun melted the snow covering the stocks. Dry lumber of all kinds is very scarce, particularly common pine, hemlock, and spruce, and prices have advanced. Railway ties are in big demand owing to the extensive railway construction, and shingles and clapboards are very firm. Many extensive orders for dimension timber have been placed, and some of the firms which have guaranteed delivery to contractors find themselves in an awkward position owing to the car tie-up.

The office of Leonard Bronson, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has been moved from Tacoma, Wash., to Chicago, so that he may be in close touch with the general advertising campaign of the association. Until May 1st temporary quarters have been secured at 413 Fisher Building, 343 South Dearborn street, and permanent quarters will be secured later on. The former office in the Fidelity Building, Tacoma, Wash., will be continued in charge of Mr. A. H. Landram for the use of President Griggs during his term of office.

# Are You Alive

to the fact that you SAVE DOLLARS by securing your Lumber in advance on this RISING MARKET?

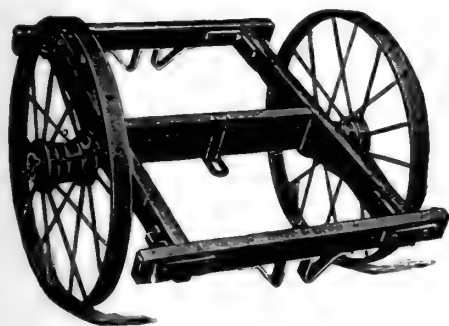
## We Can Sell You White Pine

the product of CHOICE LOGS, beautifully manufactured and properly graded—at prices which you can't duplicate Elsewhere. MAY WE QUOTE YOU on 1911 stock, or on the coming Season's Cut?

The Eyer Lumber Co., Limited, 34 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., are our Selling Agents.

Don't buy till you get our prices

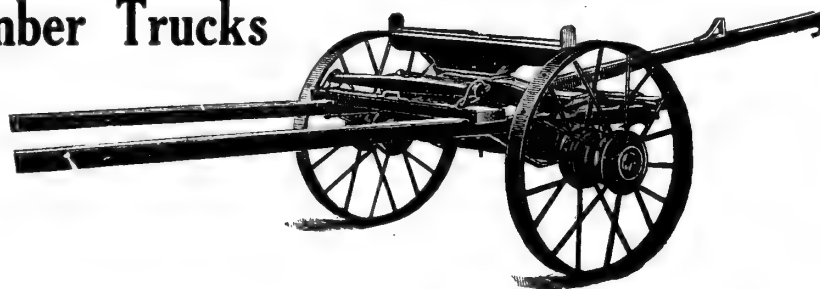
### The Cutler Bay Lumber Co., Limited, - Cutler, Ont.



### Detachable Lumber Trucks

with  
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

for Saw Mills, Planing  
Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



### Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout.



### Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

### The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited

Successors to TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LIMITED

ORILLIA - - - ONT.

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Manufacturers High Grade Cylinder, Engine and  
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We manufacture all grades of Lubricating Greases of the highest quality and are always the choice of discriminating buyers for all kinds of Journals.

Admitted to save 50% in cost of Lubrication, and 75% in cost of application, continuous Lubrication, economy and safety from overheated Journals are the results of its use.

Write us for Prices and Samples or if you wish our Representative will call and advise you the most economical and best suited grades for your plant.

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*The Financial, Commercial and General Trade  
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## ONEIDA STEEL PULLEYS



**Increase**

**Your  
Output  
and**

**Reduce**

**Your  
Operating  
Expenses**

If you are interested in the best pulley made and wish to know how you can save two-thirds of the power now used to turn cumbersome cast iron pulleys, and if you wish to increase your output at the same time by superior running qualities of the pulleys used, write us for the full particulars regarding the "ONEIDA" steel pulleys before ordering any other.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG

**Oneida Steel Pulley Co.**

Oneida, New York, U. S. A.

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

The planing mill of James A. Cole & Co. at North Bay, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Wentworth Orchard Company, Dundas, Ont., A. C. Caldwell, Manager, are preparing plans for the erection of a large new evaporating plant which will include a box and barrel manufacturing establishment.

Canadian Finance and Securities Limited have been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to carry on business as contractors, dealers in lumber, timber, &c., with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are H. J. Macdonald, W. T. Stuart and G. C. Craig, all of Toronto.

The Ontario Paper Co., Ltd., whose incorporation was reported in the Canada Lumberman of April 1, has purchased twenty-four acres of land near lock twenty-five, new Welland Canal, at Thorold, Ont., on which it will at once erect a temporary office, and expects to break ground for actual construction work by May 1.

Fortier & Kilpatrick Limited have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber and other forest products, asphalt and all builders' supplies and carry on business as contractors with head office at Toronto, Ont. The incorporators are J. H. Spence, Grant Cooper and R. P. Locke, all of Toronto.

Mr. J. J. Smith, formerly of the firm of Smith & Free, retail lumber dealers, Toronto, has severed his connection with the company and is opening a retail yard at Hamilton, Ont. His two sons Charles and Edward Smith will assist Mr. Smith in the new business. The business of Smith & Free, Toronto, will be continued by Mr. Free.

The Butt Improvement Company, Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Hamilton, Ont., and capital stock of \$10,000. The purpose of the company is to improve the south branch of the Magnetawan River, so as to facilitate the floating of timber. The incorporators include R. Gowans, R. M. Coates, Wm. G. Flood, and C. D. Magee, of Toronto and Herbert Brennan of Hamilton.

The splendid planing mill of J. R. Eaton & Sons, at Orillia, Ont., was recently completely destroyed by fire. The flames commenced in the attic of the mill and spread so rapidly that it was impossible to check them. The flames were confined to the planing mill however, and no damage was done to the adjoining buildings or to the lumber piles. The loss is reported to have been in the neighborhood of \$75,000 which is fairly well covered by insurance. It is expected that the plant will be rebuilt at once. Mr. J. R. Eaton has been spending the winter in Bermuda and was away at the time of the fire.

J. J. Turner & Sons, Peterborough, Ont., dealers in lumbermen's and contractors' supplies, have recently opened a branch at Regina, Sask., where they have a warehouse located on Dewdney street, facing the C.P.R. tracks. The warehouse is about 50 x 120 feet, and a large stock is carried on hand so that orders can be filled promptly. The company report that their business in the west is increasing rapidly. Car load lots of goods are shipped from the factory at Peterborough to the Regina warehouse. The company have also commenced the erection of two additional storeys on their factory at Peterborough, which is 50 x 100 feet containing three storeys and a basement. When completed, the factory will have five storeys and basement. The company have found it necessary to make these additions in order to handle their increasing business.

### Eastern Canada

The Oromocto Lumber Company, Limited, Central Blissville, N.B., are reported to be offering some of their timber property for sale.

Granby Hardware Limited has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 to manufacture and deal in all kinds of lumber, timber, &c., with head office at Granby. The incorporators are W. E. Bullen, C. A. Shannon and J. F. McGovern, all of Montreal.

La Compagnie de Meubles de Robertsonville Limitee have been incorporated with a capital of \$49,900 to deal in all kinds of lumber and manage and establish mills for the purpose of sawing and manufacturing. The head office is at Robertsonville, Que., and the incorporators are A. Lambert, Dr. J. E. Fortin and A. Fillion, all of Robertsonville.

The Hardwood Planing Mills, Limited, have been incorporated by the Province of New Brunswick, with a capital stock of \$150,000 to carry on a general lumbering business in all its branches. The incorporators include G. H. Hedelius, Stockholm, Sweden; K. Nordin, Head of Tide, Restigouche, N.B.; K. A. Broman, Head of Tide, Restigouche, N.B.; J. Ander, Nordin, N.B., and H. Oquist, Newcastle. The head office of the company is to be at Head of Tide, Restigouche County, N.B.

### Western Canada

W. H. Day 1354 W. 15th avenue, Vancouver, B.C. is reported to be erecting a sawmill at Eburne, B.C.

W. A. Pierson, lumber dealer, &c., Carnegie, Man., is reported to be selling his business to R. A. Hill.

The Hills Sawmill Company are reported to be intending to build a saw mill at Cordage Park this year.

The Northern Planing Mills, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask., have been incorporated. Their capital stock is \$50,000.

Nelson & Foster's sash and door factory, at Winnipeg, Man., suffered considerable loss by fire recently. They were partly insured.

The E. W. Shingle Company, Limited, has been incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000 and head office at New Westminster, B.C.

The board of trade of Kamloops, B.C., has opened negotiations with a number of American capitalists who are looking for a favorable location

**CEDAR**

# Shingles

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**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

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Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

Timber Estimates  
Logging Maps  
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**Forest  
Engineers**

**CLARK & LYFORD,**  
403 Crown Building  
Vancouver

**LYFORD, CLARK &  
LYFORD**  
206 Board of Trade Bldg  
Montreal

to establish a pulp industry. A sum of \$300,000 is involved in the proposal and the promoters are said to look favorably upon Kamloops.

Leask & Johnson's saw mill at Benedict Siding, near Cranbrook, B.C., is reported to have been damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000.

The Great West Lumber Company, Red Deer, Alta., have commenced operations on an addition to their mill which will double its capacity.

The new mill of the J. H. Preston Planing Mills at Medicine Hat, Alta., will be one storey, of brick construction with basement and will contain 20,000 feet of floor space.

An incendiary fire on March 20th destroyed the Yale-Columbia saw mill and a large quantity of lumber. The mill had just been preparing for the season's run and fifty men will be out of employment.

Fire, which is believed to have been started by small boys, caused damage to the extent of about \$3,000 recently in the Hutchison Lumber Company's planing mill at Queen and Power streets, Toronto.

The Last West Lumber Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on business as timber and lumber merchants, shingle and saw mill owners, &c., with head office at Nanaimo, B.C.

The Revelstoke Saw Mills Company, Calgary, Alta., intend to put up new lumber sheds of frame construction and to establish yards in East Calgary shortly. The cost of the proposed sheds is \$2,000.

Newport Sawmills Limited have been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to carry on business as foresters, timber merchants, saw and planing mill proprietors, &c., with head office at Newport, B.C.

It is reported that the Lumber Manufacturers' Yards Limited will erect a new head office building at Regina, Sask., and that they intend also to open some fifty additional lumber yards in the province of Saskatchewan.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company, Calgary, Alta., have prepared plans for the erection of a lumber shed which is to cost \$3,000. The building is to be one storey, 150 x 154 feet, with concrete foundation and frame construction.

The Swift Current Land and Development Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000 to carry on a general land, lumbering and contracting business with head office at Winnipeg, Man. The incorporators are G. A. Maybee of Moose Jaw, D. P. Smith and D. G. MacPherson of Winnipeg, Man.

The Canada Southern Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with the head office at Victoria, B.C., and capital stock of \$200,000, to carry on a business as sawmill owners, loggers, lumbermen, etc. Their charter gives them the right to acquire the whole or any part of the plant of the Gulf Lumber Company, Limited, from the Sannich Lumber Company, Limited.

Spokane, Wash., capitalists have announced their intention of erecting a pulp and paper mill at Nelson, B.C. They have secured a site opposite the city, at the foot of Grohman falls, where they will make a hydro-electric development of 5,000 horse-power. The power development and the first units of the pulp and paper plants will involve an expenditure of about \$300,000.

The Peace River Valley Development and Colonization Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 to deal in all kinds of timber, lumber, all products of the forest and to construct and operate plants for the generation of electricity, steam or other power, &c., with head office at Winnipeg, Man. The incorporators are J. F. Fisher, W. C. Hamilton and S. M. Battram, all of Winnipeg.

Mr. John Hanbury of Brandon, Manitoba, is offering for sale his saw mill situated in the heart of the city of Brandon, together with timber limits in the Duck Mountains, comprising 37½ square miles of spruce timber. He is also offering for sale his retail yard and sash and door business which is one of the oldest established in the west. Mr. Hanbury has recently acquired extensive interests in British Columbia and for this reason has decided to dispose of his business at Brandon. Full particulars may be had from Mr. J. Hanbury, Vancouver, B.C., or from J. H. Hines, Brandon, Man.

### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce and stating the number of the enquiry.

137. **Wood-working machinery.**—A firm of consulting engineers and manufacturers' agents in Buenos Ayres, desires to be placed in touch with manufacturers of wood-working machinery. Quotations must be c.i.f. Buenos Ayres, and full particulars as to shipping weights, &c., must be given. Further particulars from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

163. **Handles.**—A Manchester firm is open to receive prices of wood handles, all kinds, including hay fork, manure fork, Irish spade and shovel, pick, acme, and ash stems, from manufacturers only.

164. **Oak spokes.**—A Manchester firm desires prices and dimensions of oak spokes from Canadian manufacturers only.

173. **Handles.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to receive catalogues and prices of wood handles from Canadian manufacturers only. Quotations must be c.i.f. Liverpool.

178. **Maple rollers.**—A manufacturing company in Sweden invite quotations from Canadian producers of maple rollers suitable for mangles and wringers.

201. **Handles.**—A Lancashire firm is open to receive prices and catalogues from Canadian manufacturers only of broom handles in 4 feet and 5 feet 6 inch lengths, c.i.f. Liverpool or Manchester.

244. **British Columbia spruce.**—A large firm of importers and commission merchants desires to be placed in touch with exporters of British Columbia spruce in large quantities. Quotations to be c.i.f. Buenos Ayres. Further particulars on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

292. **Elm staves.**—A manufacturer of barrels, in Newfoundland, desires to communicate with Canadian manufacturers of elm staves.

294. **Lumber.**—An established firm doing a commission business in lumber and timber is seeking the representation in France of Canadian producers and exporters.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE  
RED PINE  
SPRUCE**

**Enquiries solicited from the  
wholesale trade.**

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

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# Boss Line Lumbering Tools

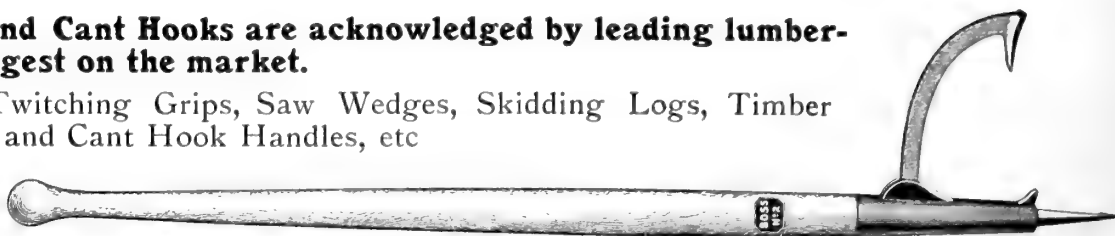
Manufactured by

The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.

**Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.**

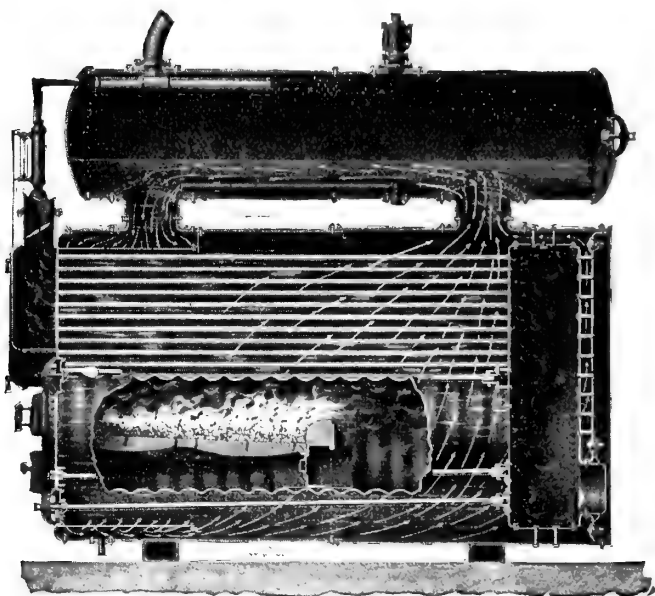
Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

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## ROBB-BRADY SCOTCH BOILER

This new internally fired type fully realizes the recognized efficiency of the Scotch marine boiler. In addition it changes the sluggish flow of water into rapid circulation and does it without a pump or other device.



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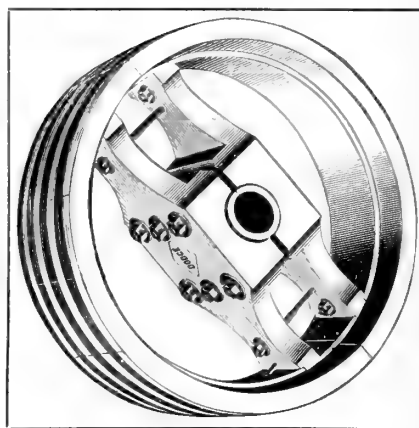
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We can equip your mill with everything you require and at lowest prices.

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Shaftings,  
Etc.  
Crane or Pipe  
Fittings



Leather,  
Rubber  
and  
Canvass  
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—  
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Packings

Our stock has been carefully selected and the quality is guaranteed.

The manufacturers we represent are those whose names are a guarantee of the quality of their output.

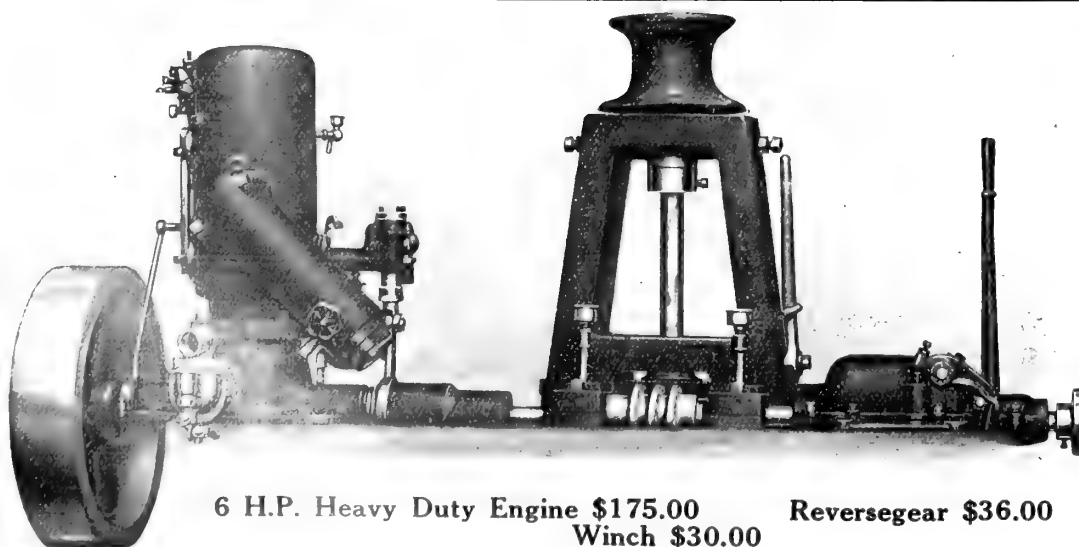
We carry a complete stock and can fill orders promptly.

We are satisfied with a fair profit and give you the benefit.

GIVE US A TRIAL

**GUILDFORD & SONS**

HALIFAX, N. S.



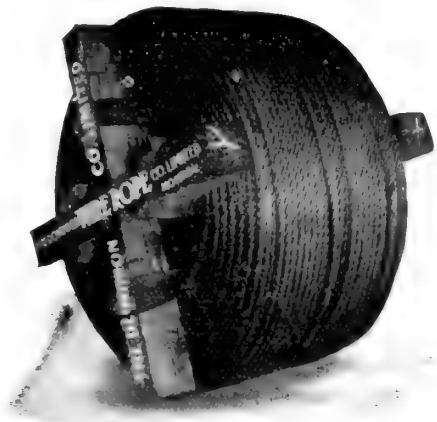
6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00  
Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00

## River Driving Costs

will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

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Penetang, Ont.



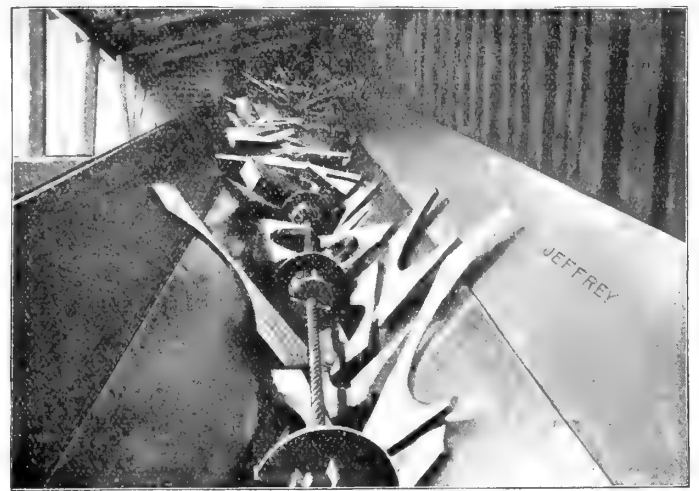
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We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

**Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes**  
**Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions**  
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**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**  
**MONTREAL**

General Supply Company of Canada Ltd.—Winnipeg Agents



## Another Proof of the Superiority of Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyers

This Conveyor is part of a Jeffrey Equipment installed at a large Cooperage plant to replace an inefficient system. Handles refuse from saw mill to boiler room. One customer advises that this Conveyor has not only given the highest satisfaction, but has never cost a single cent for repairs during the three years it has been in use.

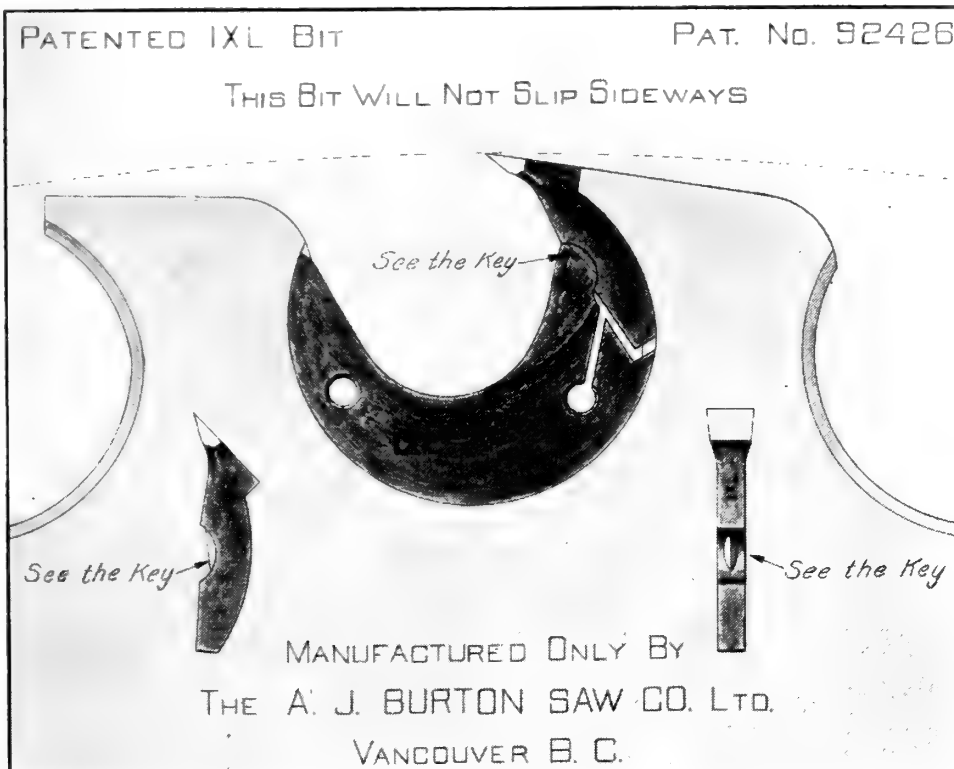
This type of Jeffrey Conveyor is also used very extensively in Pulp and Paper Mills for handling Pulp Wood and other materials.

Write for our late Catalogs on Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmission Machinery.

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Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

## Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

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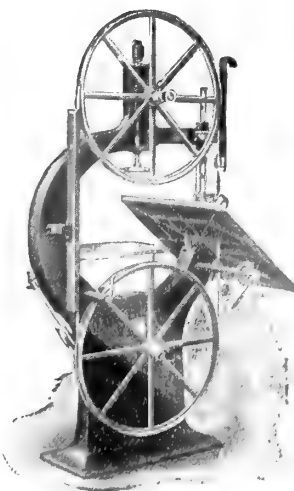
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## Silver's New Woodworking Machines

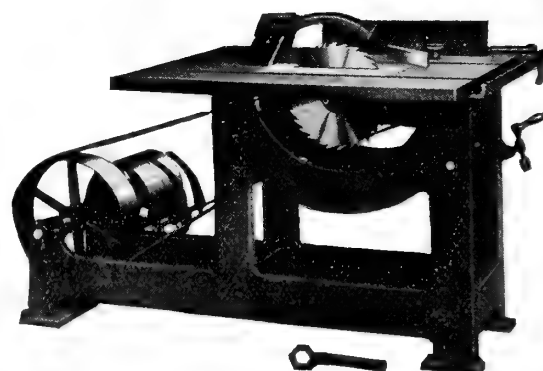
Saw Tables, Jointers, Swing Saws, Band Saws—tools of good, honest construction, newest improvements and conveniences; patterns fresh from the designers.

JOINTERS—8, 12, 16, 20, and 24-inch.  
 BAND SAWS—20, (foot or belt power) 26, 32, and 36-inch.  
 SWING SAWS—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot lengths  
 SAW TABLES—Two Styles

Silver's machines are high pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in sizes and in prices too.

Post up on these tools. Ask for our 1911 catalogue and special prices at once.

**THE SILVER MFG. CO.**  
 375 BROADWAY  
 SALEM, OHIO.



# The other day

We overhauled a twenty eight inch double belt which was bought from us in February 1882 and which has been doing 100 per cent service for thirty years. This belt is over 100 ft. long and has cost only about 5 cents per day of service.

This is the grade of belting you get when you order



## Leather Belting

"Costs Less per day of Service"

Made by

*Sadler & Haworth*

Tanners and Manufacturers

MONTREAL  
511 William Street

TORONTO  
27 Melinda Street

ST. JOHN, N.B.  
89 Prince William St.

WINNIPEG  
244 Princess Street

VANCOUVER  
217 Columbia Ave.

☛ To insure Satisfaction—State where belt is to run ☛

# Sheep's Back to Dealer



## A P H Pants

For Solid Substantial Wear, no Pants in Canada like them. DEALERS if interested, write us for terms, etc.

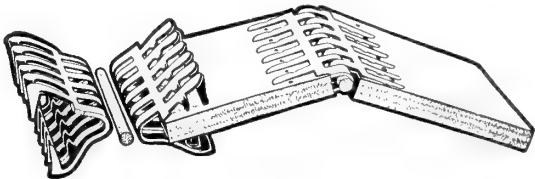
### CLAYTON & SONS

Halifax, N. S.

# "LIMESTONE" Wood Split Pulleys

The Strongest Wood Pulley Made. NAILED and GLUED

We carry the largest stock of Wood Pulleys in the Country.



ALLIGATOR BELT LACING

Rush Orders Promptly Filled.

Belting in Stock 1-in. to 20-in.

LARGE BELTS A SPECIALTY

Crescent Oil Co., Hamilton, Ontario

Also Lukenheimer Valves, Lubricating Oils and Greases, Packings, Hose, Paints, etc.

# "LINCONA" Balata Belting

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

Because

It

Is

Made

Of

Pure

Balata



Therefore

It is so

Much

Stronger

Than

Any

Other

Balata

Belt

Average break 11,700 lbs. per sq. inch.

Ask the other man the strength of his Balata, and see that he shows you copy of test.

THIS BELT IS WORTH YOUR INVESTIGATION.

Write for Price List and Sample.

## Austen Bros. Limited

HALIFAX, N. S.

# PENATANG SHOEPACKS

## Gendron Penatang Shoepack Mfg. Co.

### The PENATANG SHOE PACK

is sold on the reputation it has attained for honest material, honest workmanship and consequently honest wear. That explains why so many packs are sold as **Penatangs**, that are only poor **imitations**.

All our packs are stamped with our **Registered Trade Mark**, and dealers are warned not to infringe on our rights. We have had many complaints that manufacturers are representing their packs as **Penatangs**.

*Write for the Penatang Catalogue showing 20 different styles of Hand Made Shoe Packs and Boots.*

Our Hand Made Surveyors and Explorers boots are the most reliable on the market.

Sole leather counters, sewn in with the upper, are special features.



Our 10 inch and 8 inch River Drivers Boots are made with Genuine French Calf Vamp and English Kip Quarters.

Forty years experience in pack manufacturing is the best test of the Quality of our goods.

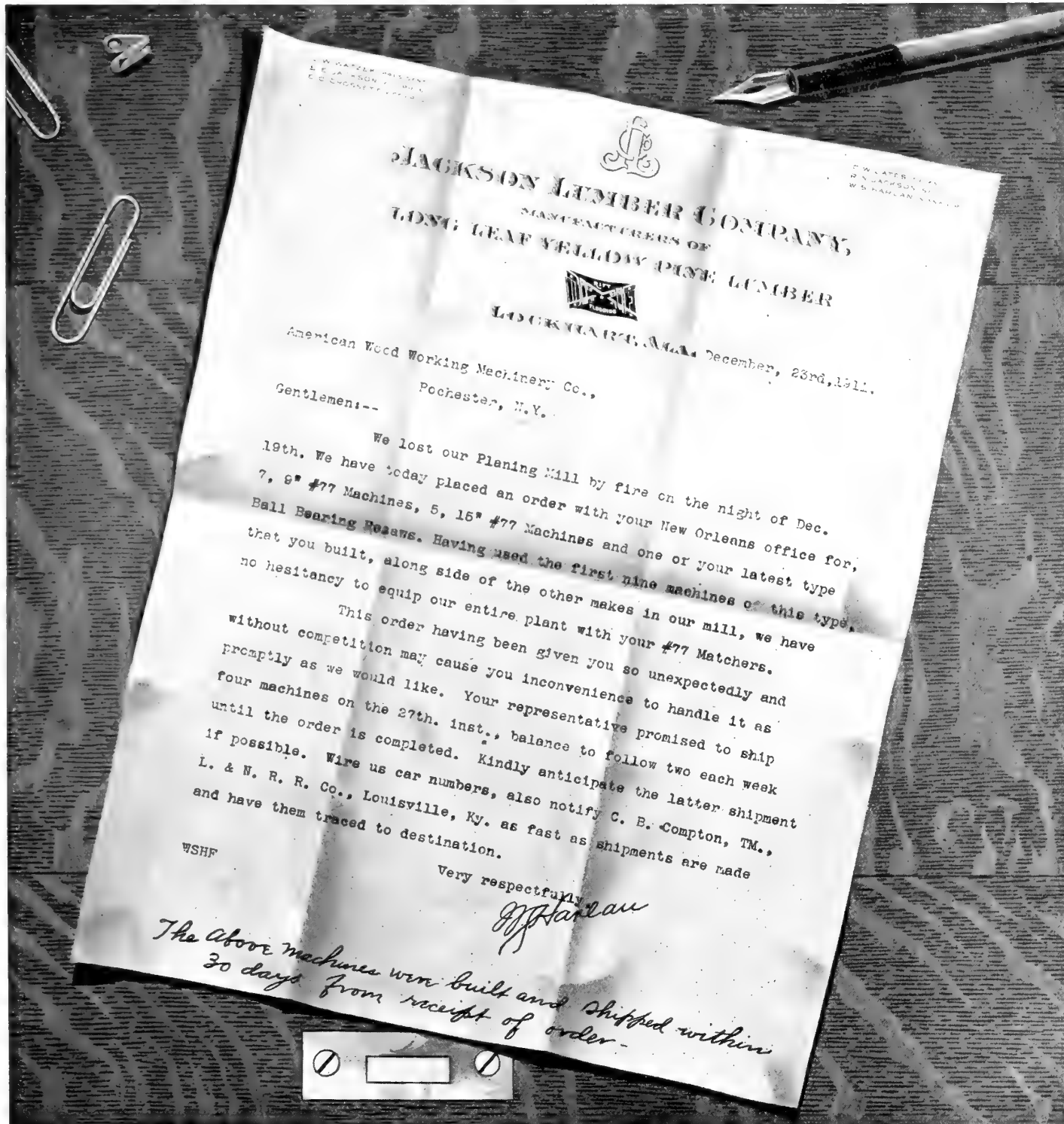


Nipissing Sample No 21



Cruising Sample No. 20

# American No. 77 Above Competition



## AMERICAN WOOD WORKING MACHINERY CO.

Executive and General Sales Office :  
Rochester, N. Y.

SALES OFFICES:  
NEW YORK, 90 West Street  
CHICAGO, 917 Fisher Bldg.  
NEW ORLEANS, Canal-La Bank. Bldg.

SALES OFFICES:  
PORTLAND, ORE., First & Pine Streets  
SPOKANE, WASH., 314 W. Pacific Ave.  
SAN FRANCISCO, 46 Fremont Street



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

## White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	39 00	41 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	17 00	17 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	18 00
1-in. dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	28 00
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	22 00
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	25 00
Norway, c and cf 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and cf 1½-in.	35 00	38 00
Norway, c and cf 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	21 00	22 00
Spruce mill culls	15 00	16 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18	34 50	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 00	
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
anh 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following		
advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and		
2-in. Fir rough	47 10	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 25	
1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath	3 75	
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XXX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	2 40	
XXX 6 butts to 2-in.	3 30	
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 52	
XXXXX	3 75	
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots ...

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00
Ash, brown, common and better	55 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. & better, 4/4	29 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	42 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	33 00
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	28 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4	
& 8/4	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts & 2nds	43 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts & 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½	
and 2-in.	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	70 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts	

and 2nds	87 00
White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$53 00	55 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	52 00
2-in.	50 00	55 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	30 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	50 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better, 12 ft. to		
16 ft.	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1-in.	22 00	25 00
Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.	17 00	19 50
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	14 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	16 00	18 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 00	19 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10", & up, 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1½"x7" 8'9" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	27 00
Hemlock 1-in. cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black, log run	25 00	28 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	14 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	13 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.	3 75	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	3 00	3 25
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 75	3 00
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. av-	cts.	
erage, according to lineal	80	85

## Oak—Michigan and Ohio

By the dram, according to average	60	65
and quality		

## Elm

By the dram, according to average	73	77
and quality, 40 to 45 feet		
By the dram, according to average	55	60
and quality, 30 to 35 feet		

## Ash

13 inches and up, according to aver-

age and quality	25	3
Average 16 inch	30	4

## Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

## Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	18 00	19 00
Oddments	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	16 00

## Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
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## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	62 00
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	65 00
2 in. and up wide	68 00

## Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	48 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	60 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	62 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	48 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	50 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	42 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00

## No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	59 00
2½ and 3 ft., 8 in. and up wide	75 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	80 00

## No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	31 00
1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	44 00
1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	44 00
2 in., 6 in. and up wide	45 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and	
up wide	60 00 65 00

## No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	23 00
1½ and 1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2 in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and up	
wide	43 00 48 00

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	21 00
1-in. x 5-in.	23 00
1-in. x 10-in.	28 00
1-in. x 6 and 8-in.	25 00
1-in. x 12-in.	32 00
1-in. x 13-in. and up	32 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00

## No. 1 Barn

1 inch	31 00	42 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	43 00
2½ and 3-in.	42 00	
4 inch	45 00	

## No. 2 Barn

1 inch	29 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.	35 00	

## No. 3 Barn

1 inch	21 00	27 00
1½, 1½, and 2-in.	25 00	30 00

## Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	22 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	16 00	20 00

## Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in.	15 00
1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.	16 00
No. 2	14 00

## Lath

No. 1, 32-in. pine	1 50
No. 2, 48-in. pine	3 75
No. 3, 48-in. pine	3 00
No. 1, 48-in. pine	4 25
No. 1, 48-in. hemlock	3 00

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.		
6 ft	8 ft	10 ft 14x16 ft
2 x 4	13 50	16 50 20 00 18 00
2 x 6	15 50	16 50 20 00 18 00
2 x 8	17 50	18 00 21 00 19 50
2 x 10	18 50	19 00 22 00 20 50
2 x 12	18 50	19 50 22 50 22 00

## PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC &amp; LARCH

# DISSTON CROSSCUT SAWS

RUN EASIEST  
CUT FASTEST  
LAST LONGEST



If you are interested send for our new Crosscut Saw booklet. It is unique, the finest ever printed, for we have endeavored to make it truly representative of Disston High Grade Saws.

When we say Disston Saws run easiest, cut fastest and last longest, it is not a mere advertising phrase—the booklet tells **why**—the saws themselves show **how**.

## HENRY DISSTON & SONS

INCORPORATED

KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

BRANCH HOUSES:—Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Toronto, Vancouver.

## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

No. 2 Cuts 6 4	45 00
No. 2 Cuts 8 4	50 00
No. 3 Cuts 5 4	33 00
No. 3 Cuts 6 4	34 00
No. 3 Cuts 8 4	36 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	51 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	34 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	36 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	30 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	32 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	23 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	25 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	22 00
Box 1 x 10	23 00
Box 1 x 12	25 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	30 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

White Ash		
1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00
Black and Brown		
1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Common good culls	14 00	20 00
1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00
Elm		
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in. and up	34 00	38 00
Common and culls	16 00	20 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	28 00	32 00
Common and culls	13 00	18 00
Maple		
1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00
1st and 2nd, soft	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00

## BOSTON, MASS.

White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00	100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	90 00	
Fine common, 1 in.	72 00	
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	74 00	75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	45 00	
No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.	58 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00	37 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	52 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	38 00	
No. 1, 1 x 8	37 00	
No. 2, 1 x 12	43 00	
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	28 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under		25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3x4 random lengths, 10 feet and up	20 00	22 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	21 00	22 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.		19 00
Vermont spruce boards., matched	22 00	23 60
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1 s clipped and bundled	19 00	21 00
1 1/2-in. spruce laths	4 00	4 10
1 1/2-in. spruce laths		3 60

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$3 60	\$3 75
Clears	3 25	3 40
Second clears		2 75
Clear whites		2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 50	4 00
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-in. butts to 2-in.		4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 1/2		4 75
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar		3 50



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Made with either stationary or swing boom. It is also equipped with four-wheel, swivel trucks for use on light rail. These trucks always remain in horizontal position when raised and come back squarely to the track when lowered. Send for catalogue.

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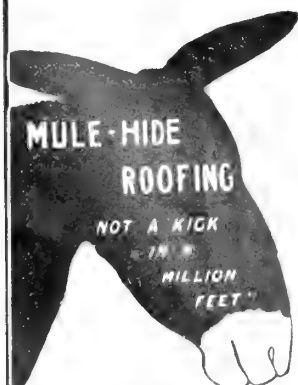
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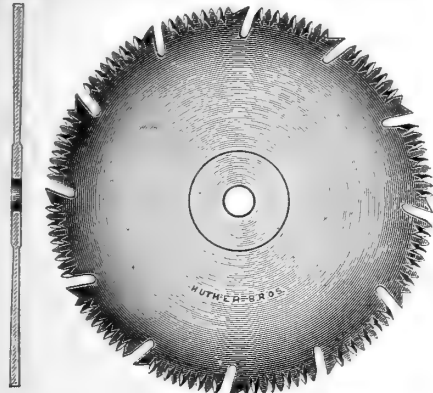
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These youths shoepacks are made from selected oil-tanned leather, both leg and foot are perfect pieces—no splits. The sewing is strong and secure. Every pair is guaranteed to be the best that up-to-date manufacturers can produce. We make quick shipments of large or small orders of any styles of shoepacks on shortest notice.

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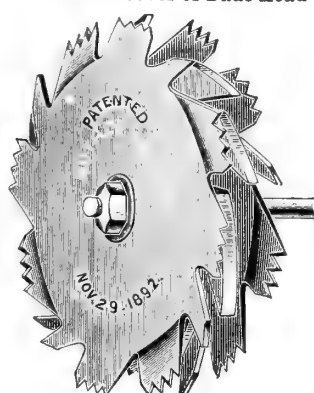
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Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw Patent Groover or Dado Head



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Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

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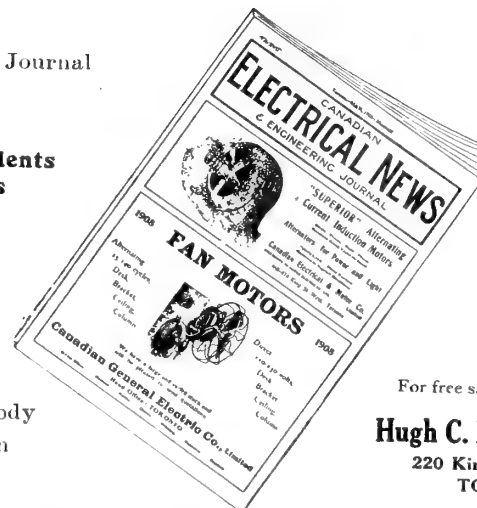
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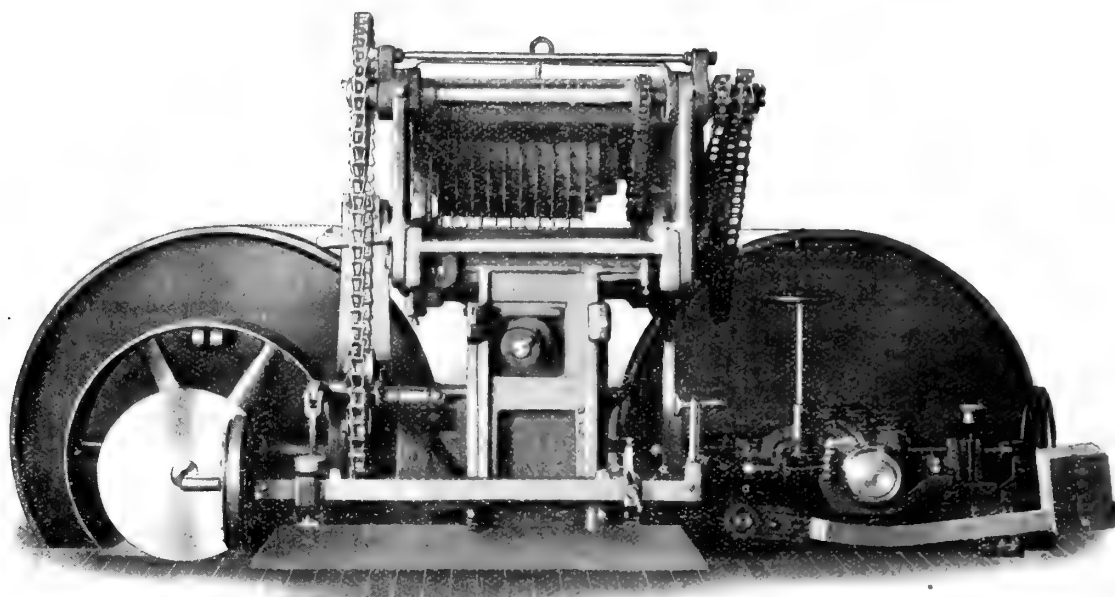
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These resaws are compactly built and are supported on the floor line so they do not need a special foundation.

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We also manufacture Hopper Feed, Box Board Resaws and many other Hopper Feed Machines for box factories.

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You need have no doubt about the quality when you buy

## SMITH'S CHISEL TOOTH SAWS



No. 2 1/2 Tooth

**NO. 2 1/2 TOOTH**—Designed for heavy feeds. Suitable for mills where independent steam feeds are employed, and also for edger saws.

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OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

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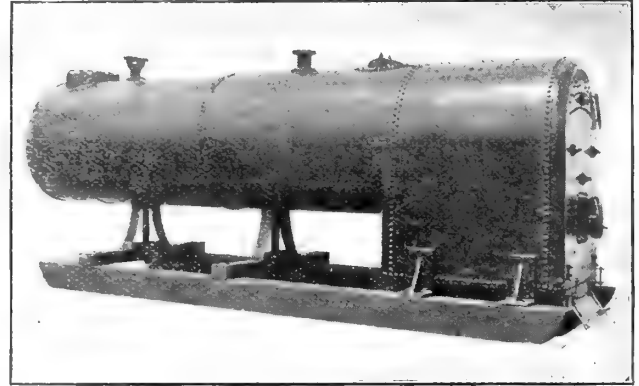
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Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

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For low prices and prompt shipment of

Yellow Pine Timbers  
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Are You Interested  
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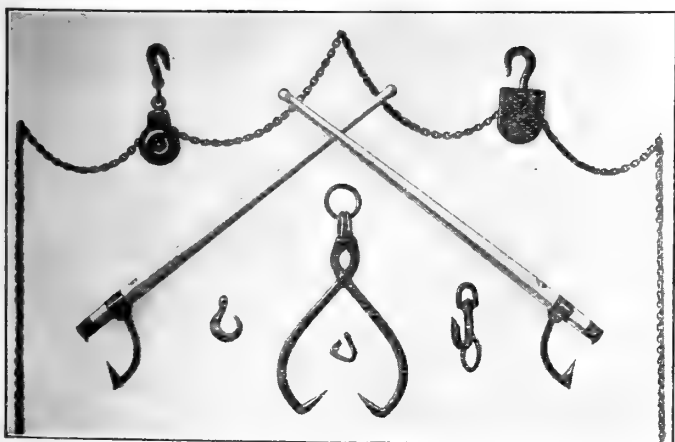
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and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you  
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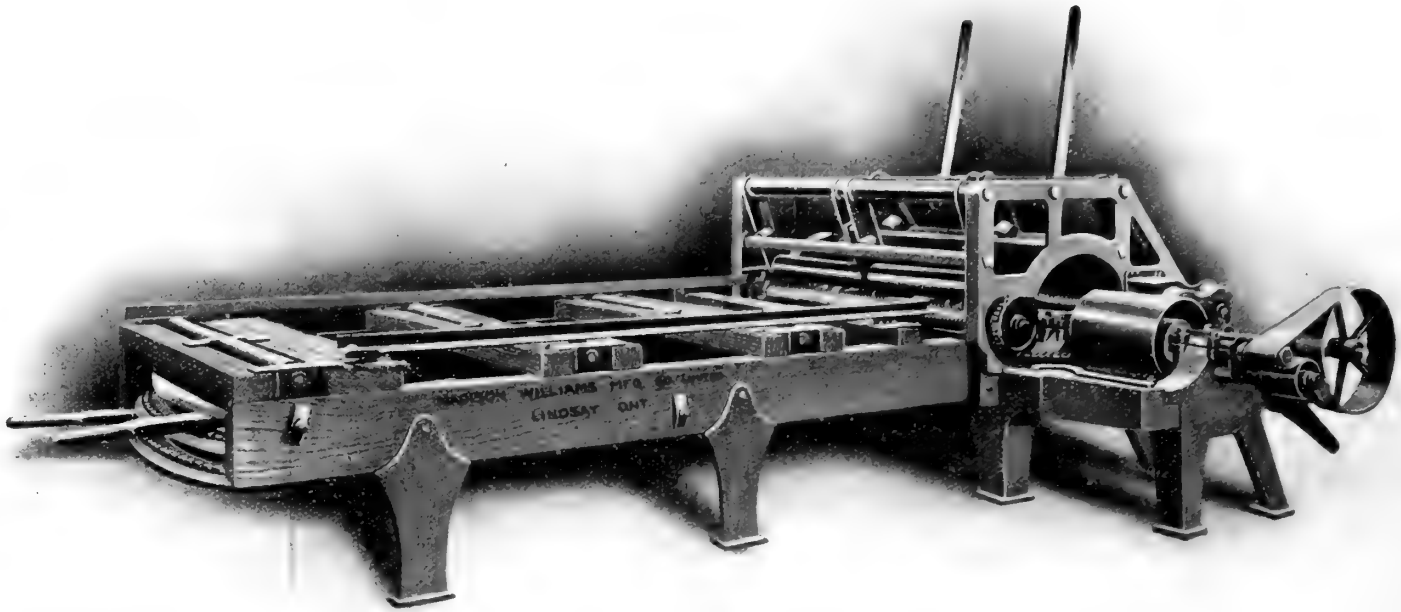
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PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

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Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada

## The Edger that Never Encounters a Superior and Rarely Meets an Equal



The illustration shows our No. 4 Edger with double feed. In the cut the rear table is not shown, but it is always furnished.

Every feature of this edger is extremely practical, and there is nothing crude or clumsy about it.

If you want to saw good straight lumber our No. 4 will do it for you. Descriptive bulletin and prices on request.

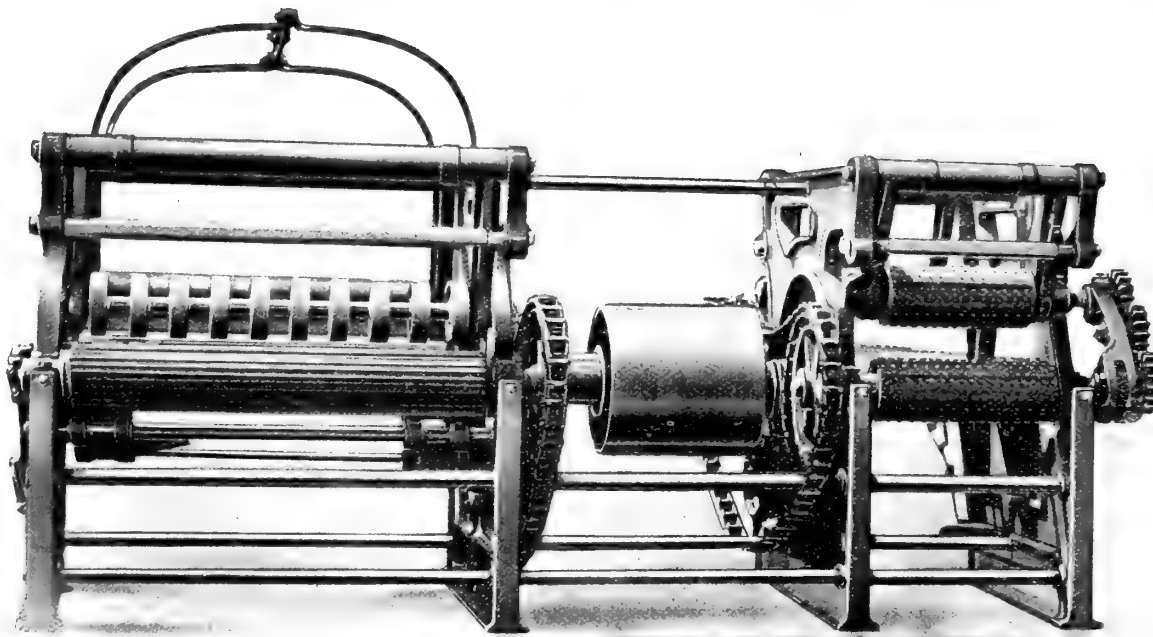
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Builders of Sawmill Machinery and 'Triumph' Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

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## Combined Gang Circular and Edger



For cutting up stock from 4" to 8". Will easily increase the daily output from 20,000 to 30,000 feet with only 2 extra men, and will cut perfect lumber.

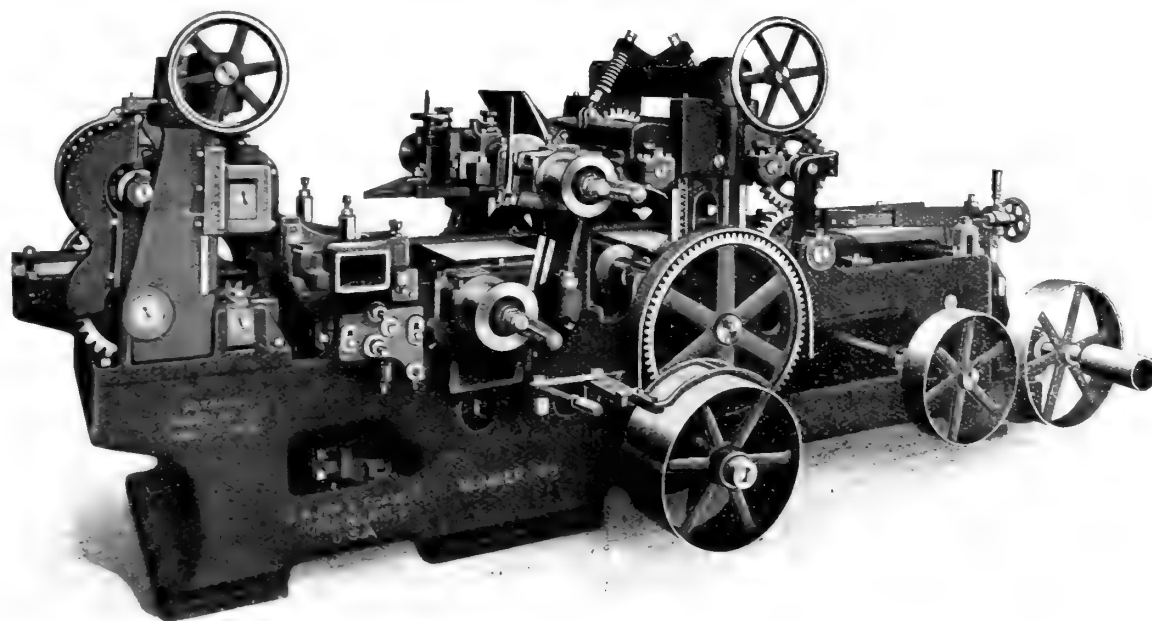
Made separate from the edger or combined just as the cut shows.

Full particulars and prices on application.

**P. PAYETTE & COMPANY**

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Manufacturers of Saw and Lath Mill Machinery



NO. 159 DOUBLE CYLINDER PLANER AND MATCHER

Perhaps your mill does not require a 200 ft. per minute Matcher—you could use a FAY-EGAN “LIGHTNING” No. 159 to better advantage—

—just because we make the best fast feed matcher, we don't try to force it into a mill where our wide experience tells us a machine of another type will prove more profitable to the purchaser.

—for the average mill filling orders for different kinds and sizes of stock, and for certain car shops, we know, and recommend our No. 159 to be the better investment.

—it is made in five sizes, from 10 to 30" wide; the 24 to 30" machines can be equipped with divided feed-in rolls and bars; all sizes work up to 8" thick.

—the No. 159 will do all kinds of planing, matching and surfacing on moderately fast and economical feeds, producing work of the highest grade.

—and the pressure bars adjust sufficiently to permit it being used as an INSIDE MOLDER for cuts up to 1" deep.

—you can safely put your matcher problem up to us; our line is so complete that we are certain to have a machine suited to your exact requirements, and won't sell you a bigger, higher priced one than you need.

Our Catalog of PLANERS and MATCHERS sent upon request

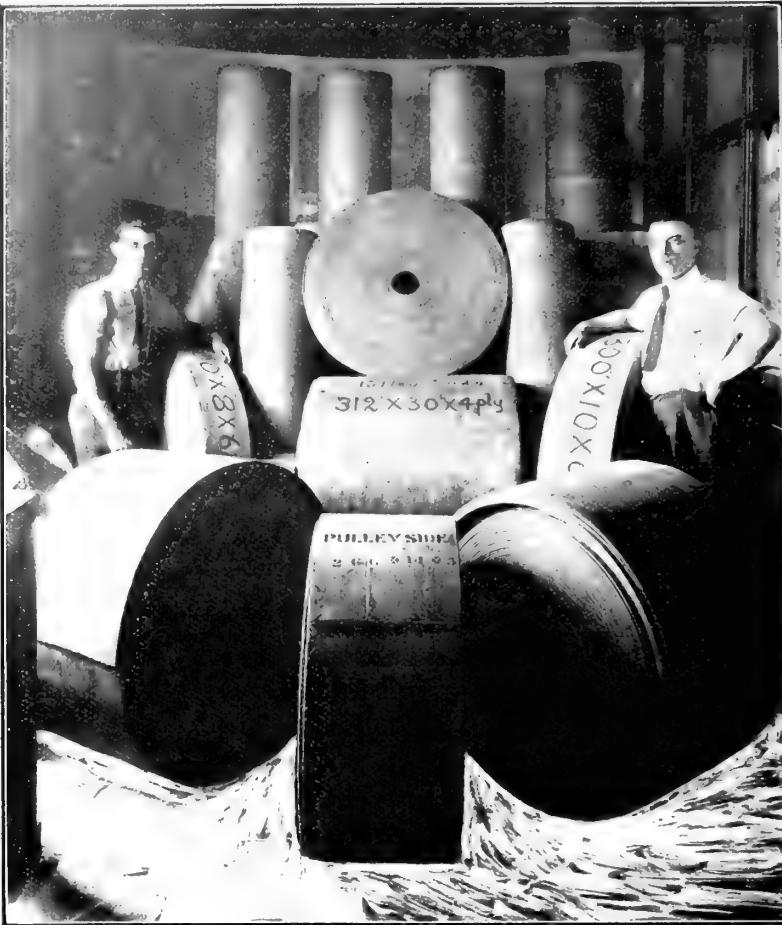
# J. A. Fay & Egan Co.

Established 1830

Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery. THE “LIGHTNING” LINE

465-485 W. Front St., - - CINCINNATI, OHIO.





When Specifying Belting Insist on  
**VI-BALATA**  
 Nothing Else is Good Enough for You

Justice to a new plant has not been done unless the belting in it is

### Vi-Balata

This ensures the plant running without any trouble whatever in the power transmission.

If you get Vi-Balata you are sure of satisfaction—if you don't, you **may** get satisfaction but you're **not sure** of it.

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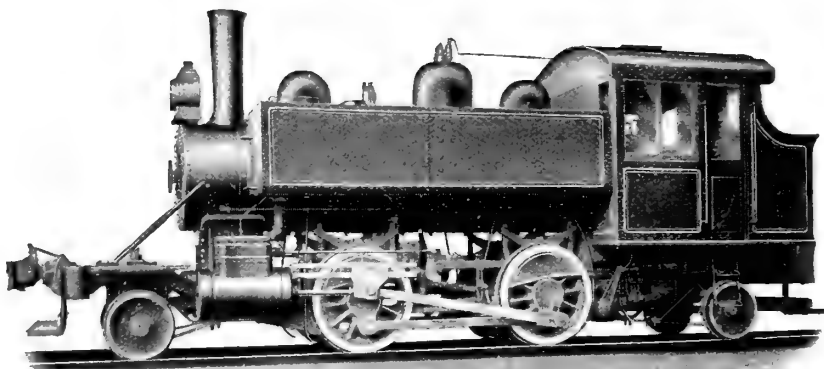
**The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited**

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It must pull the required load, start it and keep it going.

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Each and every part must be sure to fit not only the locomotive of which it is a part, but every other locomotive of the same size and design. Every operation must be made in fixtures or to templates compelling accuracy of manufacture so that the

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Visit our works and see how all this is accomplished.

**MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED**

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## Makes It's Mark Vivid and Lasting

Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

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have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

Write for lithographed booklet No. 239, illustrated in colors.

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With one of our forest maps before you, you can know exactly the amount, character and location of your timber. The knowledge will be *exact*, not what some cruiser has *guessed* at. This information will enable you to get at least 10% more from your timber yearly.

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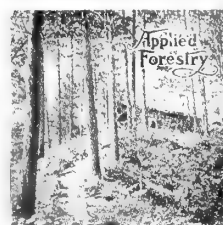
We appraise new lands, and survey wild lands for renewal of lines or to get actual acreage.

Let us prove to you the value of the services which our skill and experience can offer.

SEND FOR OUR BOOK "APPLIED FORESTRY"

A valuable text book on how to get greater returns from your timber at once and in the future. Tells you also how we work and what we have done for others during our long forestry experience. Free on request.

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**Wear Like Iron**

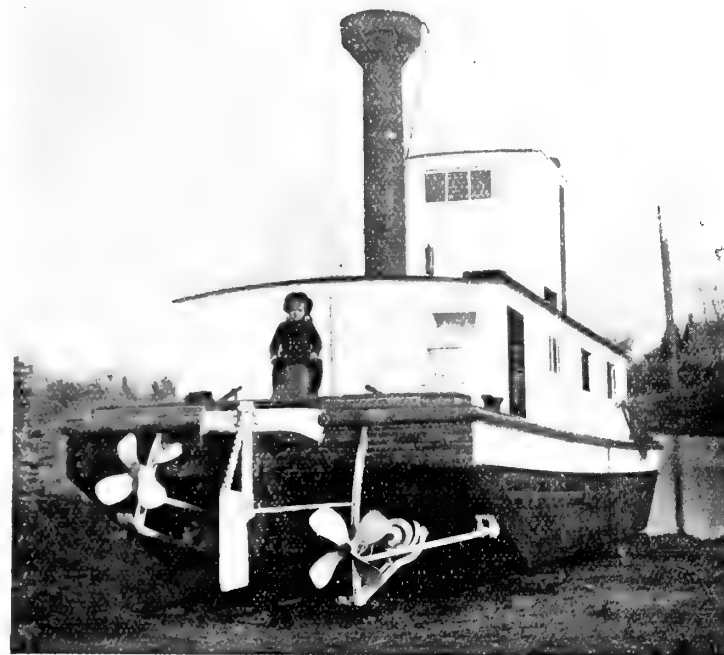
**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for "**John Bull.**"

**R. M. Beal Leather Co.**

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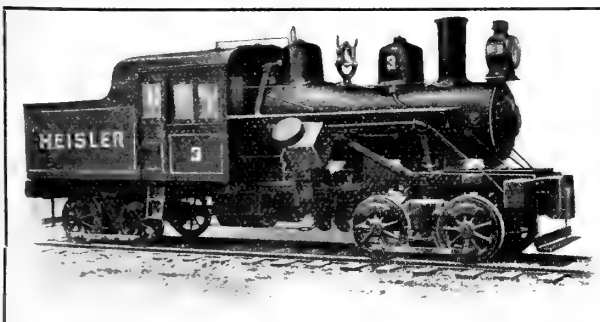
## Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**

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Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

**Heisler Locomotive Works**

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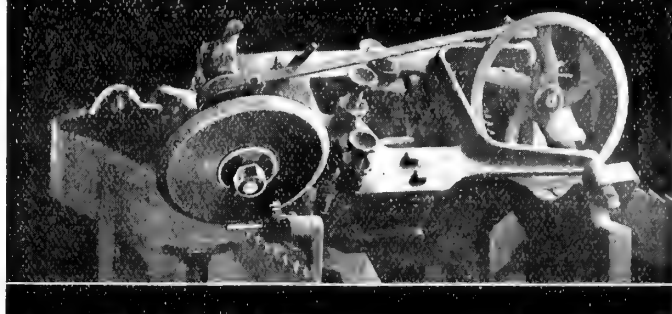
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Wire Us Your Orders for Prompt Shipment

**A Thirty Foot  
Band Resaw  
Ground in Twenty Minutes**



# Aloxite Saw Gumming Wheels

Save from 15 to 40 minutes in gumming band resaws in a big Western mill—The Aloxite Wheel cuts fast, free, cool and gives a perfectly gummed saw in 20 minutes—Other wheels take from 35 to 60 minutes, never give such good results or stand up as well. Conditions are the same—It is simply another evidence of the superiority of the Aloxite Saw Gummer.

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Glad to get your order for a trial wheel

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NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

## The Enterprise Camper

A Large Heavy Serviceable Steel Range, specially adapted for Lumber, Mining, and Railway Construction Camps, Boarding Houses, etc.

### MADE IN TWO SIZES

The largest No. 10—30 has an oven  $30 \times 26 \times 14$  and six 10 inch covers. The oven of the 9—24 measures  $24 \times 26 \times 14$ . The Tops of both are made of three heavy interchangeable Key plates. Both sizes can be fitted with waterfronts and the 9—24 with a 15 gallon copper reservoir tinned on the inside to prevent rust. Size of pipe collar  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Length of wood fire box 31 inches. The body is of very heavy Bessemer Sheet Steel and is well braced and strengthened. Castings are made of the highest grade of pig iron.



Burns Coal, Coke or Wood

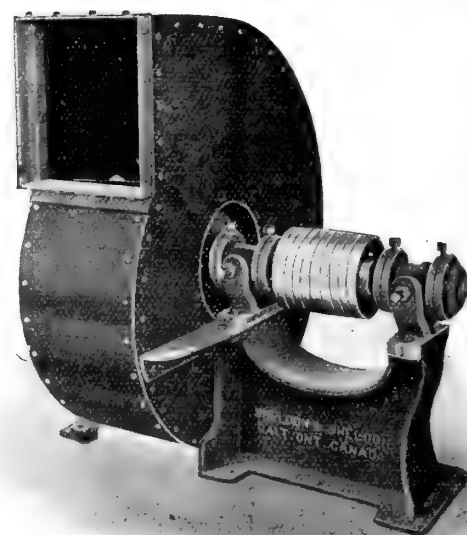
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**The Enterprise Foundry Co.,**

Manufacturers of: **Sackville, N. B.**  
High Grade Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces and Fire Place Fittings

Sold by: Fred J. C. Cox & Co., Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton  
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## Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

**Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario**

# THE SHIMER CUTTER HEADS



The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Heads with Expansion, Fig. 627 and Fig. 628

Price for Flooring, \$72.46 per set complete.

## Good Cutter Head Value

The reason we have been so successful in launching our Fast Feed Head—the "Shimer Limited"—is because almost every planing mill man is acquainted with our patterns and know what they will do in actual service. He had cause to feel assured that in the "Shimer Limited" as in our other tools, our claims were conservative and he was sure of getting good value for his money—that there was no risk in the Heads not coming up to our representations.

Severe trials have been given these Fast Feed Heads by some of our patrons, resulting in duplicate orders to equip other machines and spreading their fame to such an extent that Shimer Cutter Heads are invariably specified when practical men order new equipment.

The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Heads are made on the same general lines as our more familiar tools, contain all the time and labor-saving features, but differ therefrom in the method of attaching to the spindle in the construction of the bit seats, of the bit designed for faster cutting, in the greater strength of the holding bolts, and in the self-centering device which clings to the spindle when drawn up, securing it firmly thereto.

These Heads are safe and efficient tools to match flooring at high speeds. They have no delicate parts to break down or get out of order. They are made in solid section or with the expansion feature as preferred. In solid section the price is \$67.00 the set complete. With expansion feature \$72.46 the set complete. A trial of these Cutter Heads is our most convincing argument.

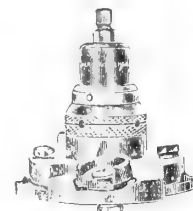
Will you let us make it to you?

If so, send measurements today.

### Our Popular Cutter Heads

Figs. 202 and 203 are the leading tools, having Conical Duplex Bit Seats and The Shimer Cutter Head Expansion. Flooring Bits will work from 13/16 to 1 1/2-in. in thickness with tongue and groove proportions expanded to suit.

Price, net, complete with one set of flooring Bits, the gauges for setting the Bits and wrench ... \$40.95  
Extra Bits for Flooring ... 11.44  
Extra Bits for Ceiling ... 10.40



With 4 Bits to Each Head

### Jointer Heads

Figs. 54 and 55, with four Bits in line of work, shear the cut downwardly to insure a sharp and clean upper edge. They cut clean and free and are shipped out under our guarantee to give satisfaction.

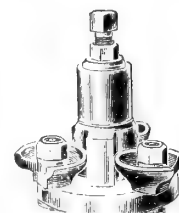
Price, Heads, complete with Bits for 15/16 to 1 1/4-in., net only ... \$31.20  
Extra Bits 1 1/4 in. face, the set ... 10.40  
Extra Bits, 2-in. face, the set ... 12.48



### O. G. Batten Heads

Figs. 48 and 49, represent our best tools for this work, having 3 Bits in line of cut so arranged upon their seat inclines as to protect all but cutting edge against friction and wear.

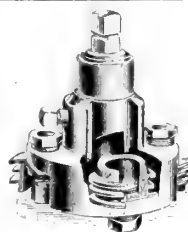
Price, two Heads, complete with Bits, net only ... \$31.98  
Extra Bits, each, net ... 2.08



### Double Ceiling Heads

Figs. 45 and 46, are made in solid section, steel forged, with Bits of special design to cut two tongues on one edge of board, and two grooves on opposite edge, to be re-sawed for two thin boards tongued and grooved. Very complete.

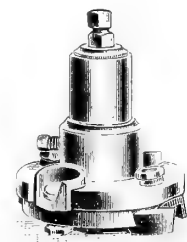
Price, with one set of Bits, net ... \$40.94  
Extra Bits, per set of (8) ... 16.64



### Ship Lap Heads

Figs. 38 and 39 are made of steel forgings, in solid section, designed especially for heavy duty. The bit seats have the latest improved slants to provide free cutting edges, and we sell them at the following low and net prices:

Heads with one set of Bits to work 15/16 to 1 1/2-in. thick, net ... \$34.84  
Extra set of Bits ... 11.96



### Door, Sash and Coving Tools

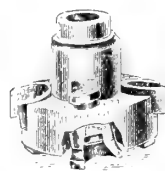
That save all the hand fitting. No changing of patterns, therefore, no trouble in framing door and sash parts when matched with the Shimer Cutter Heads.

#### DOOR AND SASH HEADS

Fig. 82, solid flange, Door Head ... \$10.75  
Fig. 84, Expansion Door Head ... 13.35  
Fig. 86, solid flange, Sash Head ... 9.75  
Fig. 206, Expansion Sash Head ... 12.35  
Bits to work 1-in. to 1 1/4-in. Doors, 4 ... 7.28  
Bits extra to work 1 to 1 1/4-in. Sash (2 Moulded Bits, \$4.30; 2 Rabbeting Bits, \$2.86) ... 7.16

#### COPE HEADS

Fig. 83, Cope Heads (2) ... \$12.90  
Coping Bits, each ... 1.43

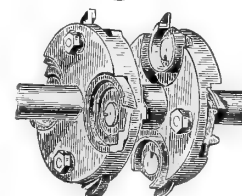


### The Shimer Box Board Matching Heads

make a uniform-cut and close fit, as well after years of use as when new, with no friction upon the Bits. For thicker material the Bits can be expanded.

Price for two Cutter Heads to match 3/8 to 1/2 inch, \$23.60.

We also furnish when desired a Yoke Mandrel with self-oiling boxes, boxed f.o.b. Galt, \$11.05.



Branch of  
Milton, Pa.

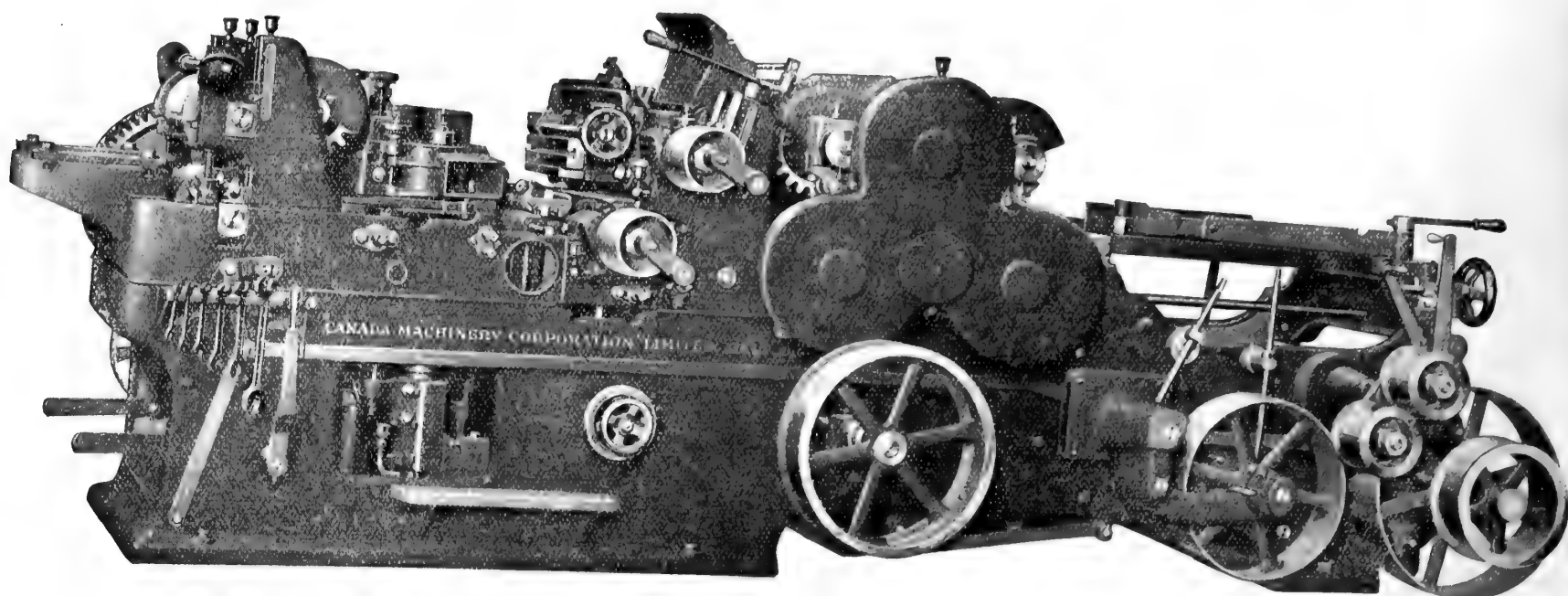
**SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS, Galt, Ont., Can.**



**No. 122  
MATCHER**

**C.M.C.**

**No. 122  
MATCHER**



**C.M.C. No. 122 Heavy Duty Fast Feed Planer and Matcher**

The latest and highest type of extra fast speed Planers and Matchers.

The top and bottom cylinders are of the round type equipped throughout with thin, high speed steel knives. Side heads of the same type can be furnished if desired.

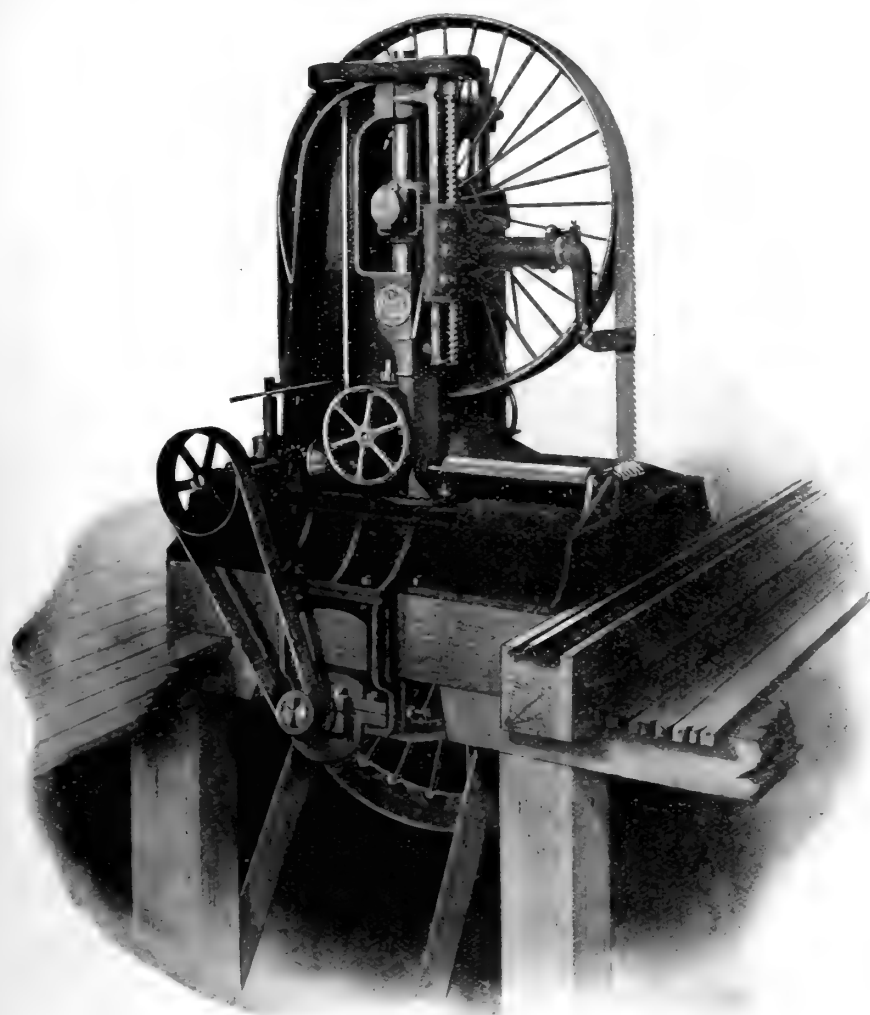
The machine is equipped with six 12" feed rolls, driven by machine cut gears, carefully guarded. No chains are used on this machine to give constant trouble. Top and bottom cylinders and side heads are driven from countershaft which is attached to the frame, thus making the machine self-contained. A single lever tightens the top, bottom, and side head belts.

The Workmanship is of the highest class, and the machine is guaranteed to turn out perfect work at 200 feet per minute. Drop siding, casings, base, etc., are made by a profiling attachment, at the delivery end of the machine, with spindles and heads provided to suit customer. Jointing devices can be supplied for truing irregular surfaces.

More detailed information, with bulletins and prices will be furnished on application.

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**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
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**Best balanced and most symmetrical  
band mill ever designed**

The despair of imitators  
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels  
Does not overhang its foundation  
Is the heaviest band mill built  
Also the perfection of simplicity  
It holds all the cutting records  
Has the greatest range of top wheel  
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Steam controlled upper guide when wanted  
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Hubs are longer than on any other brand  
This insures a very rigid wheel  
Wheels tilt from front and rear  
The standard of excellence  
Every feature original with us  
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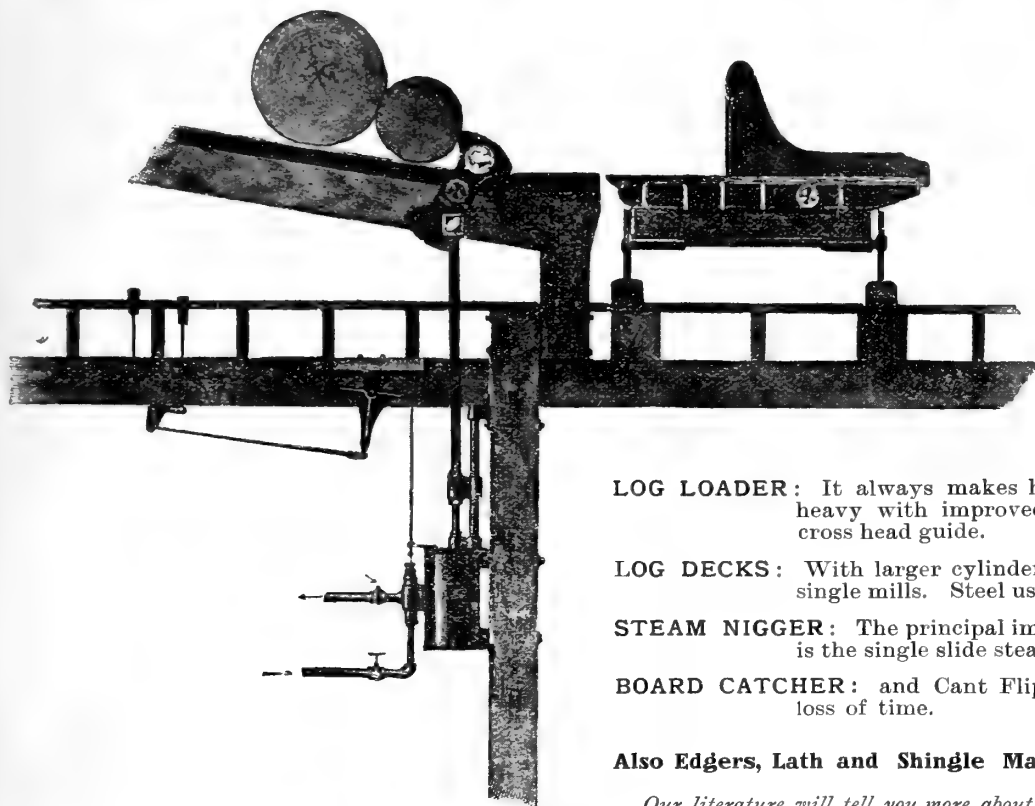
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for

**Your**

**Spring Sawing**



**LOG LOADER:** It always makes half revolution towards the carriage, is very strong and heavy with improved method of fastening the arms. Large cylinder with cross head guide.

**LOG DECKS:** With larger cylinders than are generally used. Steam Decks with double or single mills. Steel used wherever necessary. Our Log Deck is the one for you.

**STEAM NIGGER:** The principal improvement in this device over the ordinary steam Nigger, is the single slide steam valve, which is a great saver of steam.

**BOARD CATCHER:** and Cant Flip combined, catches board, throws cant to gang. No loss of time.

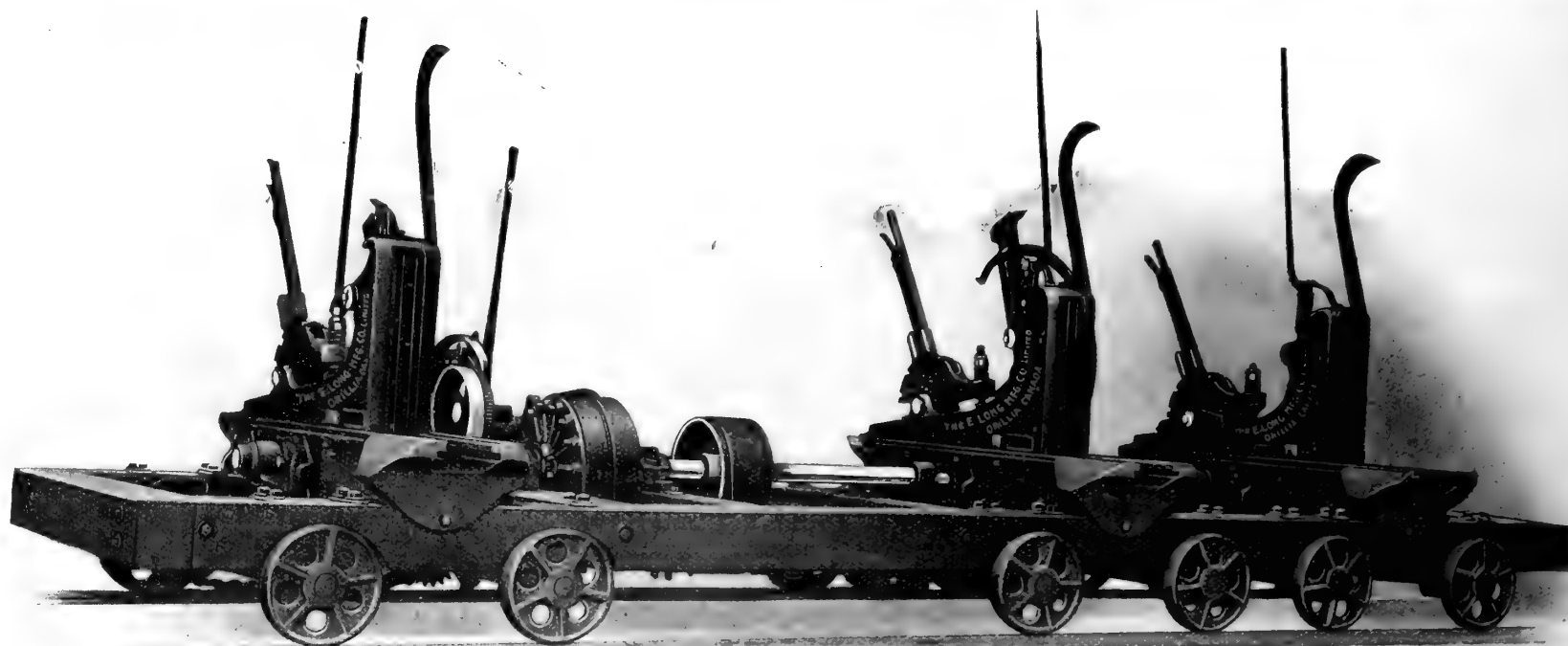
Also Edgers, Lath and Shingle Machines, Cant Flips, Steam Feeds, Concave Rolls, Etc.

*Our literature will tell you more about our up-to-date Saw Mill equipment. Send us your address.*

**MOWRY & SONS,**

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# Long's Quality STEEL CARRIAGES



This style carriage is built in the following sizes :—36", 40", 44", 48", 54", 60", 66", 72" opening. Standard carriage has three headblocks, but any number desired, spaced as required, can be supplied.

Nothing but the very best material and workmanship enter into the construction of our carriages. The above cut shows this design so perfectly, that a detailed description is not necessary. We might, however, mention our improved spring quadrant on back of knees for absorbing shock of nigger. This is worth investigating.

**Detailed specifications gladly sent on application**

## The E. Long Manufacturing Co. Limited

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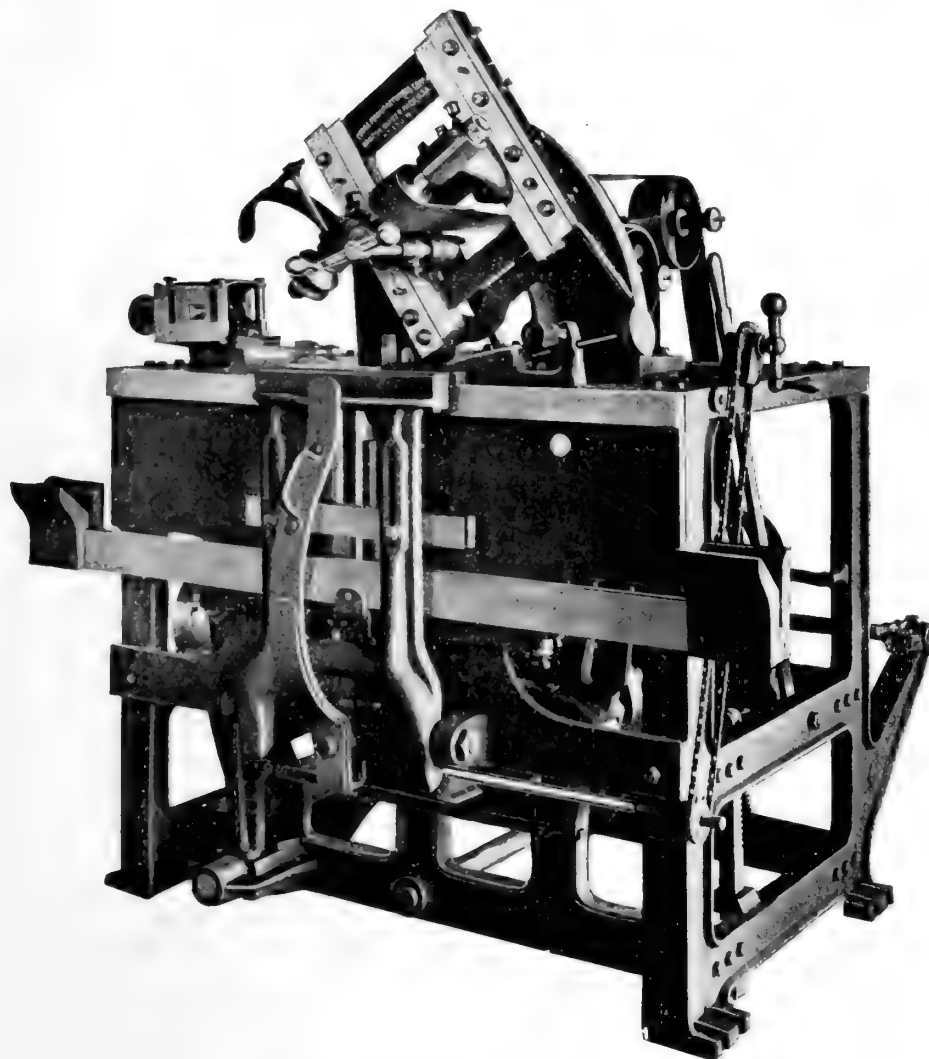
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A  
Complete  
Line of  
Filing Room  
Tools

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For  
Band and  
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Sawmills  
Any Size

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WE are the only *authorized* Canadian Manufacturers of the famous Covell line of Saw Filing Equipment. We emphasize "authorized" because it has a definite meaning in this instance. Other Canadian firms are building and selling what they represent to be "Covell" filing machinery. So it is. But it is years out of date. It has been superseded by newer designs that have been evolved and placed on the market because they were better than the old. As authorized builders of these tools, we are in direct and constant touch with the designers. Every model they turn out and every improvement added is embodied in the machine we sell you—*the latest and best in the filing tool line.*

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Brantford, Canada

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H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

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Saw Filing  
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**\$5,000,000.00**

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**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

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*We solicit your patronage*

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Staved Columns

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THE  
**LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
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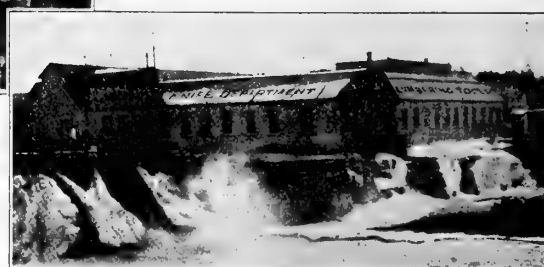
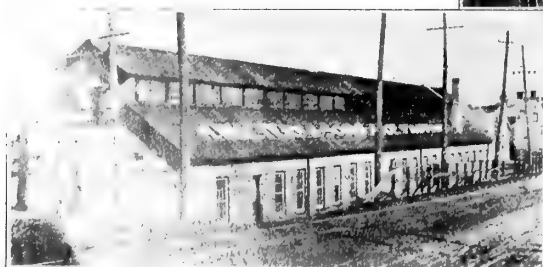
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# Canada Lumberman

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### Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

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Tested  
Steel  
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Tested  
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Chain

Made in Canada		Sold by Jobbers
25%	25%	25%
More Weld	More Strength	More Wear
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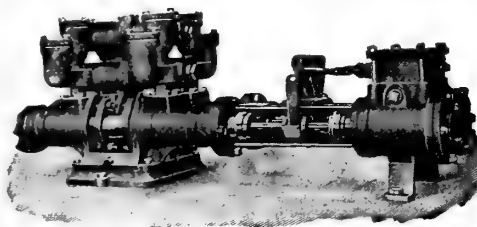
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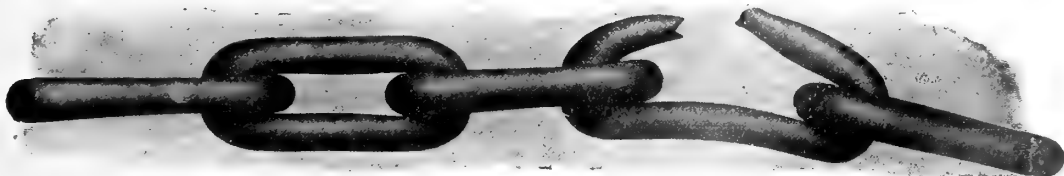
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### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwt. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

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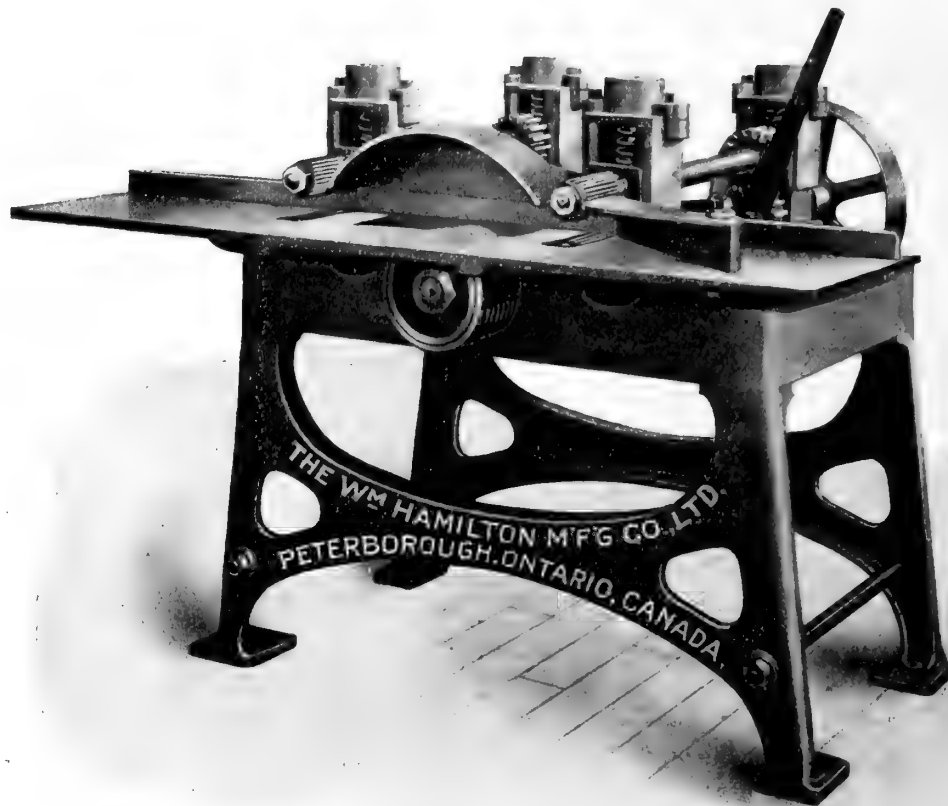
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All our Lath Mills are solidly built to stand the severest work.

We have made a special study of Lath Mill Machinery for many years, the result being that we can furnish machines correctly designed, each size of mill being designed specially for a certain capacity, and having the weight placed properly—where it is of some value to the machine.

Our catalogue shows machines ranging from a capacity of 20,000 lath up to 100,000 lath per day for a single machine.

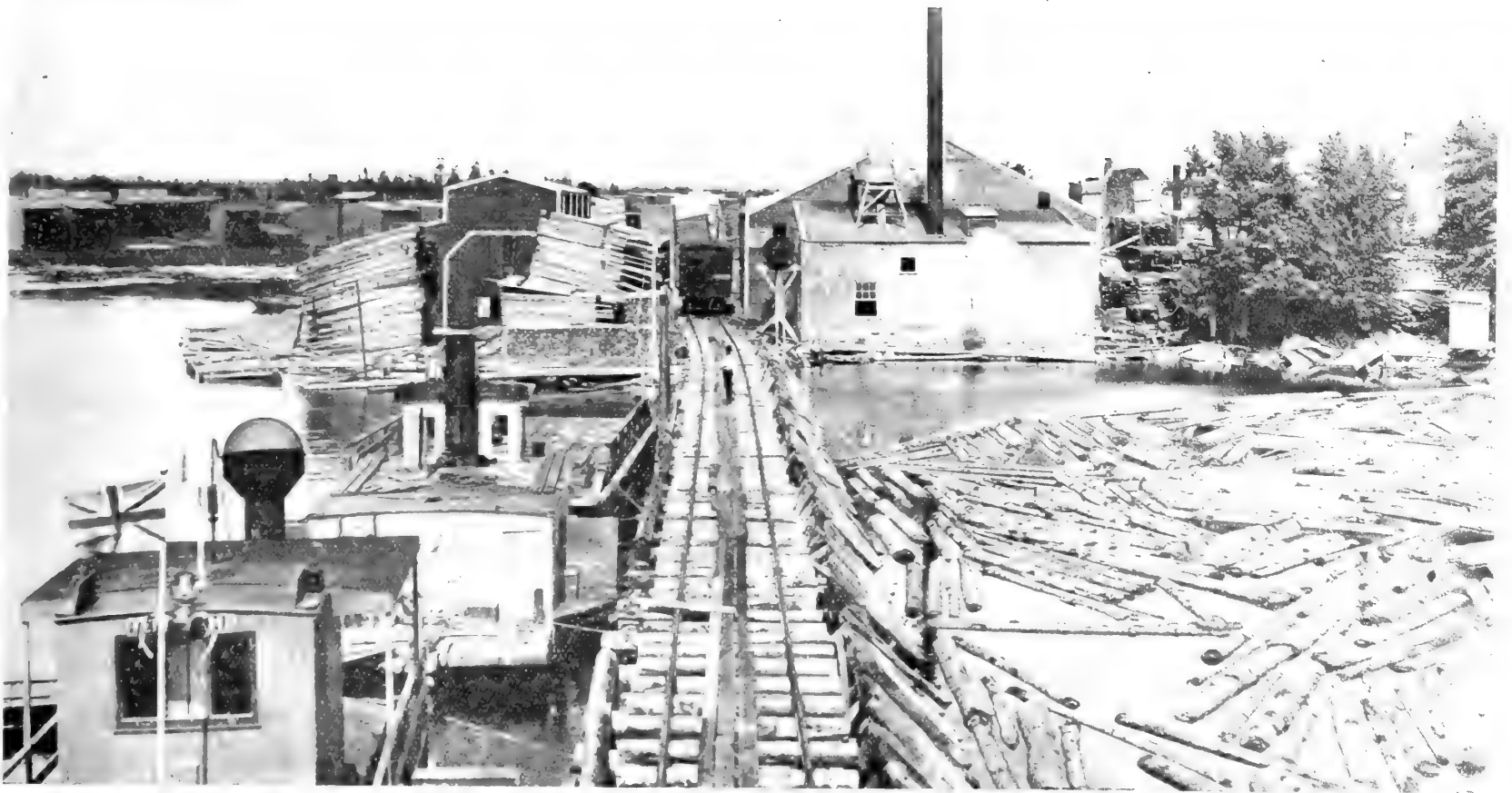
*JUST AT PRESENT WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF LATH MACHINERY  
ON HAND, AND IF YOU REQUIRE ANYTHING OF THIS NATURE, THIS  
IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET PROMPT SHIPMENT.    ::    ::    ::*

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Planing Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

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Prices **have** advanced already in this district and in the near future will soar still higher. If you want to save money get your order in now.

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bought from us will prove to be the finest well-watered stock obtainable. Always ready in assorted grades and sizes. The same applies to our **RED PINE**.

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The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

The Limits, part of which have recently been sold, include : 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

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Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

80,000' 2 x 4 & up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull  
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All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

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GENERAL OFFICE

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We can offer nearly all sizes in Dry Spruce

Our 3" x 7 and up White Pine Mill Culls resaw nicely.

Factory Strips and Sidings all thicknesses in White Pine

18" Cedar Shingles



## 'RED DEER' Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

We specialize in prompt shipments

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An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

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### A Bargain for Quick Shipment

50,000 ft. 4/4 x 4 & 5 C. & B. White Pine  
80,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 " "  
40,000 ft. 4/4 x 8 " "

8c. rate to Toronto

Order Sample Car

A. COTTONS' X X X B. C. Shingles

Always in Transit

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Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

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Dimension and Bridge Timber  
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Cedar Telegraph and  
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We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

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**Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm**

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Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
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**British Columbia Timber**  
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Saw Mill and Planing at New Michel, B. C.

Send in your orders for Sawn Lumber, Sash, Doors and Factory  
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For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

*Write us before placing your orders*

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# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

**Owen Sound, Ont.**

===== All grades of =====

**WHITE PINE**

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

**WHITE and RED PINE LATH**

# William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at  
Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock  
of Shop and Better 1 to 2". Also a good  
percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10" and  
6/4" and 8/4" Sidings at Midland. All White  
Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs.  
Also at Collingwood, Ontario, 1910 Cut, 1 x  
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Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.**

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
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Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

**Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber**



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13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
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**The Brockville  
Lumber  
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LIMITED  
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Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

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Selling Agency and Dealers in  
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Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
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End Matched, Bored,  
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EADIE DOUGLAS CO.  
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C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,  
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**No. 3 Pine Doors** are now our specialty.

Our recently doubled plant enables us to  
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We supply first-class, thoroughly well made  
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We handle this line ourselves from the  
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We can therefore quote you the lowest  
prices and give prompt shipments.

Let us quote you your next order for  
**No. 3 Doors.**

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**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

**Maritime Lumber Co.  
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Branch Office:  
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For Rail or Water Shipment:

1,500,000-ft. Merchantable  
Spruce Side Boards 1 x 4  
and up.

For Rail Shipment:

600,000-ft. 3 x 7 and up 1st.,  
2nd. and 3rd. White Pine.

**The Harris Tie  
& Timber Co.,**  
198 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

Cedar Poles and Posts,  
Piles and Bridge Timber  
Track and Switch Ties

WE have 500 M ft. 8-4  
Common and Better  
and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common  
and Better White Pine  
that we want to move  
quick at bargain prices.

Write us

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
Limited  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
ada and United States: Spruce,  
White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,  
Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
wood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER  
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo

## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every Description of  
DOUGLAS FIR,  
RED CEDAR, SPRUCE,  
HEMLOCK, LARCH and  
PINE LUMBER and  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Heavy Construction  
Timbers a Specialty

Lengths up to 110 ft.

Try a car of our Extra Quality  
XXX RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Rail and Water Shipments.

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.  
Papineauville, P.Q. Limited

The  
North Channel Lumber Co.  
Limited  
Successors to  
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.  
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

MAPLE LEAF  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK  
BELTING  
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.  
HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER:-

5 cars 1 x 4" Sel. M. Run White Pine \$24.00

Specially sorted for high grade  
ceiling and wainscoting.

4 cars 2 x 6" Com. and Dsg. White Pine \$24.00

Best end suitable for tank stock.

F.O.B. BYNG INLET

31,000 ft. 4 4" No. 1 Com. and Btr. Birch \$25.00

5,000 " 5 4" 1st and 2nd " 35.00

18,000 " 6 4" " " " 35.00

2,500 " 10 4" " " " 40.00

Bright, beautiful and wide boards;  
cut early spring 1911.

F.O.B. DEER LAKE

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

## Staves Hoops Headings

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.  
Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:  
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.  
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

## Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square  
GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
A1 and A B C Codes used

## Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

We Specialize in

Saw Mill Repair Work

and castings of all descriptions  
and machinery built to order.

Second hand machinery little used:

1 Northey gear drive pump 7' x 12'

1 Northey 6 H. P. Stationary Gasoline Engine

1 Automobile 20 H. P. 2 cylinder Suitable for truck

## Maass Bros.,

Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

## Advertise

in the

Wanted and for Sale  
Department

**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.**

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

**LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS**

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS  
HEAD OFFICE

**The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

# TORONTO WHOLESALERS

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

We have removed our Toronto office from 34 Victoria Street to Rooms 4, 5, and 6 at 15 Toronto Street.

NEW TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 1783

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**

Toronto, Ontario  
Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

**JOHN DONOGH & CO.**

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

== WHITE PINE ==

1 1/4 No. 1 Mill Cull, . . . 150,000 feet.

1 1/4 No. 2 " " 100,000 feet.

2 x 12 Common and better 100,000 feet.

1, 1 1/2 and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

**The Harwood Lumber Co.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

**YELLOW PINE**

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
both Long and Short Leaf  
BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO

OR

**The Harwood Lumber Company** Toronto, Ontario  
Toronto phone Main 4089.

**ROBERT BURY & CO.**

Wholesale Hardwood Dealers

We are open to purchase for cash 1" Winter Sawn Basswood, also stock of Birch. Send along particulars of what you have.

Dry Hardwoods for prompt shipment. Can offer a few Cars of 1" to 3" Hard Maple, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, Soft Maple and Beech. Enquiries Solicited.

TELEPHONE, ADELAIDE 1467 79 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO

**LEAK & CO., LIMITED**

18 Aberdeen Chambers  
TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2 3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer.

**Spears & Lauder**

Manufacturers of

**Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Orders solicited for Hemlock. Bill Timber up to 30 feet.  
For Quick Shipment

3 Cars 1" x 4 and 5 No. 1 Hemlock Strips. Can be dressed to order.  
5 Cars 1" No. 2 Hemlock, good widths.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

The  
**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.** Limited  
18 Toronto St., TORONTO, ONT.

**We offer for prompt shipment**

75,000 ft. 2 x 10, 10/16' No. 1 Spruce

45,000 ft. 3 x 8, 10 & 12" No. 1 Hemlock

700,000 pcs. 1 1/2 x 4' No. 2 White Pine Lath

300,000 ft. 1 1/2 x 5 Selected White Pine

145,000 ft. 1 1/2 x 10 & 12 Selected White Pine

**Enquiries Solicited**

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.**  
**WANTED**

Mill Stocks of:—

**HARDWOODS  
PINE  
SPRUCE  
HEMLOCK**

We are now buying for the 1912 trade. Write us describing Stocks you have, or will have to sell. We pay CASH.

**Manning Chambers, TORONTO**



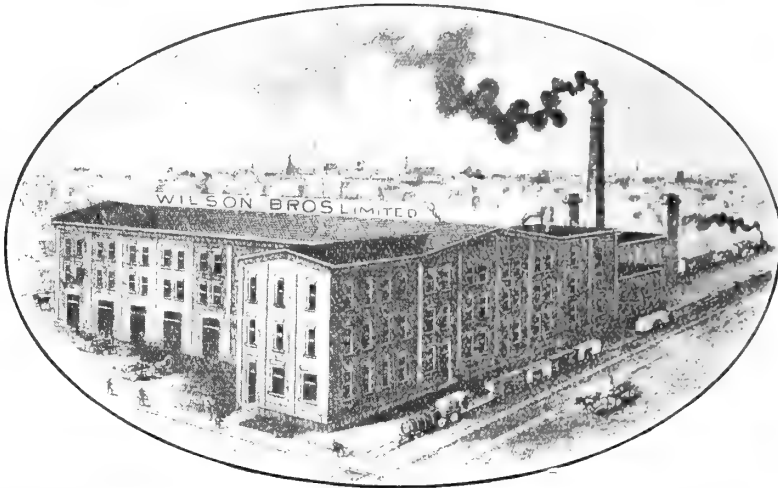
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: AAI BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER

Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.



### Send along your Orders

—FOR—

Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings  
Interior Finish  
Hardwood Flooring  
Pine Flooring

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

**Wilson Brothers, Limited**  
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

## We Have the Goods



You need no stronger insurance for future business than a stock of our

**Hemlock, Pine  
and Hardwood**

Our lumber is of a **quality** that **sells well** on sheer merit.

We are the only firm to dress and size all our hemlock lumber.

Remember this is a help—freight is a big item.

*We specialize in car lots—  
Write us your requirements*

**Hocken Lumber  
Co., Limited**  
Otter Lake Station, Ont.

## Pine Larch

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**

Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.  
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

## D. S. PATE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Yellow Pine

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Leaf Timbers and Implement Stock.  
Short Leaf Finish.

Fisher Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.

# Lumber of Uniform Quality



Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

Standard uniform quality is the Keystone of our success. If you are not acquainted with the superior merits of our lumber let us send you a sample car of

**PINE, HEMLOCK  
SPRUCE or  
HARDWOOD**

We have also a splendidly equipped planing mill and dress lumber to order.

**LONG TIMBERS**  
*A Specialty.*

**Fassett Lumber Company, Limited**  
FASSETT, QUEBEC

## Fast Feed Cutter Heads!

To match Flooring at the rate of 150 to 170 lineal feet per minute steadily all through the day, and do good work, requires Cutter Heads built especially for the purpose. They must be of undoubted strength to withstand working strains and the power of centrifugal force. They must be so designed in the bit seats and Bits that the work is easy for the Heads, else their usefulness is of short duration.

Only in the Shimer Limited Cutter Heads are these qualifications to be found. They are built from our own special brand of Steel Forgings and are patterned after designs that experience has taught us are best for tools of this kind. Consequently, like all other Shimer Cutter Heads, they will be found just as efficient after years of hard service as when new.

They are perfectly centered on the spindles by means of a chucking device which grips firmly thereto when drawn up, removing the objectionable set screw as a means of fastening and insuring that all the cutters are doing their share of the work.

We recommend these Heads as safe and efficient tools for matching flooring, etc., at high speeds. If you have a machine that will swing them and feed 150 feet or more per minute, you should increase your output by using them.

We are prepared to execute promptly all orders sent us, but would request that specifications be sent us as far in advance as possible. Mail them today.

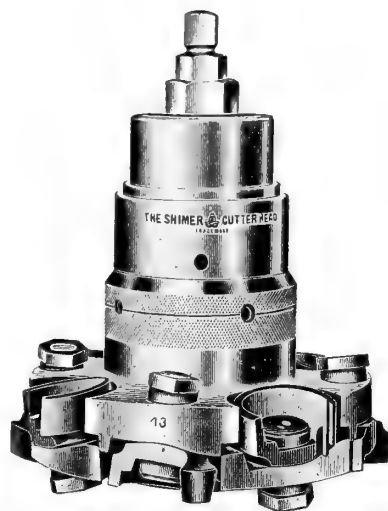


Fig. 627

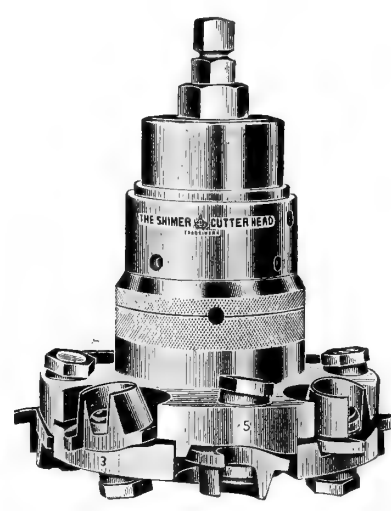


Fig. 628

The "Shimer Limited" with Expansion, price \$72.46 per set, complete

Milton, Pa.

**Samuel J. Shimer & Sons**

Galt, Ont.

# FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

we offer the following stocks

A few cars left of:

5/4 x 6/8/10 No. 1 and 2, Barn  
 6/4 x 6/8/10 No. 1 and 2, Barn  
 200M 1", 1 1/2" and 2" x 12—12/16 Spruce  
 100M 3 x 10—10/16 Spruce  
 1" x 4", 5" and 6" No. 1 and 2, Barn  
 1 1/2" x 4", 6", 8" x 10" No. 2, Barn and Better  
 From Small Logs

1", 1 1/4" and 2 x 4,—10/16' Spruce, rough or dressed
" " 2 x 5, " " "
" " 2 x 6, " " "
" " 2 x 7, " " "
" " 2 x 8, " " "
" " 2 x 10, " " "
" " 2 x 12 " " "

A choice lot of 1" Ash and winter sawn 1" Basswood; also Birch Flooring in all grades and thicknesses.

We can supply you all your wants in Pine.

## DRESSED LUMBER OUR SPECIALTY

Write, wire or 'phone us for prices before placing your orders.

# W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Mills at Ottawa and Rockland

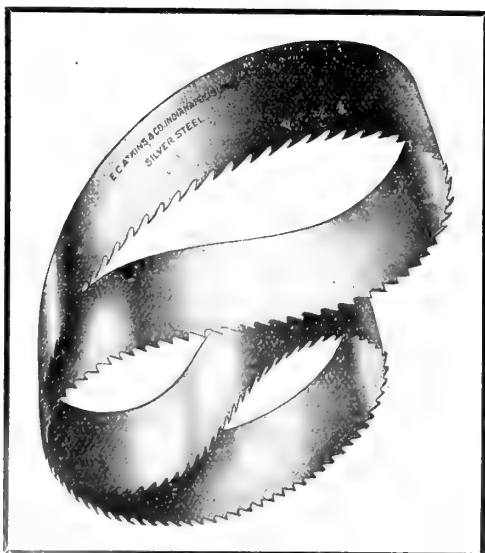
Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa

## "EVERYTHING IN LUMBER"

*Why not make 1912 the most profitable saw year in your history?*

# ATKINS STERLING BAND SAWS

Made in Canada



THESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

*Write to-day*

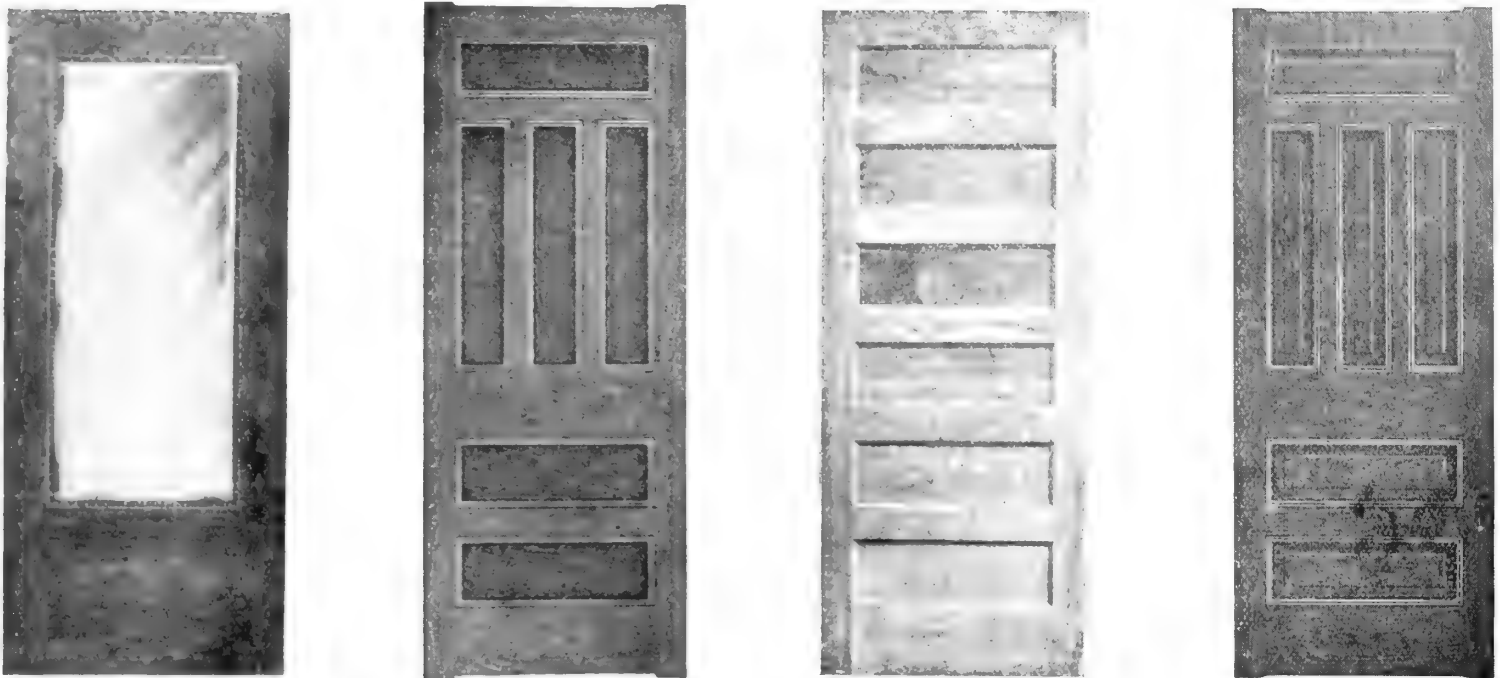
**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, No. 109 Powell Street,

U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

# Pine Doors of All Kinds

KEPT IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT



The above is a partial line of Doors carried in stock in all the standard sizes for quick shipments. We are the largest manufacturers of Doors in Canada and operate our own sawmill and timber limits.

We can save you Time and Money. Write us.

**JAMES DAVIDSON, - OTTAWA, Ontario**

## TO ENGINEERS

- ☞ Have you a copy of the 1912 edition GARLOCK catalogue showing Packings for every purpose?
- ☞ If not, send in your address at once and you will receive a catalogue by return mail, unique in design and detail: a real live text-book in itself.
- ☞ It's free for the asking.
- ☞ Our prices in Mill Supplies in general will interest you.
- ☞ Permit us to quote on your requirements.

### The Garlock Packing Company

Head Office and Factory, HAMILTON, Ont.

Branches: MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Pioneers in the Packing Business

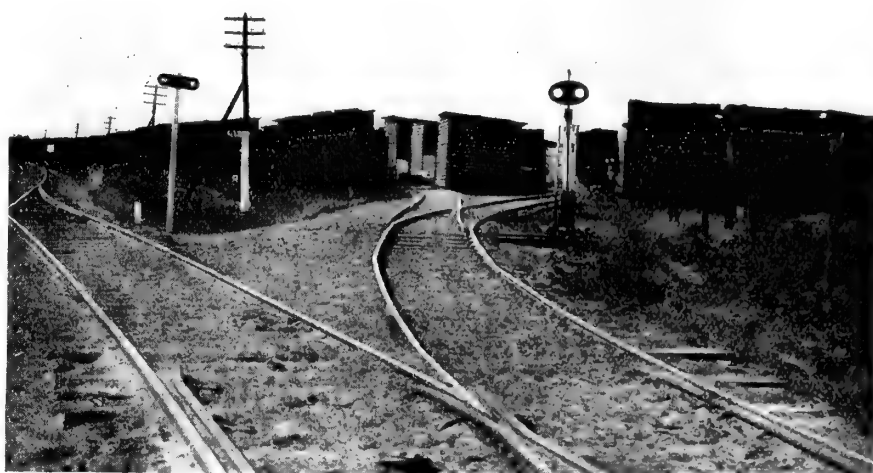


# Place Your Dimension Orders Early

White and Red Pine, Spruce, etc., Bills, any Size, any Length

**ROUGH OR DRESSED**

We still have a few cars each  
dry 1 x 12, 1 1/2 x 12 and 2 x 12  
x 12/16 for sale.



East Entrance, No. 2 Yard

**Fast Feed Planing Mill in  
Connection**

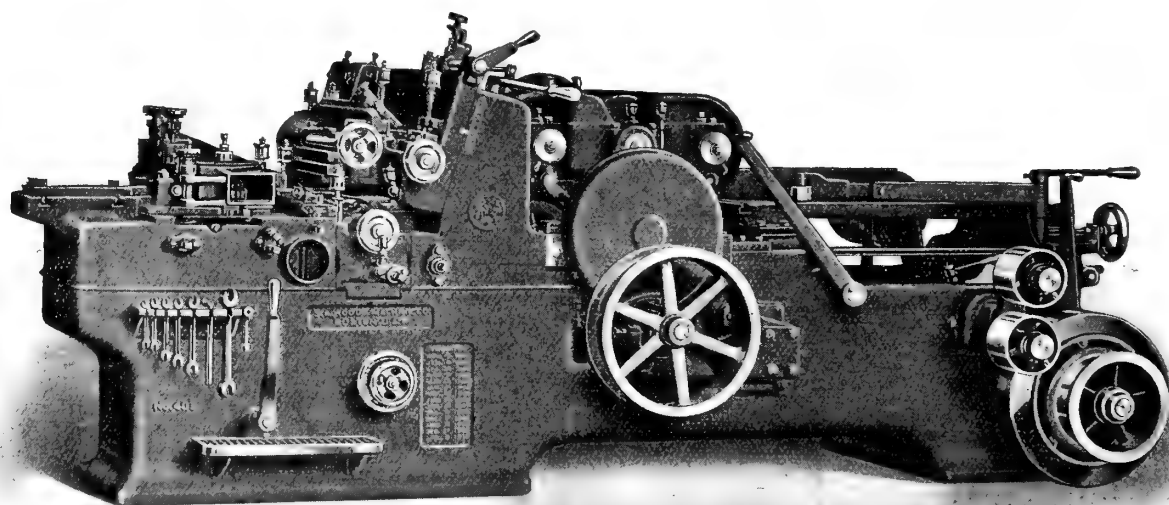
**The Colonial Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## You cannot Grow without Spending Money

In doing this however you must be wise enough to know how to make the best investment.

Do you think the fellow that manufactures a varied line of tools can serve you better than one who makes a study of one type of machine. "The Planers of Woods" are built on the latter policy—SPECIALIZATION

We have a machine for any size planing mill. Our No. 400 series are built and designed to fulfil the highest demands of any mill. With our **Automatic Feeding Table** attached to one of these any feeder regardless of experience is able to get the maximum production in quantity and quality of output. This equipment will produce a beautiful grade of finish at rates ranging from 200 to 300 lineal feet per minute.



(Front View) Woods' No. 403 High Speed Planer and Matcher with Patent One Side Drive

**S A Woods Machine Co Boston U S A**  
SEATTLE CHICAGO NORFOLK NEW ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO (Eby Mch Co.)

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

### Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER

## We Want to Move the Following in Hardwood:

1,000,000	ft. 1 in.	Unselected Wisconsin Birch
100,000	" 1½ in.	" " "
350,000	" 1½ in.	" " "
50,000	" 2 in.	" " "
75,000	" 2½ in.	" " "
43,000	" 3 in.	" " "
200,000	" 1 in. No. 2 & Btr	Hard Maple
65,000	" 2 in.	" " "
10,000	" 1½ in. No. 1 & Btr	" " "
100,000	" 2 in. No. 2 & Btr	Rock Elm
175,000	" 1½ in.	" " "

We can also furnish Northern and Southern Hardwoods. Can we quote you on same;

**BRADLEY TIMBER & RAILWAY SUPPLY CO.**  
Second Floor Palladio Bldg., DULUTH, MINN.

## Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

### SPECIALTIES

## Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

## HARDWOOD LUMBER

Cypress  
Oak  
Gum  
Ash  
Cottonwood  
Elm

*Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices*

## The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS  
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

# Yellow Poplar

MANUFACTURERS WATER  
SEASONED, BAND SAWED  
POPLAR LUMBER

All Grades Quick Shipments

COAL GROVE, Ohio, U.S.A.

# Lumber Co.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## LELAND G. BANNING

Manufacturer of

## SOFT OAK

Mills: { WILMINGTON, O.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
SALISBURY, N.C.

Cincinnati, O.

Canadian Representative, A. E. KLIPPERT, 11 Laxton Ave., TORONTO

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

## Hardwood Lumber of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both  
plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

230 S. LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

OFFER FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

5 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Chesnut. 10 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Plain White Oak.  
8 Cars 4/4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.

Send Us a List of Your Needs

## Lower Michigan Hardwoods

Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
Rock Maple Flooring and Hardwood Dimension

We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood  
Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We  
own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us  
a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

## Duhlmeier Brothers Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We now have in stock dry and ready for prompt shipment 500,000 ft. of 1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2 and 2-in.  
plain Red Oak, nice soft texture, good widths, good lengths. Also a nice stock of Red and Sap Gum,  
Plain and Quartered Cut Oak. Let us quote you delivered prices.

OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. WE CAN SHIP QUICK.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** 95 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Long-Knight Lumber Co.

Manufacturers Indiana and Southern

### Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS Our Specialties

Address all inquiries to the Main Office at—

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

YARDS: ORLEANS, IND.; FORT WAYNE, IND.; PAOLI, IND.

## S. P. Coppock & Sons' Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### Hardwood Lumber

Indiana Quartered Oak  
Ash, Basswood, Poplar

Main Office - FORT WAYNE, IND.

OUR SPECIALTY:

Anything in **HICKORY LUMBER**

Canadian Representative, MR. S. D. SMITH

## W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

**Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood**

2452 S. Loomis St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Plain and Quartered      Figured and Plain  
White Oak.                      Red Gum

Southern Yard - Helena, Ark.

Address correspondence to

1428 Cherry Ave., Chicago

## W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

Manufacturers - Columbus, Ohio

Let us quote you on your requirements in  
any of the following West Virginia stock:

Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed  
Red and White Oak, Chestnut and Basswood  
All Grades and Thicknesses in Stock Dry.

We especially want to move during next thirty days and will make  
attractive prices on—

- 1 Car 5/8 x 18 to 23-in. Poplar Panel and No. 1.
- 1 Car 5/8 x 24 to 27-in. " " " "
- 1 Car 5/8 x 28-in. and up " " " "
- 2 Cars 4/4 x 24-in. " " " "
- 3 Cars 4/4 x 7-in. and up, Selected No. 1 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 4/4 x 7-in. and up, Regular " "
- 2 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Poplar 1st and 2nds.
- 2 Cars 4/4 " " " No. 1 Common.
- 2 Cars 4/4 " " " No. 2 Common.
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Basswood, 7-in. and up, 10 and 12 ft.
- 4 Cars 5/4 " " " Reg. Widths & Lengths
- 3 Cars 4/4 x 6-in. and up, 1st and 2nd Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 2 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 3 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut Veneer Strips, 3 to 6-in.

Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our mills only.

Northern Office, 919 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Ontario Representative, Arthur C. Gosden, 266 Huron St., Toronto,  
PHONE COLLEGE 907

## DRY BEECH

We want to move 200,000 feet 5/4—No.  
1 and better dry Beech. A Snap at  
the Price.

Also quick deliveries on NORTHERN  
HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE,  
OAK DIMENSION, FIR, HICK-  
ORY, OAK, CAR STOCK and PIL-  
ING.

**Estabrook Skeeel Lumber Co.**

Manufacturers and Wholesalers  
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.



USE ONLY THE

**DEFIANCE**

WOODWORKING MACHINES

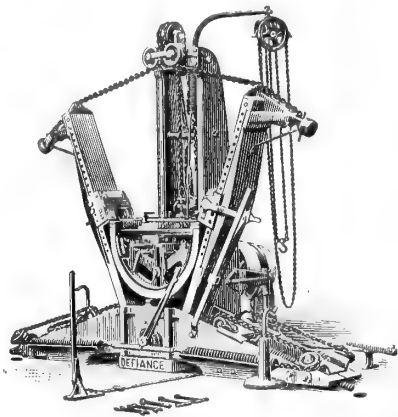
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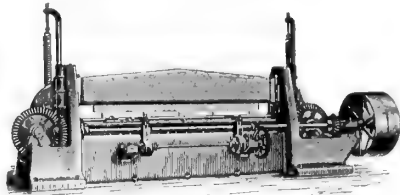
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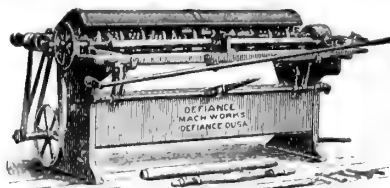
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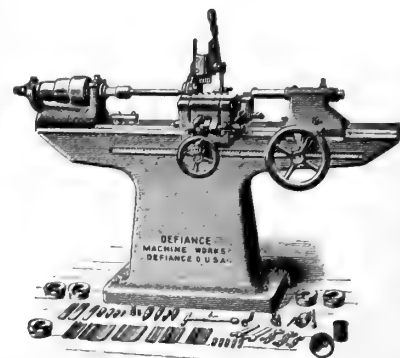
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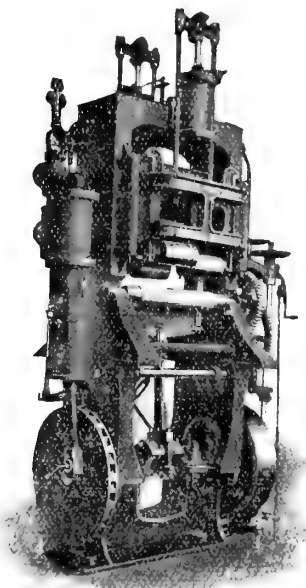
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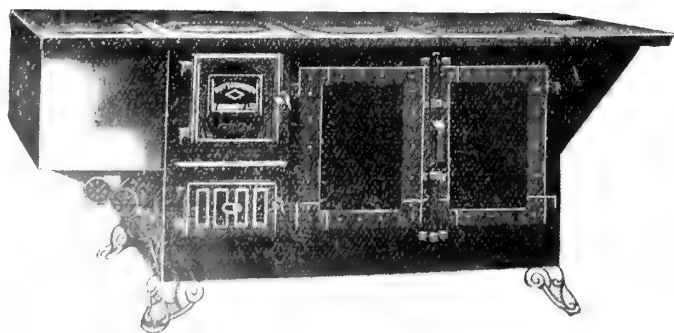
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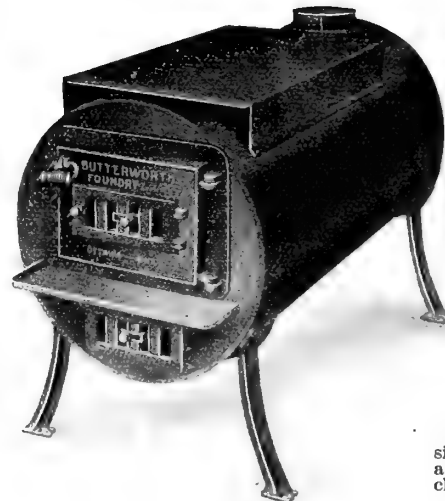
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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 32

Toronto, May 1, 1912

No. 9

## A Menace to Lake Navigation

A matter of the greatest importance to the lumbermen of Ontario and Quebec and to everyone in Eastern Canada and the United States bordering upon the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River whose welfare depends in any measure upon the preservation of the facilities for navigation upon the Great Lakes, is the application which has recently been made by the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Sanitary District for a permit to increase the diversion of water from Lake Michigan to the waters of the Mississippi River.

The lumber manufacturers of the Georgian Bay District depend upon lake navigation very largely for the movement of their product to the markets. A number of companies depend absolutely upon this source of transportation. The export trade in lumber from Montreal to the markets of Great Britain is also vitally interested in this question.

Brieu, the situation is as follows, the Trustees of the Chicago Sanitary District have applied for permission to increase the diversion of water from the 4,167 cubic feet per second authorized by the permit of June 30th, 1910, to 10,000 cubic feet per second. On March 27th, 1912, at a hearing at Washington before the United States Secretary of War, protests were made on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Commission of Conservation, the Dominion Marine Association, the Toronto Harbor Commissioners, the Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal Harbor Commissioners and others. Seven days were allowed for the Trustees of the Sanitary District to file their brief, the Government of Canada to be allowed later to file a counter-brief.

The position now amounts to this, that the question is being considered by the United States Secretary of War, and that if the permission is granted the waters of the Great Lakes will be lowered and vessels plying upon them, as well as vessels calling at Montreal for transatlantic freight will be obliged to reduce their carrying

capacity in proportion. Major Keller, United States Engineers, in a report upon the question, states that each inch of draught for the modern lake freighter is the equivalent of from 80 to 100 tons of profitable cargo. During 1911, when the low water cycle prevailed, it is estimated that each modern lake freighter lost from 320 to 400 tons of profitable cargo on each trip. Respecting the loss upon the St. Lawrence at and below Montreal, Mr. Andrew Allan, Allan Steamship Company, states that in October and November, 1911, the "Virginian" and the "Victorian," owing to low water, carried in six voyages only 8,340 tons, as compared with their capacity of 15,599 tons at ordinary full draught. At least 1,650 tons was loss due to the Chicago diversion. Mr. Allan also states that if their cargo carrying capacity is to be still further reduced it will mean that vessels of over 10,000 tons will not ascend the river to Montreal.

In the face of these figures the advocates of the Chicago Sanitary District are asking permission to bring about this condition of affairs in order that they may be able to continue a system of sewage treatment by dilution which is declared by eminent authorities to be impracticable. The claim is made that the sewage of Chicago cannot be treated by filtration—that filtration in fact has been tried and found wanting. The great city of London, with a population of seven and a third millions, as against Chicago's 2,185,000, filters its water supply and treats its sewage with success. Chicago has permitted her great manufacturing industries to pollute her water supply and rather than adopt modern methods of preventing this, seeks to impose upon the navigation interests of the Great Lakes, a loss which would be irreparable. The case is eminently one which calls for more scientific treatment of its sewage by the city of Chicago and the interest of the people bordering upon the Great Lakes should not for one moment be jeopardized in order that Chicago may continue to treat its sewage in an inadequate manner. There is in addition, the whole question of water power to be considered. The loss to the industries depending upon Niagara and other water powers along the Great Lakes would be considerable, if any reduction were made in the amount of water which passes by way of the St. Lawrence to the sea.

To appreciate the situation in its concrete effect one needs only to consider the estimate of Major Keller in his report to the United States Senate. "The earning capacity of each freighter," he says, "will be reduced to the extent of \$75 to \$100 per trip. During the average season the loss for each vessel would total \$2,500 to \$3,000." So convincing are the arguments against the proposal that it is likely to die a natural death, but the very fact of its having been made and of several undertakings having already been carried out by the city of Chicago which depend upon the increased allowance for their usefulness, make the situation one of the gravest importance to all the people of Canada and of the United States who live along the shores of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

## Canada's Exports for Twelve Months

Statistics which have been issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa show that Canada's foreign trade for the twelve months ending with February, 1912, amounted in value to \$847,372,738. The totals for the three previous years were as follows: 1911, \$753,940,560; 1910, \$663,749,258; 1909, \$555,099,991. The 1912 aggregate was made up of imports to the value of \$537,282,263 and exports to the value of \$310,090,475.

The largest total of exports during 1912 for any one class of product was that of agricultural products which amounted to \$103,129,619 in value. Next in the list came animal products, which was exported to the value of about \$48,994,520. Products of the forest came third, being exported to the value of \$41,339,637. Products of the mine came fourth, being exported to the value of \$40,346,613. Fifth in the list came manufactures, which were exported to the value of \$35,386,441. Products of the fisheries were exported to the value of \$16,301,170.

Imports of dutiable sawed boards, planks, and deals into Canada during the month of February, 1912, from the United States, amounted in value to \$40,368. During the eleven months ending February, 1912, the imports under this heading from the United



States were valued at \$591,498. During the twelve months ending March, 1911, the total value of imports under this heading was only \$315,621, so that the imports for the eleven months of 1912 show an increase of \$275,877 as compared with the total receipts of the whole fiscal year previous.

Imports of planks, boards and other lumber dressed on one side only, free of duty, into Canada from the United States during the month of February, 1912, were valued at \$217,900. The imports under this heading for the eleven months ending February, 1912, were valued at \$4,550,491. During the whole of the fiscal year ending March, 1911, the imports under this heading were valued at \$3,500,066. During the whole of the fiscal year ending March, 1910, the value was \$1,852,542. As compared with the whole of the fiscal year 1911, therefore, the imports for the eleven months ending February, 1912, showed an increase of \$1,050,425, and as compared with the whole of the fiscal year of 1910, the imports for the eleven months ending February, 1912, showed an increase of \$2,697,949. The increase during the eleven months, therefore, as compared with the twelve months of the fiscal year of 1910 is nearly 150 per cent. As compared with the whole of the fiscal year of 1911 the increase for the eleven months ending February, 1912, is exactly 30 per cent.

Exports of pine deals during the eleven months ending February, 1912, amounted in value to \$1,345,136, all of which, with the exception of \$11,583, was from Canadian forests. The exports of pine

deals to Great Britain for the eleven months were valued at \$1,278,415, and to the United States at \$16,953. Exports of pine deals for the whole of the fiscal year of 1911 amounted in value to \$1,564,518. Exports of spruce deals for the twelve months ending February, 1912, were valued at \$5,615,531, of which the exports to Great Britain were valued at \$4,987,480, and those to the United States at \$423,737. During the whole of the fiscal year 1911 the value of spruce deals exported was \$6,939,010.

Exports of planks and boards for the eleven months ending February, 1912, were valued at \$18,388,655, of which the exports to the United States made up \$12,977,468; those to the Argentina \$2,145,041, and those to Great Britain \$1,902,871. During the whole of the fiscal year ending March, 1911, the exports of planks and boards were valued at \$21,535,086.

Exports of pulp wood to the United States during the eleven months ending February, 1912, were valued at \$5,372,376. During the whole of the fiscal year ending March, 1911, the exports of pulp wood were valued at \$6,092,715.

Exports of wood pulp mechanically ground during the eleven months ending February, 1912, to the United States, were valued at \$2,640,858, as compared with \$4,407,431, for the whole of the fiscal year 1911. Exports of wood pulp chemically prepared during the eleven months ending February, 1912, were valued at \$1,401,776, as compared with \$1,308,101, for the whole of the fiscal year 1911.

## Effect of Freight Increases on Transatlantic Trade

The effect of the increased shipping rates on the lumber markets of Great Britain is dealt with in a recent issue of the United States Daily Consular and Trade Reports in the following manner:—

"An authoritative source estimates the tonnage employed in the timber trade of Liverpool and other Mersey ports (including that which entered the Manchester Ship Canal from the River Mersey) during 1911 at 737,000 tons. While this is 43,000 tons in excess of the figures for 1909, it falls 32,000 tons below the estimated figures of 1910.

"The advance in the freight rates which went into effect during the latter part of 1910 continued throughout last year, and another advance the coming season is not improbable.

"Imports of pitch pine from the United States fell slightly below the totals of 1910, the market showing no interesting development until the autumn, when an advance in values was established due to an advance in the ocean freight rates. This has discouraged importers from entering into forward engagements at current quotations, and as a consequence consumption has exceeded imports both in timber and deals, and holders of stocks have benefited thereby. While stocks of timber are moderate, deals and boards, although not excessive, are regarded as quite sufficient for present demands. The present demand in deals and boards is largely confined to the better grades.

"The imports of American hewn pine amounted to 140,000 cubic feet and sawn pine 2,646,000 cubic feet, compared with 166,000 and 2,619,000 cubic feet for 1910, respectively. The stock of sawn pine on hand at the end of 1911 was estimated at 636,000 cubic feet. Logs were freely imported from Mobile and other Gulf ports last year, amounting to 117,000 cubic feet. The stock on hand at the end of 1911 was small, with good demand at moderate prices. The

imports of oak planks were in excess of last year, and there was a fair demand throughout the year. There was on hand at the end of the year 170,000 cubic feet, compared with 337,000 the preceding year.

"The imports of walnut logs from the United States were light, and stocks were reported small at the end of the year, with a demand for medium to large size logs of prime quality. The receipts of whitewood logs were smaller than during 1910, being 149,000 cubic feet against 269,000 cubic feet. The stock of hickory logs on hand at the end of 1911 was small, with a demand for strictly first-class wood. The receipts of ash logs were in excess of 1910, with a demand for good quality logs.

"The total imports of staves from the United States were 3,622 mille, of 1,200 each, against 4,717 mille in 1910. A local authority stated that the reduced imports last year diminished the stocks considerably, the arrivals consisting principally of dressed stock for brewers and palm-oil coopers. Conditions in the wine-pipe trade were quiet, and exporters should be cautious in shipping 60-inch pipes.

"The imports of all kinds of African mahogany logs, except Gaboon, during last year were 43,243 tons, against 46,623 tons the preceding year. There was an advance in the prices of both boards and logs. The market was slow until the last part of the year, when two large American firms became extensive buyers, and during the last three months buying became general. The outlook for 1912, according to one well informed in the trade, favors shippers, because one or two of the largest exporters from the West Coast of Africa will restrict supplies and do all in their power to keep prices up. The shipbuilding industry was responsible for a large part of the support given the trade last year."

## The Panama Canal—Its Effect Upon Western Trade

The probable effect of the building of the Panama Canal are being discussed extensively among the business men of the Pacific coast both in the United States and in Canada. The opinion is generally accepted that when traffic is opened from coast to coast by way of the canal there will be a great increase in business upon the Pacific coast. For this reason the discussion has been directed particularly to the probable charges which will be made for traffic upon the canal. In this question of rates for the use of the canal is involved the whole matter of the benefit of the canal to those who are

located on the Pacific coast. With all countries sharing alike in the advantages of the canal on an equal basis and with the shipping laws of the United States being forbidden by law to use foreign vessels for carrying trade from one United States port to another, will be handicapped somewhat in competing with manufacturers in Canada who are free to use the ships of any country they please. Foreign vessels are able to accept freight at a much cheaper rate than the United States vessels because of the cheaper labor which they can procure to man the vessels and because of the fact that ship-

building in foreign countries costs considerably less than in the United States. This restriction upon United States shippers results in a difference to their detriment of from \$2.50 to \$3 per M. feet in the freight charges upon lumber. The duty upon lumber entering the United States is \$1.25 per M. feet and therefore British Columbia manufacturers will be able to ship lumber to the Atlantic coast ports, pay the duty, and still undersell the lumber which is produced in the United States.

Under these circumstances the question arises whether it will be possible for the government of the United States to refund the canal charges upon United States vessels so that they will then be placed at an advantage to offset the cheaper freight rates available to shippers who use foreign vessels. Upon this point the Hay-Pauncefote treaty between England and the United States says:—

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war and of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable."

An eminent legal representative of the United States, writing to the American Lumberman, gives his opinion as to whether the government of the United States will be able, under this agreement, to refund the canal charges to the owners of vessels flying the United States flag. He expresses the opinion, with qualification, that it will be both possible and proper for the United States to adopt such a course. It will at the same time be possible for any other country to do the same thing, i.e., to refund the canal charges upon vessels belonging to its citizens. Such a course is already followed in connection with charges on the Suez canal, the regulations in connection with which have been used as a model to a large extent in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the Panama canal. Spain has already taken steps to provide for the payment, out of her national treasury, of the Panama tolls in connection with one of the

Spanish lines which will use that canal. President Taft, likewise, has expressed the opinion that it will be quite within the power of the United States to follow this course without straining the spirit of the agreement in any way.

The matter is apparently treated simply as one of national policy. Canadians, therefore, and all others who will be interested in this question, may count upon a strong effort being made to free the vessels of the United States from the burden of the canal charges.

If this is done, British Columbia manufacturers will be in a poor position to compete in the markets of the Eastern States unless a similar course is adopted by the government of Canada in connection with Canadian shipping. Canadian trade will deserve encouragement in this manner as much as the trade of any other country. The question will be vital for Canadian manufacturers, not only of lumber but of everything else which can be disposed of in the markets of the United States. It will have to be faced sooner or later and the present is the best time. Much will depend upon getting an early start in the markets of the United States as soon as the canal is opened. If a discrimination in freight costs is allowed to exist, even for a short time, it will be doubly difficult to promote Canadian trade in the United States after the people of the United States have secured the advantage of an early foothold. It is necessary, therefore, that the problem should be studied in detail beforehand and that a policy be prepared for immediate adoption.

To put the matter in a nutshell, so far as the lumber trade is concerned; Canadians with a duty of \$1.25 per M. feet and a discrimination to the amount of the toll exacted upon the canal, will have their shipping advantages wiped out and will not be able to dispose of their lumber in the markets of the United States in any case in which the trip to market involves shipment by way of the canal. To offset this, Canadian vessels will need the same encouragement for their traffic from the Canadian government as is likely to be given by the United States government to the vessels of their country.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

A log of wood and a roll of paper are placed in a new match making machine, and when human hands next touch the material it is all bound up in packages containing one gross of boxes of matches, ready for the consumer. During the process the machine cuts the paper boxes, prints the labels on them, fills each box and packs them. The machine has been patented by a Norwegian match company, and is extensively used.

The Mountain Lumbermen's Association held a largely attended meeting at Cranbrook, B. C., recently, at which they discussed chiefly the car shortage and the competition of United States lumber. As a result of the car shortage, members present reported that their business had been seriously crippled during the last few months. It was agreed that unless some improvement was brought about by the railways immediately, the whole matter should be placed before the board of railway commissioners. In regard to the competition of United States lumber, members present were loud in their criticism of the government for permitting this lumber to come into the country free of duty. Some very plain language was indulged in, and it was clearly evident that the members intended to leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to obtain what they consider justice to their industry.

The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association stated that on March 22 the net surplus of cars on the railroads of the United States and Canada stood at 18,708, compared with 3,043 two weeks previous, showing an increase of 15,665, compared with 46,028, while shortage decreased from 42,985 to 33,974 cars. In the two weeks ended March 27 the surplus of coal cars increased from 9,844 to 12,540, and box car surplus increased from 12,910 to 14,681. Flat and miscellaneous cars likewise increased. For the first time since the middle of January the idle car surplus shows an increase, which is attributed to improved weather conditions. In the New

England states and in the Northwest the increase in car surpluses was due largely to the greater number of box cars on hand. In the middle Atlantic States and on the Pacific coast the surplus of coal cars decreased, but elsewhere more of this class of cars were available than two weeks before. The middle western roads reported an increase of box car shortage, but this was a sectional exception.

Lumbermen in Canada, especially in central and western Canada, are awaiting with interest the decision of the Exchequer Court in the matter of the duty upon dressed lumber imported from the United States. It is a short time only, since the lumbermen believed that they had secured their object in this matter and that the government intended to impose the duty upon all lumber which had been dressed on one side and one edge, whether the edge had been subsequently roughed to obliterate the signs of the planer, or not. There seems to have been a hitch in the proceedings, however.

For some years the shipowners whose steamers ply to the logging camps of the Pacific coast have had a problem to solve—the wear and tear on carpets, decks and furnishings by men who come from the lumber camps with long spikes jutting from the soles of their heavy boots. The Puget Sound Navigation Company has worked out a solution. General Manager Frank E. Burns has invented the logger's sandal and the edict will soon go forth that loggers, lumber jacks and others wearing calked boots or shoes will have to don sandals before going on board. The sandals are made of wood, sufficiently large to cover the calking on the boots of the biggest lumber jack. In the ticket office at the Colman dock, neatly stacked beside the tickets to Sound ports, will be enough wooden sandals to cover the calked boots of several hundred lumber jacks, and with the tickets they will be passed out to prospective passengers whose footwear looks menacing to the polished floors, tiling and velvet carpets aboard the vessels.

# Ontario Sawmills Expect Good Season

**Most of the Mills Commencing Operations Early in Present Month  
—Unsold Stocks Smaller than a Year Ago— Trade Outlook Good**

The sawing season in Ontario has commenced at many of the important mills and those which have not already opened are preparing to do so in the near future. In practically all cases it seems probable that by the middle of the present month the mills will be running. In order to secure a definite idea of the business situation at the mills, the Canada Lumberman has secured reports from about thirty-five representative mills. In reply to questions asked by the Canada Lumberman, sixteen of these mills report that the quantity of their unsold stocks to-day is about the same as it was a year ago. Ten mills report that their unsold stocks are less than they were a year ago, and nine state that they have no unsold stocks at all.

In reply to a question as to the quantity of logs in stock for this year's sawing as compared with those of a year ago, eleven mills report that they have the same amount as last year. Seven mills have less and eight mills have more.

Nineteen of the mills state that they expect to cut all their logs this year. Only four mills expect to carry any of their logs over for next year.

Twenty-four of the mills report that they have already started operations. Three of them expected to commence at once, and two would not begin until about the end of May.

In reply to a question regarding the outlook for the lumber trade during the present year, practically all the mills reporting stated that the prospects were good. Two of the mills find the outlook the same as it was a year ago, and two are doubtful about the immediate future. One mill reported that conditions were excellent.

On account of the confidential nature of much of the information furnished to the Canada Lumberman in these reports it is impossible in some cases to make use of any of the names. Without using names, however, several quotations will be of interest to our readers, and they are published herewith.

"The outlook at the present time is for an increased demand and a proportionate increase in prices."

"Present indications are that the demand in our markets will be heavy. Prices at the present time are not satisfactory."

"Present indications show a decided improvement in the hemlock market both for demand and price."

"The market indications for spring are the best we have seen. The stock at the mills is quite low, and the stock of hemlock logs is only about 60 per cent. of what it was in 1911. The demand is very strong and prices are firm at an advance of \$1 to \$2 per M. feet on inch and two inch stock. Bill timber is also very firm. Prospects for the coming season look very bright along this line and on the whole. Hemlock manufacturers should do well, provided labor or unforeseen troubles do not materially affect the markets."

"Prospects at the present time are that there will be a substantial improvement in both demand and price for red pine, hemlock and lath, also for red pine culls. We are figuring on better conditions also for box and better white pine."

"Prices are a little better this year."

"While we are not in a position to know very much about the present market, we think indications for future trade are only fair."

"The demand is good and prices are better than last year but still too low."

"The outlook never was better. We are unable to fill orders promptly. It is a question with us to get the raw material to the mill. Prices are firm and we are looking for an advance particularly in low grade lumber. Business never was better than it is to-day, and it is not a question of selling lumber but it is a question of getting lumber to sell."

"From present indications we expect a good demand with an advance in prices."

## Trade Reports From Ontario Mills

The Moulthrop Lumber Company, John Island, Ont., commenced their sawing operations on April 20th. They expect to cut during the present season 8,000,000 feet of white pine, 3,000,000 feet of red pine, and 4,000,000 pieces of lath. They report that the outlook for business is good.

The Peterborough Lumber Company, Peterborough, Ont., report that their stock of logs is about the same as a year ago and they expect to carry over about 3,000,000 feet for next year's sawing. They commenced their operations for the present year about April 23rd, sawing about 50,000 feet per day with one shift. Their output for

the present year will be about 1,000,000 feet of white pine, 500,000 feet of red pine, 200,000 feet of spruce, 6,000,000 feet of hemlock, 500,000 feet of hardwood, 2,000,000 lath, and 3,500,000 shingles. They report that the outlook for the lumber trade during the present year is good.

Kennan Bros., Owen Sound, Ont., commenced sawing operations on May 1st, operating both night and day. Their stock of logs this year is about 33 per cent. larger than last year. They expect to cut about 4,750,000 feet of hardwoods, and report that the outlook for trade at the present time is fine.

Playfair & White, Midland, Ont., report that they did not put in any logs last winter and therefore will have no output of logs for themselves during the present summer. Their mill, however, will be running upon custom work. Their unsold stock is about one-half or less than a year ago.

The Kent Cooper Lumber Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ont., will start their mill on June 1st, and expect to cut during the present season 750,000 feet of hardwood, principally maple, and 2,500,000 feet of white pine. They have no unsold stock on hand at present. They report that the present indications for the coming summer's trade are good.

J. Austin & Sons, Kinmount, Ont., commenced their sawing operations about the middle of April. Their cut this year will amount to about 100,000 feet of white pine, 300,000 feet of spruce, 500,000 feet of hemlock, 430,000 feet of hardwoods, 100,000 lath, 2,000,000 shingles, 10,000 railroad ties and 100,000 feet of cedar timber. They report that market conditions have improved considerably of late.

C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Penetanguishene, Ont., commenced operations about the end of April with a daily capacity of about 150,000 feet, operating one shift. The output during the present year will be about 15,000,000 feet of white pine, 1,000,000 feet of red pine, and 12,000,000 lath. They report that the demand for lumber is fair and that prices are more buoyant than they have been for some time.

Grant & Kennedy, New Liskeard, Ont., report that all their stock of lumber has been sold and they are cutting 50,000 feet per day on two shifts. They have been operating their mill since December 1st, and estimate their output this year at 500,000 feet of white pine, 5,500,000 feet of red pine, and 1,000,000 feet of spruce. They report that the outlook for trade is good and that they have already sold their entire output.

The Spanish Mills Company, Limited, report that they will start their sawing operations some time between the 1st and 10th of May. They intend running their mill to full capacity during the day time and to part capacity at night; making a total capacity of about 180,000 feet for the twenty-four hours. They expect to produce between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 feet this year, 80 per cent. of which will be white pine and the balance Norway.

Manley Chew, Midland, Ont., commenced sawing operations at his mills at Midland and Sturgeon Bay about April 25th. He is cutting 100,000 feet at each mill on a ten hour day. His output for the present year will be about 5,000,000 feet of white pine, for himself, and 10,000,000 feet of white pine on contract, 2,000,000 feet of hardwoods for himself, 2,000,000 pieces of lath for himself and 5,000,000 pieces of lath on contract. He reports that prices and demand for lumber are improved.

The Quincy Adams Lumber Company, Toronto, are commencing their sawing season at their mills at Longford, Koshee, Ravensworth and Haileybury, on May 1st. Their stock of unsold lumber is about the same as it was a year ago and their stock of logs is about 25 per cent. smaller. They expect to manufacture all their stock of logs this season and will cut about 50,000 feet per day on one shift.



Their output this season will be about 250,000 feet of white pine, 500,000 feet of spruce, 3,000,000 feet of hemlock, 1,000,000 feet of hardwoods, and 1,000,000 lath. They report that the demand for all kinds of lumber is good, especially the demand for hemlock.

The Trout Creek Lumber Company, Nipissing, Ont., report that the cut of hemlock and spruce in their vicinity this year will not be half as large as last year. They expect to manufacture this year 500,000 feet of spruce, 2,000,000 feet of hemlock, and 1,000,000 feet of hardwoods. They report that trade conditions are good. They commenced sawing operations about the middle of April.

The Baker Lumber Company, Lindsay, Ont., report that their stock of lumber on hand to-day is 25 per cent. less than a year ago. They will have about the same amount of logs to cut as during last year and intend to cut them all during the present year. They expected to start their mill about the first of May, cutting from 20,000 to 25,000 feet per day on one shift. The outlook both in regard to the demand and to prices, they consider to be very good.

Knight Bros., Burk's Falls, Ont., report a slight improvement in the market for lumber. Their stock of logs at the present time is about 500,000 feet more than a year ago. They expected to start their mill on the 1st of May with one shift cutting from 25,000 to 30,000 ft. per day. Their output for the present year will probably be about 100,000 feet of white pine, 1,500,000 feet of spruce, 1,500,000 feet of hemlock, 900,000 feet of hardwoods, and 500,000 lath.

Rixon, Ainslie & Stoddart, Owen Sound, Ont., expect to commence their sawing operations about the end of May with a daily output of about 40,000 feet, operating one shift. The output for the present year will be in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 feet of white pine, 500,000 feet of red pine, 150,000 feet of spruce, 500,000 feet of hemlock, 1,250,000 feet of hardwoods, 1,500,000 lath, and 3,000,000 shingles. They report that the demand for lumber is good and that prices are stiffening.

Geo. Tennant, Bracebridge, Ont., intended to commence his sawing operations on May 1st, cutting about 15,000 feet per day with one shift. His stock of unsold lumber is about 100,000 feet less than it was a year ago and he has 250,000 feet more of logs this year than he had at the beginning of the sawing season last year. He expects to manufacture all his stock of logs into lumber this season. His output will be about 20,000 feet of white pine, 200,000 feet of spruce, 1,200,000 feet of hemlock and 35,000 feet of hardwoods. He reports that, judging from the enquiries which have been received, the demand this year will be much better and that prices will improve.

The John Carew Lumber Company, Lindsay, Ont., report that their stock of logs at the present time is about the same as it was a year ago. They hardly think that they will get all their logs out during the present season, but they will run their mill up to the end of November. They have already commenced sawing, and will run only one shift with a double cut bandsaw having the daily average capacity of 35,000 feet. They expect to cut during this year 1,000,000 feet of white pine, 800,000 feet of spruce, 1,500,000 feet of hemlock, 1,000,000 feet of basswood, 600,000 feet of elm and 300,000 feet of maple. They are expecting a good demand and advanced prices.

The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont., expected to commence sawing operations on or before May 1st, cutting about 25,000 feet per day of ten hours, and operating one shift. Their unsold stock is about 10 per cent. less than it was a year ago and their stock of logs will be slightly larger than it was a year ago, as they recently purchased a portable mill to handle logs to be sawn in the winter. They expect to cut up all their logs this season. Their estimated output will be about 750,000 feet of white pine, 1,250,000 feet of hemlock, 750,000 feet of hardwoods, 350,000 pine and hemlock lath, and about 500,000 shingles. In regard to the outlook for the season's trade they say:—"It seems rather hazardous to make predictions regarding the market for 1912, but so far as we can judge we believe it will prove quite as good as and probably better than, last year. Certainly, basing prices on cost of production there should be an advance of 20 per cent. in selling figures. Hemlock particularly is not fetching anything like the prices it should and we are inclined to think the price will go higher on account of apparent reduction in production and the higher cost of getting the timber out."

### Welland Canal Improvement Plan Announced

After long investigation to ascertain the best route for the new Welland Canal, the Federal Government has announced its plan. The intention is to widen and deepen the present canal from Port

Colborne to a point a short distance north of Thorold, where the new cutting 5 miles in length will start and run west of the present canal, crossing it and the Grand Trunk Railway en route, and entering Lake Ontario at Ten Mile Creek, 3 miles east of Port Dalhousie. The present canal will be deepened from 14 to 25 feet in the stretches and 30 feet in the locks, and will be widened from 150 to 200 feet. The new section will be of similar dimensions. A very important feature is that by reason of the deepening and dredging the number of locks will be reduced from 22 to 7. The total estimated cost is \$45,000,000. The repairs will not interfere with navigation.

### Architect's Views on Hemlock and Southern Pine

Mr. A. Frank Wickson, President of the Ontario Association of Architects, who represented the association at the recent meeting of hemlock manufacturers and wholesalers in Toronto, writing to the Canada Lumberman, expresses his views upon the use of Canadian hemlock and pine, as follows:—

"The situation seems to be about as follows:—that No. 1 hemlock joisting is fairly satisfactory and in view of the difficulty in getting pine without bad knots, can be considered a strong rival to the latter. For under-flooring and roofing, the hemlock boarding answers very well if it is of good quality. A usual and valid objection to the use of this wood in exposed positions where good finish is an object is the tendency to sliver and check and the difficulty of keeping a good face and good edges.

"Regarding the rough lumber, one source of trouble seems to be a twisting in small timber such as 2-in. x 4-in. studs—this could probably be overcome if cut out of 12-in. material after it has dried.

"If some definite method could be arrived at of cutting and keeping the timber so that architects could rely on obtaining a supply of straight and sound quality, there would appear to be no reasonable objection to a more extended use of hemlock. But so long as one has to be constantly on the watch for the warped and badly checked stuff, there is not likely to be a more favorable consideration given to it."

### Still the Carloads Grow in Size

If the size of the car loads of lumber shipped by Canadian firms continues to increase as it has recently, it looks as though the railway companies will have to increase their maximum weight allowances and raise most of their bridges. Reports published in the Canada Lumberman of April 15th made the record up to that date no less than 34,471 feet. It did not seem likely that this record would be surpassed, but apparently this is quite a small load of lumber, as it is considerably exceeded by several loads which have been reported since that date.

The Fesserton Timber Company advise us that they recently received a car from the Parry Sound Lumber Company containing 36,159 feet of 2-inch No. 1 hemlock.

For about half a day this constituted a record, but the Canadian Western Lumber Company thought nothing of such a load as this. They advise us that they have made the following rather astonishing shipments:—Canadian Pacific Railway car 131970 shipped to the Nova Scotia Car Works, Halifax, containing 36,708 ft. of 1 x 6 in. fir, 5 ft. long; Great Northern car No. 136302 shipped to the Crossen Car Company, containing 39,796 ft. of 1 x 6 in., 8 and 10 ft. fir; I. C. R. car No. 141087 shipped to the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Montreal, containing 40,320 ft. of 1 x 4 in. 9 ft. fir.

Other reports of large carloads include the following: Fawcett Lumber Company, Limited, Fawcett, Que., car containing 35,992 ft. of 2 x 8 in. hemlock shipped to Shearer, Brown and Wells, Montreal.

Big River Lumber Company, Limited, Prince Albert, Sask., car containing 37,463 ft. of 8 in. shiplap, shipped to the Goose-Lake Lumber and Grain Company, Netherhill, Sask.

Quincy Adams Lumber Company, Toronto, car containing 36,235 ft. of rough hemlock.

The shipment of 40,320 ft. of fir on one car by the Canadian Western Lumber Company as noted above, held the record for a few days, until we heard from the Hardwood Lumber Company, Cleveland, Ohio. In a letter to the Canada Lumberman this company says: "We have been noting with interest the 'record' car loads of lumber shipped by different parties, but we invoiced a car that we have not seen equalled anywhere. We shipped to Erie, Penna., car S. P. 21537 containing 43,916 ft. of 1 x 4 No. 1 common yellow pine flooring. There were 9,858 pieces, running from 10 to 20 ft. in length."

In the language of the sporting fraternity, this is "some" car. Next!

The supply of lumber in hands of manufacturers that can be worked up into box stuff in the Bay City & Saginaw, Mich., district is abnormally low.



# Notable Ontario Pulp and Paper Plant

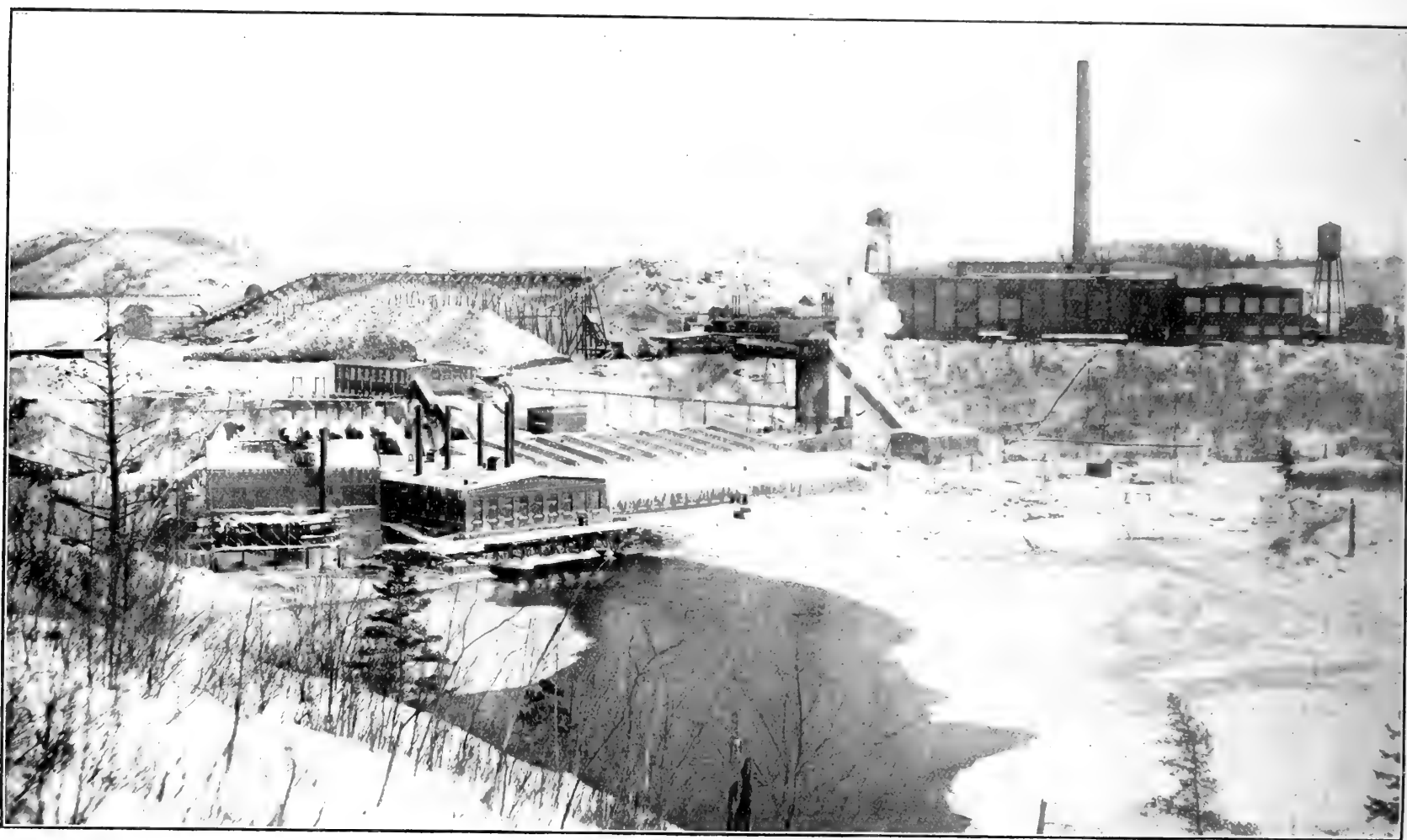
Operations of the Spanish River Paper and Pulp Mills Limited  
at Espanola—Prominent Lumbermen Interested in the Industry

THE nature of the pulp and paper making industry is such that it has a particular interest to lumbermen. Of late years the making of pulp and paper in Canada has developed more rapidly than any other single line of industry. Many factors have combined to bring about this result, not the least of them being the increasing scarcity of pulp wood in the United States which has caused the consumers of that country to investigate closely the possibility of securing their supplies in Canada. Tariff matters also have played a considerable part in the development of the pulp and paper industry in Canada. The policy of various Canadian governments in forbidding the export of pulp wood in an unmanufactured state has fostered the growth of the pulp and paper industry and to-day there are many large plants devoted to this work while numerous others are in course of erection.

One of the best known of these companies in Ontario is the

pany are splendidly located. The Spanish River runs through the heart of the timber and its tributaries reach practically every portion of the six thousand square miles which comprise the company's holdings. The town of Espanola, where the plant is located, is 40 miles west of Sudbury on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and 38 miles east of Sault Ste. Marie. The company is therefore provided with excellent facilities for the shipment of its product. It expects during the present year moreover to secure the advantages of competitive rail rates, when the Algoma Eastern Railway, which is in course of construction, is completed. This will connect the plant with water transportation and also with the Canadian Northern Railway at Sudbury.

The woods operations of a pulp wood consuming industry of this nature are pretty well understood by lumbermen. They are conducted in the winter and spring in a manner similar to the oper-



Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Espanola, Ont.—General View of Plant

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Limited at Espanola, Ont., a company which was organized something over a year ago and which has behind it in the way of raw material no less an area than 6,000 square miles of richly wooded land in Northern Ontario. This company and its operations and holdings are of special interest to Ontario lumbermen on account of their proximity to the great white pine district along the North Shore of the Georgian Bay from which much of the finest white pine that has ever been manufactured in Canada has been secured and which continues to turn out annually great quantities of splendid pine lumber.

Another source of interest in this company for the lumbermen of Ontario is the fact that the personnel of its members and officers includes a number of well known Ontario lumbermen. The president of the company is Mr. W. J. Sheppard of Waubesa, Ont., well known to Ontario as the President of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company; J. B. Tudhope, Orillia, Ont., whom lumbermen know as the President of the Tudhope Carriage Company, Limited, and Mr. T. H. Sheppard, another well known lumberman of Orillia, are members of the Board of Directors of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited.

From an operating point of view the timber limits of the com-

pany are splendidly located. The raw material of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, is driven by the Spanish River and its numerous tributaries, direct to the company's booming grounds. The company pays no ground rent or taxes to the government. Its dues are paid only after the timber is cut. Cruisers who have estimated the timber on the company's limits report that its supply of wood is assured for all time. The timber lands are covered with spruce, jack pine, balsam and poplar. For power purposes the company is also fortunately situated. By constructing a dam between two rocky promontories on the Spanish River it has secured a sixty-foot head of water.

The manufacturing process in connection with the making of pulp and paper is most interesting. When the logs leave the booming ground they are in lengths varying from eight to sixteen feet. From the booming grounds they are conveyed on an inclined table to a sixteen-foot slasher contained in a solid brick building, far above the level of all the other buildings comprising the pulp plant. The slasher cuts all the logs into two foot lengths. The logs then drop directly into a cable storage conveyor which is 600 feet long and 60 feet high. From this conveyor the wood is piled in heaps where it is left until it is required in the mill. A great supply has

to be created in this manner to keep the mill going throughout the winter months. The company has storage capacity for 25,000 cords of wood.

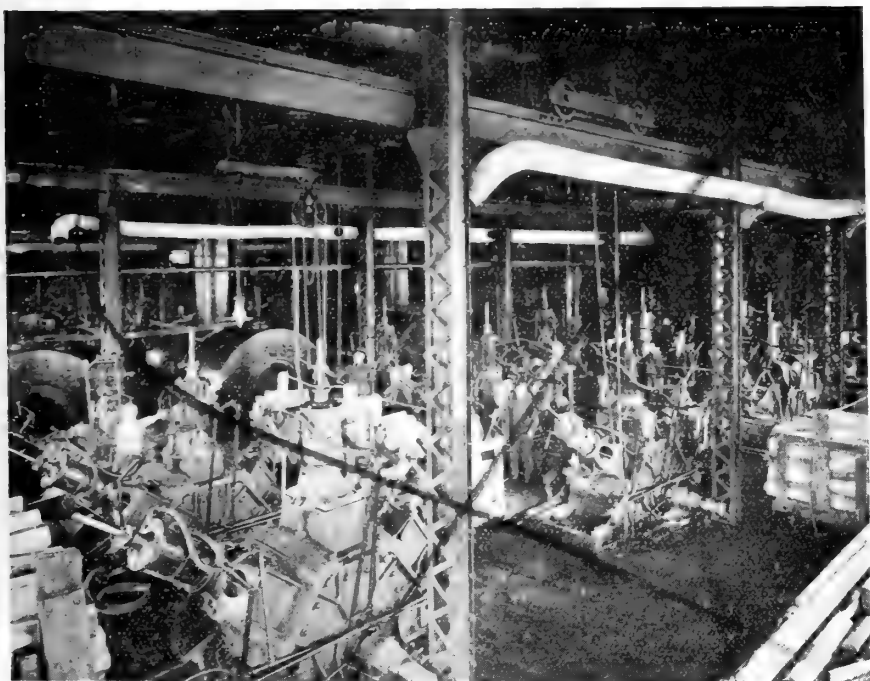
The logs are conveyed from the storage pile to the barking machines which remove the rough knots and bark. The shavings and waste from the wood are mechanically conveyed by blowers to the boiler house and used for fuel. The barked wood is delivered to the grinder house by a short conveyor and a large gravity slide. At



Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills—The Slash Room

the bottom of this slide the logs are kept in a tank of water until they are needed in the grinders.

Twenty-four grinders are used which are driven by water-wheels. The grinders reduce the logs to pulp. The pulp is reduced in consistency by means of water and conveyed to a large concrete tank by means of gravity. The next step is to convey the pulp by gravity through the two sets of screens, and it is then passed on to the storage tanks in the machine room. The machine room contains eighteen 84-in. wet machines. The pulp flows in at one end of these in the consistency of milk and reappears at the other end in sheet form. The sheets are then piled on iron trucks with wire mats



Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills—Grinder Room

between each sheet. Each of these trucks when filled is rolled into a hydraulic press which squeezes out most of the moisture by means of a pressure of 450 tons. The pulp is then conveyed by an elevator to an upper level, where it is loaded directly into cars for shipment.

The new mill which will be in operation in a few weeks is equipped with the most modern type of machinery for the production of paper. The company will then have a capacity of 100 tons of

news print paper and 170 tons of mechanical pulp daily. Provision is also being made so that the paper mill capacity can be doubled readily at a minimum capital expenditure.

## Personal News of Lumber Trade

Mr. William Rutherford, Mayor of Westmount, and head of William Rutherford & Sons Company, Montreal, will be the Liberal candidate for Westmount at the coming Province of Quebec elections.

C. P. Lindmark, former mayor of Revelstoke, and a well-known millman, has accepted the position of general superintendent of the Dominion Sawmills & Lumber Company (Limited), recently organized.

Mr. John D. Green, representing Briggs & Cooper Company, Limited, dealers in hardwood lumber, Saginaw, Mich., was a visitor recently at the office of the Canada Lumberman. He reports excellent trade conditions in southwestern Ontario.

Mr. Lewis C. Haskell, Montreal, has resigned the position of secretary-treasurer of the East Canada Power & Pulp Company and the Labrador Electric & Pulp Company, and has been succeeded by Mr. Laurent G. Morin, of Montreal, with Mr. J. Duguay, of Murray Bay, as assistant.

Mr. Nil Asselin, of The Louise Lumber Company, Lake Megantic, Que., has been appointed secretary and treasurer for The St. Maurice River Boom & Driving Association and for The St. Maurice Valley Forest Protective Association, with headquarters at Three Rivers, Que. Mr. Asselin was with Moore, Park & Sharp, wholesale lumber dealers, at Shell Drake, Mich., during 1905, and with Kaine & Bird, wholesale lumber dealers, of Quebec City, and for the past three years with Howard & Craig, of Sherbrooke, and The Louise Lumber Company, of Lake Megantic.

### Cooperage Business Continues Active

The Sutherland-Innes Co., Chatham, Ont., report upon the cooperage trade situation as follows:

Business still continues exceedingly brisk for this season of the year, and more cooperage stock is being used than ordinarily. No doubt, the heavy demand is caused by the stocks in the hands of the consumers being depleted, and they are simply living from hand to mouth at the present time.

The winter in the North is now over, and a pretty fair idea of the output for the year can be estimated, and, as far as we can see, it will not be in excess of last year's. In fact, in elm staves, the production will be at least 30 per cent. less than last year.

The Northern mills find they can make more money out of elm lumber than to put their logs into staves, and the output may be very much less than we have estimated. The same applies to hardwood staves. The writer recently met one of the largest manufacturers from Michigan, and he has sold his logs to a lumber concern, and will not manufacture any hardwood staves this season. This will cut down the production of hardwood staves in the neighborhood of these mills in Michigan this year.

The weather in the South has been unfavorable for logging, and all the mills in the South report a decreased output for the year. All the manufacturers are very stiff on prices, for future delivery, and everything points to prices for cooperage stock all round being higher than they have been for the past four or five years.

The demand for tight barrel stock still continues good, and nothing is being accumulated at the mills. In fact, manufacturers report being booked up for months ahead on everything they can produce. We, therefore, look for a good price on tight barrel stock, the whole of this year, and we do not see that the Presidential election will have the usual effect in disturbing business, especially in the cooperage line.

The Argenteuil Lumber Company Limited, are closing their branch office in the Board of Trade, Montreal, and are removing to the head office at the mill, Morin Heights, P.Q.

The minimum car load weights for lumber from competitive water shipment points to Montreal, for domestic consumption, has been increased by the railroads for a summer traffic. For cars under 36 feet the minimum has been increased from 30,000 lbs. to 35,000 lbs. For cars 36 feet and longer the minimum has been increased from 30,000 lbs. to 40,000 lbs.

Elmer & Moody Co. have been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 to carry on business as lumbermen, sash and door builders, &c., with head office at Victoria, B.C. H. G. Lawson is attorney for the company.

## Canadian Saw Mill Managers

R. J. Ferguson, Rat Portage Lumber Co., Kenora, Ont.



R. J. Ferguson, Kenora, Ont.

A successful superintendent of a sawmill is invariably a man of versatility and wide experience. To superintend the manufacturing of lumber, it is not only necessary to know all about the lumber itself, but it is essential to understand every machine in the mill, to know the employees and their capabilities, to have an intimate acquaintance with the timber limits from which the logs are procured, to know a lot about the markets in which the lumber is sold and their characteristic requirements, and finally to have a fair knowledge of the distribution facilities between the mill and the markets. A knowledge of the employees does not consist simply of knowing them by their christian names. There are a great number of individuals in connection with a sawmill who have their special duties to perform, totally unlike the work done by anyone else in the mill. The filer for instance, is a man of highly specialized ability and his work is of the utmost importance to the plant. The superintendent must know nearly as much as the filer about the filer's business. He must have an intimate knowledge of the duties of the sawyer, of the man on the carriage, and in fact of the work of every man in connection with the plant. In other words, there is only one way to become a successful mill superintendent, namely, by graduating through the various branches of employment in the mill and knowing all about the work from actual experience. Any mill in charge of a man who has first hand acquaintance with the work is certain to produce good results. If one were to visit a number of the important mills of the country he would find in practically every case that the superintendent is a man of this class.

By way of example the career of Mr. R. J. Ferguson, superintendent of manufacturing for the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Kenora, Ont., is a forcible illustration of this point. Mr. Ferguson was born in Ottawa in 1860 and introduced himself to the lumber business in 1884, when he entered the employment of the Diamond Iron Works at Minneapolis, Minn. During the first five years of his business life he followed the millwrighting line. In 1892 he was engaged in the installation of machinery for the Hill Clutch Works in Sadalia, Wis., and at Peroria, Ill., South Bend, Ind., Chicago, Ill., and in Minneapolis, Minn. At Minneapolis his work was in connection with the construction of the electric street railway company's power house, where the widest leather belt in the world at that time was installed, being eighty-four inches wide. In 1893 Mr. Ferguson took a position with the Bovey & DeLattier Lumber Co. which he occupied until 1895. In the latter year he moved to Cloquet, Minn., to superintend the manufacturing for the Johnson, Wentworth Co. After occupying this position for three years he returned in 1898 to Minneapolis, Minn., entering the service of the H. C. Ackly Lumber Co. with whom he remained for five years. During 1903 Mr. Ferguson was engaged from spring until fall with the Turnbull & Son Lumber Co. at Stillwater, Minn., and in the fall of 1903 he moved to Kenora where he accepted the position which he still occupies as superintendent for the Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Many of the positions which Mr. Ferguson held, occupied him only during the summer months. During the winter he was engaged in building and remodelling mills at Cloquet, Minn., for Johnson, Wentworth Co.; at Skibo, Minn., for Nolan Bros. & Laird; at Frozee, Minn., for the Commonwealth Lumber Co.; at Hayward, Wis., for the Hines Lumber Co.; at Minneapolis, Minn., for the Plymouth Lumber Co.; at Banning, Ont., for the Rat Portage Lumber Co., and at Kenora, Ont., for the Rat Portage Lumber Co.

It is interesting to note the principal results of Mr. Ferguson's experiences so far as the practical working of a sawmill is concerned. Many years of employment in connection with the machinery of the sawmill have led him to the conviction that the best results are obtained in one way only, viz., by having the best possible machinery which will do the work satisfactorily. Many of the mills which he has remodelled have been cluttered up with useless and

cumbersome machinery which not only cost money to buy, but wasted valuable material in operation, so that they were extremely expensive machines to run. According to Mr. Ferguson's experience therefore, it is always important to have in any mill, machinery of the latest type which will do the work well. Another point which he considers of equal importance is the prevention of waste. In his own work he has always laid great stress upon the necessity for installing machinery of the light edger and trimmer class, to take care of the trimmings which are to be utilized as box lumber.

Mr. Ferguson, whose portrait is published herewith, is one of that class of men who make a life study of their work. He has become a specialist in mill management and is a typical example of the class of men upon whom the sawmilling industry in Canada and in the United States has depended to a greater extent probably than upon any other class, for the remarkable progress which it has made during the last fifty years.

### To Improve the French River

Supplementary estimates brought down just before the close of the session of Dominion Parliament contained a vote for French River improvements which will ultimately become part of the Georgian Bay Canal. There is also \$12,000 for preparatory work in connection with the work. Some enthusiasts had expected a larger sum for the Georgian Bay Canal, and especially the lumber and paper interests of the Ottawa Valley.

## Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

### Interesting Case Involving the Forfeit of a Deposit Upon an Option to Purchase Timber—Employer's Liability

**Ownership of Payment for Option:**—In the case of *Munn v. Vigeon* which recently came before Mr. Justice Britton, the action taken by the plaintiff was for the recovery of \$5,000, alleged to have been furnished to the defendant Vigeon who deposited it in the Imperial Bank to secure an option for the purchase of certain timber limits and assets in the defendant company, The Ontario Lumber Co., Ltd. The plaintiff alleged that it was agreed that if the option was not exercised the money was to be returned. The whole question turned upon a document drawn up by a Mr. Lawrence acting for the Ontario Lumber Co., Ltd. The plaintiff claimed that this document was simply a contract for option and was not a contract for purchase. As drawn up however, the document, which was prepared by Mr. Lawrence at his own office, was in form an offer to purchase. In the opinion of Mr. Justice Britton it was not an unqualified offer to purchase, which would give the defendant the right to apply the money on account of purchase money or to forfeit it in case the contract was not completed. Mr. Justice Britton therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff against the defendant company for \$5,000 with interest at 5 per cent., dismissing the action against the defendant Vigeon.

**Cost of Sorting Logs.**—The case of *Tremblay vs. Pigeon River Lumber Company*, an appeal from a report of the Master at Port Arthur, came before Mr. Justice Middleton recently. The action involved a claim for the cost of sorting logs, pulp wood and ties, in the Kam river. The plaintiff, who contemplated the making of a contract with the owners of a quantity of ties upon the Kam river for their sorting and loading, entered into a verbal agreement with the defendant company—who owned the logs and pulp wood with which the ties were mixed—that the ties should be sorted on the defendant's sorting-jack in the river and that the expense of sorting should be born in proportion to the quantity of timber sorted. The agreement was not in writing and was very vague in its terms, and there was no standard by which the expense of handling the different kinds of timber could be ascertained. The Master had found that the expense should be shared equally.

Shortly after the agreement, a freshet swept most of the timber down the river, carrying away the booms and the sorting-jack. The sorting-jack was afterwards replaced and the timber remaining above it passed through and was duly sorted. The timber below the jack was saved and boomed near the loading jack, after which the plaintiff sorted out the ties, leaving the logs and pulp wood mixed. Each party made claim against the other for damages for delay.

Mr. Justice Middleton decided that the case was a comparatively simple one of apportioning the cost of the operation of the sorting-jack. The plaintiff had had five men outside of the cook, and two men engaged upon the boom. The defendants had had one man on the sorting-jack in addition to a checker whose work was to count the logs which passed and whose payment did not therefore fall within the expenses to be divided. To equalize the expenditure he found that the defendant had to pay to plaintiff the wages of three men for eighty days, and their board for an additional fourteen Sundays.



The total time spent upon the work, some 91 days, including ten days during which no work was done, owing to circumstances for which the defendants were not responsible. Figuring the wages of the employees at \$2.25 per day plus 75c. for board, the total amounted to \$720 and the board on the Sundays brought it up to \$751.50. The plaintiff had claimed \$735. Mr. Justice Middleton accepted this figure as being probably more accurate and allowed to the defendants one-half the sum paid for replacing the sorting-jack, thus bringing the plaintiff's claim down to \$712.13, to which extent the plaintiff's appeal was allowed.

**Employers' Liability:**—In the case of *Delyea v. White Pine Lumber Company* which was recently decided by Mr. Justice Clute; the Divisional Court having heard an appeal reduced the damages to the plaintiff from \$1,300 to \$950. The case was one resulting from the accidental death of Frederick Delyea while working for the defendant company. Death was the result of the falling of a derrick upon Delyea's head. The question at issue was whether Delyea was actually in the discharge of his proper duties or was doing work which he was not called upon to do. At the instruction of the camp blacksmith, Delyea was assisting him in the erection of a log jammer. The derrick was being raised by means of a pole in the hands of the deceased and a piece of inch board in the hands of another employee. These were placed under the derrick and rested upon the frozen ground and when the weight of the derrick was allowed to come upon them something slipped and the derrick fell striking Delyea upon the head. The exact cause of the slipping could not be ascertained. Both Mr. Justice Clute, and the Divisional Court upon appeal, decided that the plaintiff was following his proper duties and that the administrators of his estate were entitled to damages. Mr. Justice Clute had placed the damages at \$1,300. Mr. Justice Middleton in giving the judgment of the Divisional Court said that the deceased had been earning \$30 a month and his board. His father and mother, on whose behalf the action was brought, were people in a humble walk of life; the father earning \$2 a day and his board. The amount awarded was almost equivalent to the capitalized value of one-half of the young man's earnings for the lifetime of his parents, assuming them to be fifty years of age. Having in mind the risks of life, the possibility of the marriage of the deceased and other important considerations, he decided that the damages should be reduced to \$950.

Six judges of the Supreme Court of Canada divided evenly on the application of the *James McLaren Company*, pulp makers, of Buckingham, Que., in regard to rights on the Gatineau River, with the result that the case will go to the Privy Council of England. The rights depend on whether the Gatineau is declared a navigable stream.

### West Indian Islands Seek Trade Agreement

Fifteen delegates from nine of the British West Indian islands visited Ottawa recently for the purpose of negotiating a preferential trade agreement between Canada and the islands they represent. The delegates represent islands which have a population of 1,076,000, and import goods to the value of \$46,000,000, which they claim could all be secured from Canada if a preferential treaty were negotiated. Three of the items which they wish to secure from Canada in larger quantities are lumber, pulp and paper. Other commodities are flour, cereals, bacon, fish and various manufactured articles. At the present time Canada's trade with the islands is very small, the bulk of their business being with the United States and Great Britain. With the establishment of preferential trade between Canada and the islands, and the establishment of a fast line of steamships, and commercial agencies, it is believed that this country will capture much of the business which has hitherto gone to the United States. There is every likelihood of the negotiations being successful, as both countries have expressed their desire for closer commercial relations.

The completion of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the West Indies has profoundly interested every trade and industry which sees possibilities of commercial development in the new field opened up by the trade agreement. Lumber dealers are wondering what effect it will have upon their trade with the West Indies. Already there is a considerable export trade with these British colonies in some lines of the lumber business, particularly the rough grades. In return for concessions on such native products as sugar, lumber of all kinds will receive preferential treatment, amounting to at least twenty per cent. There is every reason to believe that in consequence of this reduction the lumbermen will find the demand from the West Indies greatly stimulated, as the Canadian shippers will have advantages in that market over their nearer American rivals. Jamaica, Grenada, Bermuda, British Honduras and the Bahamas are the only islands of the British West Indies which are not included in this pact, and in their case, Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce announces that every encouragement will be extended to them to enter the same sort of a reciprocal trade agree-

ment. Improved cable and steamship communication between Canada and the West Indies will still further strengthen the bonds of trade and sentiment connecting these colonies. In the present reciprocity treaty there is no such question as arose at the time of the proposed pact between Canada and the United States. That agreement left in doubt the possibility of friction on account of favored nations claiming the same trade concessions according to ancient treaties. This pact with the West Indies leaves each party perfectly free to make whatever arrangements it pleases with any other nation whatsoever. The statements given to the press by the Canadian Government outline the chief features of the mutual concessions, but add: "Inasmuch as the agreement is to be submitted to the various governments concerned for their consideration and approval, it is not advisable to give the details thereof at present to the public."

While, therefore, there is nothing definite about the treaty arranged between the delegates of the West Indies and Canada, it is expected that on lumber the preference will range from twenty per cent. to absolute free trade on the various grades. That the total trade of these islands is worth capturing is shown by the statistics. Last year's commerce amounted in value to over \$104,000,000, about half of which was in exports from Canada.

### Surveying New Brunswick College Lands

Mr. A. Knechtel, Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves, recently made a trip to New Brunswick to inspect the College timber lands of the University of New Brunswick. In company with Professor Miller, chief of the Faculty of Forestry of the University, Mr. Knechtel inspected a large amount of the lands in question, and spent several days at the Forestry Camp which was constructed by the students last fall. The students, under Professor Miller, will make a working map of the woods, and also a strip survey of the lands.

Speaking of this work, Mr. Knechtel said:

"It would be a very helpful matter for the Province to have a similar survey made of the Crown Lands to ascertain the amount of timber they have and also to ascertain what growth is taking place so that the cutting could be done more regularly and systematically. The survey might be made by the students of the University, in the same manner in which the Dominion Crown Lands are surveyed by students of the different colleges. This would give the province the necessary knowledge which it desires and also assist the students and keep the young men in their home province.

"I consider New Brunswick the best province in the Dominion of Canada for growing timber. The rainfall is over forty inches; the rains are copious and distributed generally throughout the different seasons, making the trees grow at a rapid rate. These rains also lessen the danger from forest fires, which are to-day considered the greatest menace to the forests of the Dominion."

Mr. Knechtel also spoke very favorably of the class of men turned out in the Forestry School at the University of New Brunswick. On the forest reserves in Alberta and other western provinces some of these men were doing excellent work. Two responsible positions on the Alberta reserves were now held by graduates of the University of New Brunswick. Mr. P. E. Caverhill, a graduate of several years ago, is now supervisor of the Cypress Hills Reserve, and Mr. Harold Edgecomb is supervisor of one of the sections of the Rocky Mountain Reserves. Mr. Knechtel stated that both of these men were doing admirable work and were certain of achieving success in their profession.

### St. John River Improvements

The St. John River, which empties into the Bay of Fundy at the city of St. John, forms in its upper reaches the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. For many years there has been more or less acute trouble each spring between the lumbermen on the two sides of the river about the difficulty of separating the logs belonging to the various owners. Attempts have been made, more or less successfully, to hold up the logs until they are sorted, but of recent years, according to the usual practice of rivers running through deforested regions on this continent, the spring freshet water of the St. John has been allowed to flow out very quickly.

An attempt is to be made to get over this difficulty by building storage dams and reservoirs on the St. John for the purpose of regulating the flow of the river and prolonging its capacity to float logs down to any desired point. The whole matter has been under investigation by a mixed Commission made up of two representatives of Maine and two of New Brunswick, with the aid of scientific experts. It is expected that there will be twenty dams, and that the cost will be about a million dollars. The theory of this plan for the improvement of the St. John is plausible enough, but there is always a danger of one of the series of dams breaking away and allowing a fierce flood to bring an enormous pressure to bear on the dams lower down. It may yet be found necessary to resort to the practice of holding up at least part of the freshet water in the tributaries of the river, so as to lessen the risk of delay.



# Mission Work in Ontario Lumber Camps

How the Shantymen's Christian Association is Helping to Solve the Labor Difficulties in the Woods—Report of Annual Meeting



Lumber Jack Missionaries  
Wm. Henderson—P. T. Tyers

**T**HE recent growth of the work of the Shantymen's Christian Association should be a matter of the greatest satisfaction to all lumber operators in Canada. In Ontario the movement commenced a few years ago when Mr. William Henderson, a man especially fitted for the work commenced to visit the camps and hold services among the men. There was nothing denominational about his work. He simply visited camps wherever he could, and talked in an unassuming manner to the men about the essentials of religion. His work has recently taken a strong hold and is now divided among a number of camp visitors, and fostered by an organization known as the Shantymen's Christian Association. The work has been supported chiefly by the camp employees, receiving only a tithe of the support to which it is entitled from the lumber camp operators themselves. When one considers the importance of the movement as an economic factor in camp man-

agement it is evident that the lack of support from the camp operators is the result of their not as yet being aware of the excellent work done. The periodical visits of the representatives of the Shantymen's Christian Association to the camps are doing much to reduce the amount of drinking by lumberjacks and in giving the camps a better name. If this work is encouraged and developed, it will help greatly to solve the labor troubles in the camps, by making them better places for men to work in and thereby assisting to attract more efficient men to the woods. Mr. Henderson, during the past winter made a long trip and visited a large number of camps. A few typical lumbering scenes, taken during his trip are reproduced herewith, together with interesting views of the mission sleigh in which he and a companion travel and sleep.

The fourth annual meeting of the Shantymen's Christian Association was held in the Bible Training College, Toronto, on April 22nd, with Mr. H. B. Gordon in the chair.

From the reports presented it is evident that there has been a steady growth in interest and in work done by this association. Four years ago the founder, Mr. William Henderson, was the only worker, while during this past winter there have been five. One of these, Mr. Russel Lawrence, is supported by the North Bay Auxiliary and has been travelling up and down the T. & N. O. Railway and also visiting the camps on the South side of Lake Nipissing and in the French River district. Other workers visited the camps in Parry Sound district, and during the winter the covered sleigh, which serves at night for sleeping quarters, has been busy between Massey and Victoria Mines in charge of Messrs. Clark and Judd. The former was a Lieutenant in the Yeomanry during the Boer war, and since

then has travelled extensively in South Africa. He was most enthusiastic in the interests of the lumberjacks, getting up sometimes at 3 a.m. just to have short talks with the teamsters while they were waiting for breakfast, and taking every opportunity that offered during the day to seek to give these men good advice. Among other things he had printed and circulated among the men hundreds of temperance pledge cards many of which the men signed. Such interest in their welfare has gained the respect of the men whatever other good has been accomplished, and many offered him money, but as the rules of the Association are against asking for collections, he declined to accept these offers except in one or two special cases. In one case where some \$13.00 had been gathered unknown to him he refused to accept it.

While the sleigh was thus occupied Messrs. Henderson and Tyers took the camps along the line of the Canadian Northern north of Sudbury, visiting not merely the lumber but also the construction camps, taking a final journey of 400 miles in March along the right-of-way of the above railway. In all some 414 services have been held by the workers of the Association and some 16,000 men addressed.

## How the Movement is Supported

So much for the report as to facts and figures, but what the lumberman wants to know is "What is at the bottom of the thing?" It was all very well for two or three religious enthusiasts to start work three years ago driving round in this covered sleigh,—taking up no collections, and not even making appeals to the wealthy camp owners to support them. There owners had seen other enthusiasts do this sort of thing occasionally but generally one winter ended it, but here this work not only goes on but is manifestly growing. An examination of salaries paid would indicate that it is not a money making job for those engaged in it, and the absence of the names of all but a very few lumbermen among the list of subscribers shows that it is not getting much encouragement from the owners.

It must mean then that the men in the camps are the ones who are showing enough appreciation of these services to encourage their continuance, and there increase; and from reports given this appears to be a fact. There may be only a few drunkards reformed each year, but that is something; there have been certainly lots of young fellows encouraged to sobriety and good conduct and that means a lot more. With the men thus showing an interest in their own improvement it is surely a very short sighted policy on the part of the owners not to encourage this work financially.

The annual report in book form is a very interesting and readable book, and can be had by any one desiring it who will write to the secretary, Mr. Thomas Yellowlees, 23 Division street, Toronto.

At the annual meeting the following directors were elected:—Messrs. H. B. Gordon, John McClelland, John J. Gartshore, John Firstbrook, T. Yellowlees, Wm. Henderson, W. H. Lailey and Dr. W. H. Howitt of Toronto, and Messrs. A. G. Browning and D. Purvis of North Bay; and the following as General Council:—Sir John M. Gibson and Messrs. John Donogh, J. D. Nasmith, W. H. Shaw, Toronto; John Murphy, G. D. Grier, Montreal; F. C. Blair, R. J. Farrell, Matthew Orme, Ottawa; B. W. Robertson, Kingston; W. H. Whittaker, Brantford; Robert Booth, Pembroke; R. H. Davies, Oak Ridges; H. C. Brennan, Hamilton; A. J. McGaughey, North Bay; R. D. McInnes, Cache Bay; W. E. Bigwood, Byng Inlet, and Judge Ardagh, Barrie.



Mission Sleigh Ready for the Road



A Typical Camp Crew—Cutler Bay Lumber Co



Mission Wagon Pitched for the Night

### Stop-Off Charge Increase Cancelled

Montreal, April 20th. (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—The special committee of the lumber section of the Board of Trade appointed to discuss the circular of the railway companies dealing with stop-off privileges for lumber and increasing the rate from 1c. to 2c. per 100 lbs., met the representatives of the railways to-day. This was the second meeting, the first having taken place on April 4th, when the railway representatives promised further consideration of the objections of the lumber trade. To-day the lumber section was represented by Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, Mr. W. T. Mason of Mason, Gordon and Company; Mr. Thomas Rutherford, of William Rutherford Sons Company; Mr. J. Stanley Cook, secretary of the lumber section, and Mr. W. S. Tilson, manager of the transportation bureau of the Board of Trade. The railways were represented by Mr. F. J. Watson, assistant general freight agent, Grand Trunk; Mr. Guy Tombs, Canadian Northern; Mr. Geo. Fowler, lumber agent, Canadian Pacific, and Mr. J. H. Coleman, superintendent of car department, Grand Trunk.

As the result of the negotiations it was agreed that the old rate of 1c. per 100 lbs. should be unchanged, but the following alterations should be made—as to weights in reshipment:

Where lumber is stopped-off, solely for sorting, the outwards weight must not exceed the inwards weight; where resawing only, in transit, is performed, the outwards weight must not exceed 95 per cent. of the weight shipped in to stop-off point; where dressing or dressing and matching is performed, the outwards weight must not exceed 90 per cent. of the weight shipped in to stop-off point; where resawing and dressing or resawing, dressing and matching is performed in transit, the outwards weight must not exceed 85 per cent. of the weight shipped in to stop-off point.

With the exceptions above noted, the regulations in the circular, including rules and notes, are to be enforced.

The railway companies will issue a new circular embodying the alterations agreed on, it being understood that the tariff will come into operation on May 1st.

### Death of Mr. Edward J. Maxwell

Montreal, April 15th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—Mr. Edward John Maxwell, for many years connected with the Montreal lumber trade, died in the city on Monday, April 15, at the age of 77 years. He was a native of Montreal, and of Scottish parentage, his father and mother coming from Jedburg in 1830. Mr. Maxwell was, early in his commercial life, associated with his father's business as a builder, and in 1862 founded the firm of E. J. Maxwell & Company, lumber merchants, Craig street. This he carried on until about two years ago, when he retired, and the business was turned into a limited liability company under the name of E. J. Maxwell, Limited. Mr. Maxwell built up a very successful trade, specializing in valuable imported hardwoods. In 1860 he married Miss Johan Macbean, of Montreal, who predeceased him in 1909. Four children survive, Miss Jessie G. Maxwell, Miss Millie J. Maxwell and Mr. Edward and Mr. W. S. Maxwell, architects. Mr. Maxwell was a man of many talents and was well-known as an amateur horticulturist. One of his hobbies was the making of fine violins and 'cellos.

### Quebec Limit Holders' Annual Meeting

The ninth annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders Association was held at the Chateau Frontenac recently. The following members were present—Alex. Machauvier, president, in the chair; Geo. Chahoon, jr., vice-president; Wm. Power, Beauce Pulp and Lumber Co.; H. R. Goodday, W. G. Power, F. Anderson, River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Company, St. Gabriel Lumber Company, Price Bros. & Company, Jonquiere Pulp Company, Wayaggamack Pulp and Paper Company, Charlemagne and Lac Oureau Lumber Co., Gres Falls Co., Union Bag and Paper

Co., Henry Atkinson, J. A. Rousseau, H. A. Calvin, Laurentide Paper Co., De Carteret, Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Co., James Richardson & Co., Wm. Russell Hunter Carr, Battle Island Pulp and Paper Co., Lake Megantic Pulp Co., G. M. Stearns, J. M. Dalbuc, A. Machauvier, jr.; Ham. Montgomery & Co., Riordon Paper Co., J. Scott, Ritchie Small.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Wm. Power, Esq., M.P., president; Messrs. F. M. Anderson and J. A. Rousseau, vice-presidents; executive committee, Messrs. D. C. Atkinson, Arch. Fraser, G. M. Stearns, Wm. Price, H. C. Foy, J. B. White, W. G. Power, H. A. Calvin, D. P. Brown, B. A. Scott; secretary-treasurer, Paul G. Owen; auditor, P. B. Murphy.

### Quebec's Forestry Policy

In defending the policy of his department, the Hon. Jules Alard, Minister of Crown Lands & Forests in the Quebec Government, stated in Montreal recently that the most delicate question for the department to deal with was the conflict between the settler and the holder of timber limits. They were natural enemies of each other and were each entitled to the protection of the government. The homestead law in the Province of Quebec was such that the limit holder was thoroughly protected and that the bona fide settler had nothing to complain of. The Government, he said, had adopted all possible measures to ensure the permanency of the forests. Trained specialists had organized a special service of forestry, and the government was working jointly with the limit holder for the protection of timber lands against forest fires. The conclusions reached by Mr. Alard were that the Quebec forests were under a better management than those of Ontario.

### Pulp and Paper Progress in Newfoundland

Hon. M. P. Cashin, Minister of Finance and Customs for Newfoundland, in his annual budget speech delivered recently referred to the importance of the pulp and paper industry of the colony. The progress of the industry was shown by the following table of production:

Year Ended June 30th, 1909		Quantity	Value
		Tons	
Paper	.....	None	None
Pulp	.....	None	None
Year Ended June 30th, 1910			
Paper	.....	7,866	\$ 352,155
Pulp	.....	6,853	69,164
			\$ 421,319
Year Ended June 30th, 1911			
Paper	.....	21,064	\$ 943,699
Pulp	.....	27,177	251,048
			\$1,194,747
Six Months Ended Dec. 31st, 1911			
Paper	.....	17,184	\$ 769,920
Pulp	.....	31,933	336,218
			\$1,136,139

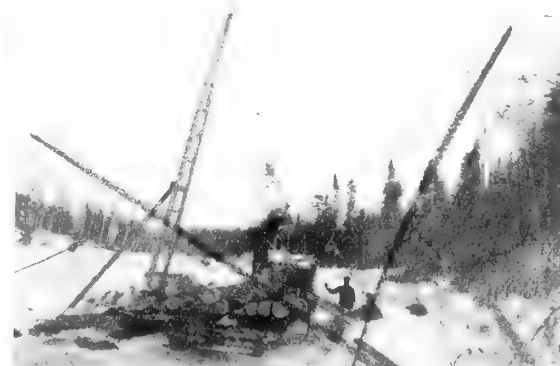
An evidence of what this industry means is supplied by the fact that the Harmsworth mills at Grand Falls employ about 2,000 men and pay out not less than \$900,000 a year in wages, while the mills are expected to have an annual output, when the new machines are installed, of 35,000 to 40,000 tons of ground wood pulp and about 60,000 tons of paper, and the Albert Reed mills at Bishop Falls employ about 800 men in similar work. Another large pulp industry is now in process of formation at Bay of Islands and its output will augment substantially that of the preceding two, as well as further stimulate the general prosperity of the colony.



40 Ft. Boom Logs for Cleveland Sarnia Co.



Dam Under Construction for P. Shannon & Co.



Loading Logs on Sleigh with a Side Jammer

## British Columbia Stumpage Prices

**Abnormally Low Valuation Still Prevails Compared with Other Districts—Higher Prices Approaching**

By Roland D. Craig, F. E.\*

There are two ways of determining the value of stumpage; one is the price for which standing timber may be bought, and the other is the net profit that can be obtained after deducting the cost of logging and sawing from the price of the manufactured product, i.e., the lumber, shingles or pulp. The difference between these two values varies greatly, and in British Columbia there appears to be very little relation between the two.

Until about five years ago standing timber in British Columbia had practically no sale value. The Government gave the timber to anyone who was willing to pay the ground rent, and it was not to be expected that purchasers would pay much of a bonus to private timber-holders when they could stake other limits themselves, but since the reservation by the Government of what little timber it had left in 1907 the sale value has risen at the rate of about 100 per cent. per annum. At that time good available stumpage could be bought at from 15c. to 25c. per M., which is now selling for from 75c. to \$1 per M. In some of the recent sales the price has been as high as \$3 per M., but it is yet possible to buy some of the very best timber in the province for \$1.50 or less per M.

In comparison with the price in other North American districts, British Columbia stumpage is still abnormally low. Pine in Ontario and the Northeastern States sells readily at from \$8 to \$10 per M., and southern pine at \$2.50 to \$4; and Washington timber similar to that of British Columbia, only as a rule not so accessible, at from \$2.50 to \$5 per M. The assessed value of the timber in the State of Washington averages \$2 per M., and this is always considerably below the sale value.

### Prices Certain to Rise

That these differences will be eliminated in the near future is certain. One of the chief reasons is that supplies in the East are diminishing rapidly, and the centre of timber production is moving west. The cut of white pine in the United States has been reduced from 7,742,000,000 b.f. in 1900 to 3,900,000,000 b.f. in 1909; of hemlock, from 3,421,000,000 b.f. to 3,032,000,000 b.f., while Douglas fir has increased from 1,737,000,000 b.f. to 4,856,000,000 b.f. and Washington has jumped from sixth place to first as a lumber-producing state. Another reason is that so much of the British Columbia timber is located directly on protected arms of the sea, that logging operations and shipping can be carried on at all times of the year. The increased railway facilities furnished by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern and the completion of the Panama canal, will remove a handicap which British Columbia has suffered in competing in eastern markets. Then, again, the size and quality of the British Columbia timber cannot be obtained elsewhere except in the Pacific States. The damp climate and broken topography of the country renders the fire risk less than it is with almost any other timber in North America.

From the standpoint of the investor, the tenure under which the bulk of the timber is held is very attractive. The owner may now hold the licenses in perpetuity, or as long as there is merchantable timber on them, or they are not required for agricultural purposes. Settlers are not allowed to homestead, purchase or squat on licensed lands, thereby eliminating one of the greatest sources of trouble and loss from which Eastern Canadian lumbermen suffer. An annual ground rent of \$140 is charged for coast timber, \$115 for interior timber, and this amounts on the average to, approximately, one cent per M. The largest part of the taxation is reserved until the timber is cut, as it should be. This gives the Government an interest in the timber to the extent of 50c. per M. and is a great stimulus to Government co-operation in forest protection. This reservation of the 50c. royalty is practically a loan to the investor of that amount of money without interest for an unlimited time. On the average stand of 20 M. per acre, this loan amounts to \$10 per acre, and the interest saved to the investor at six per cent. is 60c. per acre, or about three times as much as the ground rent. The lumbermen of Washington are trying to have their taxation arranged in this way, on the ground that high annual taxation forces early and wasteful logging.

The only practical way of studying stumpage values, however, is by comparing the net values after deducting the cost of manufacture from the prices of lumber. This may be called the absolute stumpage value. Canadian data on this point have not been collected, but in Bulletin 122 of the U. S. Forest Service the report of a careful investigation of prices between the years 1899 and 1906 is given. In spite of the increased efficiency of logging machinery, there is no doubt that the cost of labor is increasing, and the timber

logged is less accessible, so that \$2 to \$2.25 should be allowed for increased cost of manufacture during that time. It was found that the average mill value of fir increased from \$8.67 per M. in 1899 to \$14.20 per M. in 1906, which, after deducting \$2 for increased cost of manufacture, shows a net increase of \$3.53, or an average of 50c. per annum. Cedars increased in the same time from \$11.68 to \$19.27 per M. and, allowing \$2.25 for increased cost of manufacture, there is left a net increase of \$5.34, or 76c. per annum. It is confidently expected that the census of 1910 will show that the same rate of increase has been maintained.

In predicting the future, the chief guides are past experience, supply and demand.

Canada and the United States are so interdependent that what affects the one must affect the other, and we must consider the increasing demand which the Republic is bound to make on us. It is estimated that at the present rate of cutting (about one hundred billion feet, including all forest products) the United States has sufficient wood to last only twenty-five years, and, according to the estimate of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, we have in Canada only 500 billion feet, or enough to supply that demand for five years. Further exploration may, in the opinion of the writer, bring this estimate up to about 700 billion feet.

Of this amount, about 300 billion feet is in British Columbia.

With the rapid growth of population and development of industries, the consumption of wood is increasing rapidly. The increase in the cut of 1909 over that of 1900 in the United States was 27 per cent. It is estimated that less than one-third of the consumption is being replaced by new growth, so that we must expect to be called upon to supply an increasing demand. Not only do we have to consider the demand in the home and the United States markets, but our lumber trade with Australia, the Orient, and Europe is each year assuming larger proportions.

The only inference is that stumpage must continue to rise, and that British Columbia timber, which is so exceptionally well situated to supply the markets of the world and is at the same time the cheapest to buy and carry, offers an unparalleled opportunity for investment.

### B. C. Lumbermen Prepare Strong Test Case

For some time past British Columbia lumbermen have been rightly insisting on determining whether lumber is free or dutiable when dressed on one side only, but re-sawn to uniform width. Dimensions in dispute are: Two inches by six, two inches by eight, two inches by ten, two inches by twelve, and other sizes.

Under the terms of the customs law it is possible to make an appeal from rulings of the department to the Court of Exchequer, the highest authority in the Dominion, whose decision is final. The executive bodies of the mountain and coast lumbermen in British Columbia have entered a case against the Customs department, and in the meantime all importations of lumber will be subject to the decision of the case about to come before the court. The lumbermen are now engaged in working up a strong test case. All preliminaries are well under way, and it is intended that a deputation will attend the Exchequer Court at Ottawa, when the case is called early in May.

The result will be of immense importance to the lumber industry in British Columbia, and is being awaited with the keenest anticipation by local millmen.

### Douglas Fir vs. Southern Pine

Douglas fir, says Mr. H. R. MacMillan in Bulletin 24 of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, is the only Canadian wood existing in any quantity, the natural qualities of which are such as would enable it to displace yellow pine for car and furniture building.

It has been shown that, in addition to the physical qualities which render Douglas fir as easily worked, as readily polished, and as suitable for finish as yellow pine, Douglas fir possesses the mechanical qualities which render yellow pine adaptable for car building and for use in situations where durability, strength and resistance to compression are required.

Douglas fir is about twenty per cent. lighter than longleaf pine. Bending tests show that Douglas fir will support a greater weight without taking a permanent set than will longleaf pine, and that Douglas fir will support almost as great a weight as yellow pine before breaking.

Douglas fir is not as stiff as longleaf pine and will not support as great a pressure parallel to the grain. It will, however, support without crushing just about the same pressure perpendicular to the grain.

On the Pacific coast, Douglas fir is rapidly coming into favor for furniture-making and car-building.

Douglas fir is easily worked and when well seasoned is free from warping or checking. It takes a high polish and is very suitable for all cheaper grades of furniture, such as bedroom sets, tables,

\* From the Canadian Forestry Journal.



kitchen cabinets, chairs, school, lodge and church furniture. It may be stained to represent other woods and may be stamped to imitate quarter-cut oak. Its straightness of grain and the contrast between spring and summer wood render it very suitable for mission furniture.

Douglas fir is a splendid wood for car building, the use for which the greater part of the 2,000,000 feet of yellow pine was imported in 1910. It is strong, hard, stiff, large and clear enough for car frames, is suitable for car sidings and ceilings, and is beautiful enough for the interior finish of passenger coaches. It has been used for the interior finish of private cars in the United States.

The designation 'Southern' or 'yellow' pine, as used above, denotes that kind of pine also known as 'hard,' 'Georgia,' 'North Carolina' and 'pitch' pine. The 'longleaf' and 'shortleaf' pines are species, the timber from which is included indiscriminately under the above names.

## British Columbia Production 1911

**Increase of 241,000,000 feet in Output of Lumber as Compared with 1910 — Shipments Show Falling of**

The Mountain Lumbermen's Association have prepared a report upon the production and shipments of the sawmills of British Columbia for the year 1911, giving comparisons with the years 1910 and 1909, and an estimate of production for the year 1912. The report is as follows:

	1909 feet	1910 feet	1911 feet
Mountain Mills			
Production .. . . .	329,646,898	427,822,304	462,778,494
Shipments .. . . .	324,829,326	376,879,471	430,719,292
Coast Mills			
Production .. . . .		605,000,000	739,000,000
Shipments .. . . .		604,000,000	708,000,000
Pine Mills			
Production .. . . .			180,000,000
Shipments .. . . .			120,000,000
Spruce Mills			
Production (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) .. . . .			167,000,000
Production (Alberta) .. . . .			25,000,000
Shipments (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) .. . . .			80,000,000
Shipments (Alberta) .. . . .			17,000,000
Total Production Western Mills .. . . .		1,332,000,000	1,573,000,000
Total Shipments Western Mills .. . . .		1,326,000,000	1,355,000,000
Total stock 1st Jan. 1912			
Coast Mills .. . . .			225,000,000
Mountain Mills .. . . .			225,000,000
Pine Mills .. . . .			150,000,000
Spruce Mills (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) .. . . .			112,000,000
Spruce Mills (Alberta) .. . . .			15,000,000
			757,000,000
(As compared with 529,000,000 feet on hand one year ago)			
Estimated Spruce Production for 1912 .. . . .			220,000,000
Estimated Pine Production for 1912 .. . . .			200,000,000
Mountain Production problematical.			
Coast Production normal.			
Coast Sales for 1911			
Local .. . . .			324,000,000
Rail .. . . .			324,000,000
Foreign .. . . .			50,000,000
			708,000,000

It will be seen from the above figures that although the production of all the western mills increased by 241,000,000 feet, the shipments of all the western mills increased only 29,000,000 feet. Comparing the production with the total shipment there was an apparent overproduction of 218,000,000 feet. When one takes into consideration the excessive imports of United States lumber into Canada during 1911 these figures of overproduction in British Columbia are easily understood. An excessively heavy movement of United States lumber into Canada took place last year. The total for the first nine months of the year being 379,226,000 feet. Compared with the corresponding nine months of the year 1909 this showed an increase of 275,000,000 feet, which took place in face of a decrease in the average price of \$6.21 per M. feet or nearly 23 per cent.

Stocks on hand on the first of January, 1912, showed an increase of 228,000,000 feet, amounting in all to 757,000,000 feet. The esti-

mated spruce production for 1912 shows an increase of 28,000,000 feet as compared with the actual production of 1911. The estimated pine production for 1912 shows an increase of 20,000,000 feet as compared with the actual production of 1911.

### Increasing Timber Values in British Columbia

The increasing value of timber in British Columbia is shown by a paragraph in the report of the president at the first annual meeting of the British Canadian Lumber Corporation (Ltd.), held recently. This concern had mills in operation last year in Vancouver and near Nelson in east Kootenay. It expects to have two more completed next month, one at New Westminster and another at San Juan on the lower southwest corner of Vancouver Island. The president pointed out to the shareholders what a fine asset the company possessed in its timber and stated that although the company has been in existence only a year it had already received offers on three of its properties which would have netted 100 per cent. profit. These properties aggregated less than 50 per cent. of the standing timber controlled by the concern. A dividend of six per cent. on the preferred stock was declared for the first 10 months. During the year there was cut 47,372,272 feet of lumber, 23,736,000 shingles and 13,919,150 lath. The new plants will have capacities of 250,000 feet and 125,000 feet daily, respectively. Officers for the British Canadian Lumber Corporation (Ltd.) for this year are: President, G. F. Johnston; vice-president, Senator Mackay; secretary, John S. Rigby. Montreal and Quebec capital is largely interested in this enterprise.

## Two Views Upon the Tariff Question

### Consumer and Manufacturer Give their Opinions Regarding United States Lumber in Canada

At Calgary, Alta., the question raised by the imports of United States lumber into Canada at prices which Canadian mills cannot compete against, has been widely discussed of late. The importance of the subject was increased by the presentation of the two sides of the question by leading representatives of the farmers and of the lumber manufacturers who were in the city recently at the same time.

Mr. E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers' Association, discussing the situation, stated that the solution of the difficulty would be found in co-operation rather than in the imposition of a duty on lumber from the United States. The bone of contention, he said, was not the importation of cheap United States lumber, but the conditions imposed by middlemen, who in some cases were taking advantage of temporary conditions to purchase cheap United States lumber and were selling it to Canadian consumers at high prices in preference to Canadian lumber. This could be most easily solved by more direct communication between the producer and the consumer. From \$2 to \$5 per thousand could be saved to the consumer if this were brought about. Every local union had at present under consideration the possibility of establishing a co-operative organization embracing every part of the province.

The establishment of a provincial co-operative agency, he said, would have a particularly desirable effect in the adjustment of the lumber trade between the manufacturers in British Columbia and the consumers in Alberta. Under normal conditions, it was impossible for United States manufacturers to compete with British Columbia in Alberta, on account of the difference in freight rates. The natural source of the lumber supply for this country was the Kootenay district, and the eastern slope of the Rockies, and the rate from Nelson, Nakusp, and Kaslo was about 20c. to 22c., while the rate from Vancouver to Calgary was but 36c.

However, the Canadian manufacturers suffered from an additional handicap in the excessive cost of operation, due, in some measure, to antiquated methods and to an apparently inferior natural field. Investigation by representatives of the United Farmers had shown that it cost about \$12.50 per thousand to load the lumber onto the cars in the Kootenay country.

A representative of the British Columbia lumber manufacturers who called on Mr. Fream made the statement that of all the lumber cut in the Kootenay country, only 15 per cent. went into uppers; the other 85 per cent. was common or cull. It was apparently to offset such disadvantages as this that lumbermen were asking for a protective duty. The working out of a high tariff scheme would afford no relief to the western consumer; but it might probably assure the entire trade for Canadian mills, at the expense of the present middleman's profits.

That the middlemen, alone, are profiting by any importation of American lumber was proven by the statistics of last year, which showed that the largest amount of imported lumber was received at Vancouver. Of 300,000,000 feet imported, over 100,000,000 feet was hard timber, which is not produced in Canada; and the larger



portion of the remainder was sent to Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The freight rates from Seattle, Portland, and Spokane to these provinces are practically the same as from Vancouver, giving the Canadian manufacturer a slight advantage, if anything.

Mr. Fream's views, as reported above, being those of the consumer, are naturally pretty hard on the retailer, but they bear out in a remarkable manner, the claim made by the Canadian lumber manufacturers that the imposition of a duty, or the proper enforcement of the duties already provided for in the tariff would not involve any increase in the price of lumber to the consumer.

It is interesting in this connection to note the other side of the question as presented by Mr. P. Lund, president of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company. According to the statement of Mr. Lund, as published in The Calgary Albertan alongside of Mr. Fream's views, the lumber industry of British Columbia is in a perilous condition, and unless the people of the west are prepared to pay higher prices in order that it may be protected by a tariff from southern competition, the mills of British Columbia may be closed down and the once prosperous lumbermen forced to join the bankrupts.

"The output of the mills for this year will be decreased by one-half," declared Mr. Lund. "Last year the lumbermen of the south dumped 500,000,000 feet of lumber into Canada, and I estimate that

this year the amount will be doubled. The reason for this is evident. The United States with its larger production and greater cities affords an extensive market for the higher grades of lumber, while presenting but a small demand for the lower grades. In Western Canada, at the present time the lower grades are in demand. Having a good market for the higher grades the United States concerns can afford to sell their low grade lumber at a rate lower than that at which the Canadian lumbermen can offer theirs under existing conditions.

Again, the southern concerns at the present time have better facilities for transportation. The railways are glad to get the trade into Canada and of late have been able to supply better facilities than the one road which offers an outlet for the British Columbia product, handicapped as this road has been for some time by the demand for cars for shipment of grain.

"The effect of this dumping is already being felt by the Canadian lumbermen and will operate to the disadvantage of the west, even though for a time the consumer is able to obtain his lumber at slightly reduced prices. This year the output of the western lumbermen will be reduced by half. This will mean that money which would have been spent in payment of wages to Canadian workers and in the purchase of supplies from Canadian firms will go out of the country."

# Wisconsin and Michigan Statistics

## Hemlock and Hardwood Shipments Show Large Increase—Hemlock Input Decreased 10 per cent.—Hardwood Input 14 per cent. Less

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association held its quarterly meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., on April 17th. The following statistics were presented, showing the cut and shipments during March, 1912, by 57 firms, compared with similar statistics from the same firms for March, 1911:

	Cut, M feet		Shipped, M feet	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
HEMLOCK	18,691	14,040	35,396	23,755
Ash	722	1,169	921	864
Basswood	3,852	5,363	2,622	2,721
Birch	7,155	9,226	5,404	3,423
Elm	2,496	2,852	2,129	1,662
Maple	6,138	4,363	3,172	2,570
Oak	486	328	351	207
Mixed	9,058	8,155	4,814	2,096
ALL HARDWOODS	29,907	31,456	19,413	13,543
Total	48,598	45,496	54,809	37,298

Increase in Hemlock Cut, 33 per cent.

Increase in Hemlock Shipments, 49 per cent.

Decrease in Hardwood Cut, 5 per cent.

Increase in Hardwood Shipments, 44 per cent.

Increase in Total Cut, 7 per cent.

Increase in Total Shipments, 47 per cent.

The total dry stock on hand unsold on April 1 is reported as follows:

	1911	1912	Decrease
	M ft.	M ft.	Percent
Hemlock	137,998	99,965	27
Hardwoods	38,662	23,171	40
Total	176,660	123,136	30

### The Log Input

Reports from 50 representative firms in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan give the following figures upon the log input this season and last:

	Hemlock	Hardwood	Pine	All Kinds
	M feet	M feet	M feet	M feet
Logged 1910-11	310,164	166,759	115,114	592,037
Expected to log 1911-12	275,400	155,150	104,335	534,885
Actually logged 1911-12	278,837	143,720	102,972	525,529

Decrease in Hemlock input—10 per cent.

Decrease in Hardwood input—14 per cent.

Decrease in Pine input—10 per cent.

Decrease in All Kinds—11 per cent.

### Dry Lumber on Hand Unsold

Reports from 45 firms give the following amounts of dry lumber on hand unsold on April 1, 1911, and April 1, 1912:

Hemlock	Firms	M Ft.	Firms	M Ft.	Percent
		1911		1912	Decrease
No. 1	21	43,352	23	36,729	15
No. 2	21	25,818	21	21,088	18
No. 3	29	26,769	18	9,908	63
No. 1 & 2	12	25,030	7	13,811	45
Mixed	7	17,029	6	18,429	Inc. 8
Total		137,998		99,965	27
Ash					
No. 2 & Btr.	11	1,132	7	178	84
No. 3	12	719	11	230	67
Mixed	5	326	2	85	74
Total		2,177		493	77
Basswood					
No. 2 & Btr.	19	6,233	14	2,122	66
No. 3	13	1,793	11	338	82
Mixed	6	1,698	5	1,050	38
Total		9,724		3,510	64
Birch					
No. 2 & Btr.	16	7,405	17	6,550	12
No. 3	18	5,679	15	2,695	52
Mixed	6	2,593	5	1,663	36
Total		15,677		10,908	30
Elm					
No. 2 & Btr.	13	2,769	12	897	68
No. 3	17	1,899	17	1,123	41
Mixed	5	747	3	535	28
Total		5,415		2,555	53
Maple					
No. 2 & Btr.	9	671	12	1,210	Inc. 80
No. 3	13	2,087	15	1,147	45
Mixed	4	1,362	4	1,616	Inc. 19
Total		4,120		3,973	4
Oak					
No. 2 & Btr.	7	361	7	357	0
No. 3	7	281	8	260	7
Mixed	3	907	3	1,115	Inc. 23
Total		1,549		1,732	Inc. 12

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., have received an order from J. C. Wilson & Company, Lachute Mills, Quebec, for a Simplex Power Vacuum Pump. They are also supplying Chappell Brothers, St. Omer, Quebec, with a Duplex Packed Piston Pump.

## From the Wholesaler's Point of View

### Market Steadied and Distribution Promoted by Man Who Comes Between Mill and Retailer

The position of the wholesaler of lumber is much the same in all parts of the country so far as his relations with manufacturers and consumers are concerned. The same problems are always cropping up and being discussed, and the tendency is growing stronger each day in the direction of eliminating sources of trouble which may be removed by co-operation between the various branches of the trade. The Canada Lumberman has drawn attention many a time to the chief features of these problems and has discussed the methods of handling them which are adopted in other countries. Practical suggestions of a valuable nature are contained in a letter which was written recently by a number of wholesalers of Columbus, Ohio, to an association of lumbermen in another part of the country.

"There has never been a time in the history of the lumber industry," says the letter, "when the manufacturer and the legitimate wholesaler needed one another so much as at the present time, and particularly is this true as concerns the members of your honorable association."

The manufacturers of the present day all having good timber, are enabled to secure equally good machinery to mill and manufacture this timber; the system of handling and grading has been reduced so much to a similarity and a uniformity, that the matter of the disposition of the stocks so manufactured resolves itself into the elements of personality, and the intimate acquaintance with the consuming public, by the party who is selling the stock.

The manufacturer has not the time, and often not the inclination or opportunity to get into close contact with the users of the class of material that he puts out. His labors are largely those of logging, handling to the mill, and the economical manufacture of same at the mill.

The consumer, and the retailers who purchase lumber do not anticipate their needs so much in the past few years as formerly, and consequently, it is necessary for one who expects to sell him any large portion of his demands to make his calls frequent, and to be within easy reach by 'phone, should he not be right on the spot when the buying humor happened to strike the purchasing agent.

#### Where the Wholesaler Comes In

At this point the reliable and legitimate wholesaler comes to the rescue, and is able to secure the order for the stock, and look after the account after it is delivered.

The first class wholesaler is in all cases the development of the very best salesman in any section; he has covered a stated territory for years, and has through absolutely fair dealings, and frankness, as well as the amount of personal interest shown in the welfare of both the retailer, and the wholesaler or manufacturer established a prestige and an acquaintance, which it would be impossible for any man sent from the mill to acquire in a long time.

The travelling man who is sent out by a manufacturer into a certain territory to move stock is one of the worst enemies to the values to be obtained by the mills for their stock.

The wholesaler who is on the ground and who knows his trade is always a man who gets the top of the market; he helps to hold up the general market, and can always secure more from the trade for the stock than you can by the medium of a direct representative.

The man with whom the purchaser is personally acquainted and has known favorably for years is the one who secures the order, even at a little preference.

The wholesaler is a disseminator of knowledge, and a carrier of new and beneficial ideas to the retailer, as well as to the mill man. He educates the retailer into the uses of items of stock which you can cut to best advantage; he informs the mill man how he can work some items of stock that will secure a ready sale, and in fact is indispensable to the success of both.

#### An Indispensable Go-between

The wholesaler is of great advantage to you as an intermediary between the shipper and the retailer or receiver of the stock being on the ground, and, through old acquaintance and knowledge of the customer, he is able to adjust any differences to a much better advantage, and with less friction than you can if compelled to handle the shipment direct with your customer, and the loss of time and prestige which is always sure to follow a long-distance correspondence on the settlement of differences as to grade or mill work will soon be quite apparent, and will redound to the benefit of the wholesaler.

The wholesalers through an interchange of credit information, are able to handle this portion of the business in a great deal better shape than the mill which is widely separated from its customer, and does not know anything of his doings, except what is given

them by the commercial agencies, whose information is very crude, and nearly always separated from the facts and conditions that exist, except in the most flagrant cases.

The wholesalers in our particular section and state are in most excellent shape to assist the manufacturer in the handling of the business, as well as other matters which are now one of the deep concerns of the average mill man.

In the one item of adjusting claims, you are all conversant with the records of the inspection and adjusting bureau of the association, which shows that in the greater percent of inspections, the claimant is upheld.

Permit us to suggest that you avail yourselves of the knowledge and tact of the wholesalers in the particular territory where your complaint may be made.

#### Wholesalers as Arbitrators

There could be two reliable and first class wholesalers in the principal large cities, to whom the question of arbitration of a great many claims could be referred, and we think that you would find the reclamations would be much reduced, your prestige with the customer retained, and the possibilities of much enmity and hard feeling eliminated.

In the matter of official inspectors' work, let us suggest that the reason that most of the complaints are upheld is that said inspector goes into the grading of the stock from a technical standpoint, laying out much stock which through the efforts of an arbitration committee would be allowed to pass. Again, the promptness in the settlement of complaints always tends to reduce the amount of trouble found with the stock.

Our suggestion would be to endeavor to settle and adjust all claims where possible, without the use of the official inspection, and, while on this subject, will say that the wholesalers in this section are at the present time endeavoring to form an association with a view of elevating its members and this branch of the trade to the highest possible standard, and we have already contemplated the appointment of an arbitration committee in each of the principal cities for the purpose of settling claims or disputes that arise between its members and mill connections; the committee in each city to have charge not only of its own city, but also surrounding territory. Under such an arrangement our entire territory would be covered by an arbitration board to which many disputes could be referred and probably settled satisfactorily to all concerned, and with very little expense and delay.

Permit us to suggest in the line of getting the lumber ready and on its way to market the following:

That the standard of working flooring, ceiling, drop-siding, and in fact all planing mill items, be followed more closely, so that any of the above items shipped from one mill to-day will match with the same kind of stock shipped by some other mill to-morrow.

More care in the proper cleaning of cars before lumber is loaded into them, as well as the removal of all projecting nails and broken bolts on the inside of the car doors, which do such a lot of damage to the edges of the lumber, in transit, caused by its being shifted from end to end in the rough handling of the train crews.

Care to this last suggestion, as well as more care by your loading crews in putting the stock into the cars, will insure the arrival of the stock in a great deal better shape, and a better satisfied customer.

In the matter of the grading, your inspectors often allow a few low line boards to get by, and thereby make the entire lot look bad, and it is very hard for a customer to see only the very good in any grade, and not have the bad foremost in his eye.

When you put in the degrade from working any particular car, try and put same some place besides right on top of the car, as it invariably causes the customer to kick, and quite often makes him over-critical on the remainder of the shipment.

The method of a few mills, whose shipping crews are often known to put in two or three hundred feet of the culls in order to get rid of them, even though they may not be tallied, is also to be depreciated.

As indicated above the careful loading and tallying of cars is a very important factor towards a satisfied customer, and you all recognize that a satisfied customer is your very best and cheapest advertisement.

The wholesalers in the State of Ohio and surrounding territory are endeavoring to elevate the standard of those in the business, and wish to assure the manufacturers that we stand ready to assist you in any way that we can towards the more careful and profitable handling of lumber from the mill to the consumer.

We sincerely believe that with a reciprocal feeling among the mills whose business it is to manufacture the lumber in the most approved method, thereby getting the highest average for his stumpage, that the wholesaler will be your very best asset towards maintaining prices, eliminating troubles for you, and that this mutual good feeling will redound to the advantage of both.

# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Spring Cleaning in the Yards—Economical Piling

## A Good Time to House Clean the Retail Lumber Yard

The average lumber yard is not a very attractive place to the sense of sight at any time and particularly so at this time of the year, and going from the fresh air into many of the offices is repellant to the sense of smell also, writes C. H. Ketrledge, in *The Mississippi Valley Lumberman*. A stranger visiting the town is not taken around to see the fine looking buildings of the lumber yards or the elevators. And the reason is that the approaches to these places in the early spring time are not of a character, or in a condition to induce such a sacrifice of effort as would be involved in walking on the muddy streets or picking the way over the equally muddy crossings. The lumber office has few visitors these days excepting those who are forced to come on business. The farmer being used to mud, don't mind driving in the slush and mud of the alleys and even if this is too bad, he sits in his seat, and makes the yard man load him up.

There has been a great improvement in the physical character of a great many yards during the past few years. This class of dealers are no better lumbermen perhaps, but they place a higher value on the looks of their business places than did a majority of the dealers of the old regime. Their taste for a better style of living has become educated and this has been extended to their places of business. In the old days, when such a one had to wear gum boots to get around in his alleys he didn't mind scraping the worst off his boots and entering his house for dinner. Now, however, he has a yard foreman to do in the yard what he used to do himself and he can sit in his hardwood floored office at his polished oak desk and do business in a civilized way. Having a good office, they naturally want the rest of their yard buildings to be and look correspondingly neat. Wherever such yards are located the lumberman and his business are held in higher estimation by the community than they were in the former days of the lumbermen's poverty and lack of disposition to make his business place attractive. But there are a good many lumbermen who are still of the same old mind and disposition to get along with the same dirt alleys and rusty looking old buildings that have never had a bit of paint on them except perhaps the one coat that was put on the office when it was first built, and the office was only painted then in order to let people know which was the office building. There these old buildings are to-day among the other old landmarks of the town. In many instances there is not even a sidewalk leading to the yard, a few short pieces of broken plank, or a flat stone maybe, shows where customers may pass over the mud in getting to the office door.

### They Use the Telephone Instead

The telephone and free delivery are a great convenience to the community and to those patronizing the lumber yard with these conditions nobody will care to go there unless they have to when they can send word and have what they need delivered to them. I've no doubt that the beginning of free delivery arose from the difficulty of people getting to the yard in the muddy times of the year and bad weather. I've noticed that when it was clean under foot I had a good many little sales that the customers carried away themselves without stopping for the wagon to deliver them, which I would not have made had the walking been bad.

I have noticed these things because my old yard was situated away from the main business streets of the town and at the junction of two streets near the grain elevator. I was two hundred feet from a sidewalk and for two or three years I tried to get the town to lay a sidewalk on the vacant part of the block I was on. I held off doing anything to remedy it for some time. Then I saw I was losing trade from the townspeople when the walking was bad and not having the telephone. My competitor, whose yard was on a main travelled street and good sidewalk, I saw was getting the better of me in the smaller retail trade. Getting tired of this handicap, I went to work and laid a stone walk along the entire front of the yard, and connected it with a four plank along the vacant lots to the street sidewalk. Then I put up a hundred feet of good strong hitching rack and it was not long before I noticed an increase in the small trade.

I rather balked at first, at the thought of going to expense of so much hitching rack, but later on I was satisfied in doing it, and keeping it in repair. I found it brought farmers to the yard that I had seen but seldom in that neighborhood, and it gave me the opportunity of chatting with them and finding out about their inclinations to build or make improvements. The accommodation of the rack served to make them favorably inclined toward me, and that in itself was worth a good deal. On cold days they would hitch their teams and come into the office to warm before going up town, sometimes they

had their women folks along who were particularly pleased at the chance of warming and straightening their hats and fixing their hair before the good sized mirror that hung in the office.

### The Value of Accommodation

I well remember an incident that showed me the value of these little services. A couple had drove in with a load of grain one cold March day and had unloaded at the elevator. Seeing them drive over and hitch to my rack, I invited them in to get warmed up. They accepted the invitation, though they were strangers to me. As they were getting ready to leave the woman said, "Well, we might as well get that lumber we want here, as to go over to the other yard." They left their team and went to the stores to do their shopping and when they came back I loaded them up a good sized "jag" which I would otherwise have lost, as I found later on he had been trading at the other yards. That long hitching rack paid for itself many times over and speaking of it leads me to tell something of the way I made it.

I had noticed before that it was throwing money away to put up a cheap form of rack, so I took some large round posts I had in the yard and set them four feet in the ground and seven feet apart. Then I took Norway, 4 x 6 S1 sunk them two inches into the posts and bolted them firmly. I covered both them and the posts with a good coating of iron paint, in which I mixed a decoction of bitter aloes, I think it was, and over all I nailed strips of sheet iron and tin which I got from the tin shop. The horse that put his nose to that surface never tried it with his teeth. In this way my rack preserved its original form for a good many years.

Some don't like the nuisance of a hitching rack in front of their yard but knowing what I know I would not only have a good hitching rack but in addition have a watering trough, and if I had room, a storm hitching shed as well. My old friend and competitor, Andy Bloomer, made a good deal of the money he is enjoying now, by giving such accommodations to his former customers. His office and yard buildings were "no great shakes" in point of appearance, but he had the conveniences about the yard that appealed particularly to the farmers who had come in from a long drive. I believe his was the yard I had seen or heard of that had a feed barn attached to it, where there was plenty of grain and hay free of charge for those of his customers who had come in from a distance. Of course, he was more or less imposed on by men of the class that will "hog" anything that is gratis. This sort of thing is no particular novelty nowadays, there are many dealers now who are doing the same thing or something similar.

### Importance of Clear Alleys

With the coming of the frost out of the ground and the spring rains the country yard is not a pleasant place to get around in, and as I think of the many seasons of discomfort I had to endure during the years spent in a country yard, from having to put up with dirt alleys, I am convinced that there is nothing about a yard that needs any more consideration than its alleyways. If I had my choice between having an office with all the modern improvements and dirt alleys in the yard, and a yard with concrete or brick alleys and a common plain office, you can bet I would prefer the latter style of yard every time. One of the things that made me sick of working in a country yard was the muddy alleys and slush that I had to wade around in in the spring and wet weather and I did what I could to minimize.

When I was going through a model retail yard in Lincoln, Neb., and saw the entire area of the yard covered with a thick surfacing of concrete, I said then, "Here's the yard I have been looking for all these years." The general manager said that when he was given full power to go ahead and build according to his own notion, he made up his mind he would have a yard where he could move around without getting his feet muddy. Bob had tramped around in muddy yards for as many years as I had, and he knew what it meant also, when the wind was blowing a gale in a dry time.

In a certain way, lumbermen are bound by a custom that has come down from the early days of the retail yard. They started them in a cheap way and were forced from lack of means to put as little as possible into anything but the stock. They have gone on gradually improving the class of their yard buildings, but the old time dirt alley remains the same and only comparatively few of the dealers of the present day have made any improvement in this respect. I have been in yards where the entire stock was under roof, but the stifling clouds of dust on every windy day showed they had



not given any thought to their alleys to make them what they ought to be in keeping with the other improved features of the yard.

### Put All Their Capital into the Stock

It used to be accounted as one of the advantages of the lumber business that there was no need for putting much money into buildings and thus leaving free one's capital to be in the earning investment in stock. Yards were put on leased ground also for the freer use of capital. Many years ago, a large percentage of lumber yards were on the railroad right-of-way for which practically no direct compensation was paid and even now there are some who still in this way save an investment in real estate. It sometimes looked to me as though when a man opened a new yard that he didn't intend or expect to remain in the business very long, and therefore he didn't want to tie much money up in non-productive buildings or improvements of any kind. He was trying an experiment, as it were, and if it panned out well, he would stay and fix up the yard as it should be. A good many did this very thing and have stayed many years longer than they expected and the longer they stayed the less became their disposition to make any change in their yard surroundings. But, these old yards are gradually changing their ownership. Every new owner wants to make some improvements to meet his own ideas and I believe that in the course of years this process of change will result in the future lumber yard being a business plant of a different character than it is now. It will have as substantial buildings as the best merchandize stores, factories, or warehouses in the town, and its alleyways will not be the primitive dirt, but rather, they will be the most substantial parts of the yard as they should be.

I was in a yard last fall where the alleys were of packed cinders and as smooth and as hard almost as concrete. There were two or three push carts in use, and I noticed the comparative ease with which one man could move 500 feet or more on them from one part of the yard to another, effecting thereby a great saving in time and labor. There is not a yard in the country but where push carts can be used to great advantage, part of the time, when the alleys are dry, and might be all the time if the alleys were of a stable and permanent character. There are times when the team is occupied that a carpenter will come and want a little stuff taken to his shop which may not be very far away and instead of packing it on his back as he sometimes does, the whole of it could be put on a push cart and he would take it over there himself. I had a carpenter customer who made a cart himself, and used it very often to take his small purchases from the yard, but he did it for his own convenience, rather than mine. I gave him the worth of it though in the bargains he got from me.

### Hard to Get Started

One of the hardest things for a lumberman to do is to start on the job of painting his own yard buildings. He thinks of it every spring when he sees other business men freshening up things around them with the paint brush. He may make up his mind to start in on the job as soon as he gets around to it, but, unfortunately, he is apt to allow something or other to prevent it, and he follows the line of the least resistance.

I remember once, when I held the position of manager, I spoke to the "boss" when he was on a visit to the yard of the rusty appearance of the yard buildings. He fully agreed with this, and thought he would have it done when times got better. As soon as he was gone I went to work and picked up all the old "shelf worn" cans of paint in the stock we had on hand, got a tub, and emptied them all together. Then I put in a lot of brown coloring matter and oil and set my man to stirring it up to the proper mixing and consistency. Then we went at it and painted every building with the color except the office, which I gave another and more appropriate one. Things were pretty dead in the town about that time but the changing of the looks of that yard freshened up the common conversation on the sidewalks wonderfully and a few of the more optimistic and daring went at it and did a little of the same around their own premises, when the "boss" came up next time instead of making a "kick" at the expense as I thought probably he might he complimented me on the improved appearance of the yard and I heard afterwards he had several of the other yards treated the same way.

All there is needed for an improvement of this kind is the proper state of mind. You that are married and keeping house, may probably have noticed every year about this time that your wives are getting in a "state of mind" to do a job of house cleaning and when a woman's mind is in this state the most negative and easy going among them is transformed into a fury of energy and disorder so that the average man feels like going out of town for a few days to escape the torrent of upheaval at home. But after it is all over and the dear one's mind has resumed its normal action he is just as much pleased over the results of the flurry as his wife is and takes as much credit for it.

## The Economical Piling of Lumber

By James F. Hobart

The requirements of a good foundation are that it be solid, and that the two or more bearers be exactly in alignment with each other. Beyond all doubt, the best and cheapest lumber-piling foundations that can be constructed are of concrete. A trench, a few boards for a form, some gravel or crushed rock, a little mixing and tamping, with 1 to 5 cement, and there you are; the foundation thus constructed being for all time. It will never decay or burn.

### Depth of the Foundations

The concrete should be carried below the surface of the ground just far enough on a clayey soil, to prevent frost from reaching the bottom of the concrete. On sandy or gravelly soil, the foundations need go just deep enough to prevent the water by heavy rains from

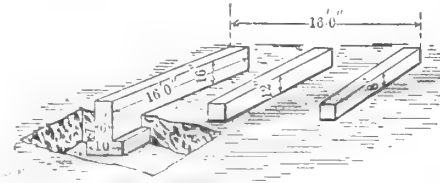


Fig. 1

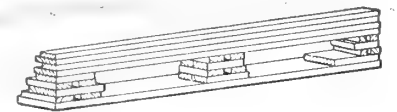


Fig. 2

soaking down and under the foundations. If drain tile be laid on either side of a foundation, and the drain connected with a ditch which can carry away the water which collects, the foundation need not go very deep. But be sure that the foundation will not settle when loaded. That surely spoils lots of otherwise good lumber.

The concrete foundation is shown by Fig. 1, a three-pier arrangement for stuff from  $\frac{3}{4}$  up to 2 inches thick. Plank 2 inches and more in thickness and not over 20 feet in length will go all right with only two bearings instead of three, as shown by Fig. 1. But three bearings are necessary for thin stuff and the three foundations should by all means be put in. They will be there when wanted for thin stuff, and the middle one need not be used when lumber over 2 inches thick is being "stuck out."

It will be noted that Fig. 1 shows a foundation 16 by 16 feet, which is quite a convenient size for 16-foot lengths, although many yards will doubtless require provision for 12-foot lengths on the piling ground. The foundation shown may be used for 12-foot stuff, letting the rear ends overhang four feet. But this is not very good practice for the lumber. The overhanging ends are very apt to

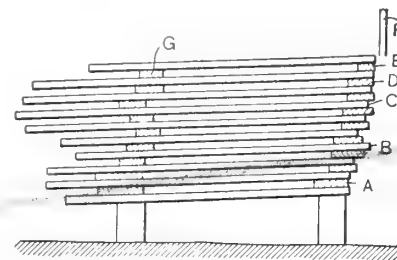


Fig. 3

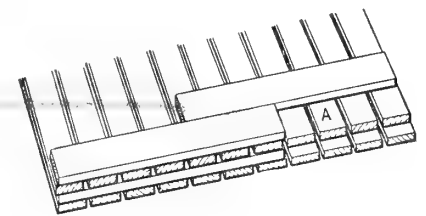


Fig. 4

warp, twist and otherwise get out of shape. It is best to have foundations for different lengths of lumber and always pile those lengths there. By so doing yard room is economized a good deal.

### Bearings and Pitch of Pile

The left or front foundation is shown 16 inches high, above ground, and the depth below the surface is not marked. That must be left to be fixed according to local conditions as discussed in a previous paragraph. The middle bearing is 12 inches high, the rear one 8 inches. This gives a pitch of 8 inches from front to back, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to the foot. This pitch works pretty well. If more is wanted, pile narrow planks or boards upon the front and middle bearings until the desired pitch or inclination is obtained.

Fig. 1 shows the concrete foundation with a footing. It may seem to some that a footing is useless. In some cases that is so. When the soil is very hard, the footing may be omitted and the 6-inch concrete wall placed directly on the earth. But let's do a bit of figuring and see what pressure per square foot is actually put upon the foundations of a pile of lumber. Take, for instance, a pile containing 16,000 feet, board measure, of common green lumber, spruce, whitewood, pine or Oregon fir, in fact any of the common woods except yellow pine, oak or maple. The latter are heavier than those first named which will be assumed to weigh, green,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per board foot. This will give 72,000 pounds to be supported by the foundation.

Assume that there will be three bearers, as in Fig. 1. This will give  $72,000 \div 3 = 24,000$  pounds for each sill or bearer. As there are 16 feet long, there will be  $24,000 \div 16 = 1,500$  pounds per foot



# 1911 Model Linderman Auto

## WHO are using them:—

- W. C. Edwards Co., Ottawa, Ont., 4 ft. machine, boxes  
 W. C. Edwards Co., Ottawa, Ont., 8 ft. machine, boxes  
 Meyer-Thomas Co., Granby, Que., 4 ft. machine, boxes  
 Zimmerman Bros., Tavistock, Ont., 12 ft. machine, boxes  
 M. Langmuir Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont., 10 ft. machine, trunk boxes  
 J. Eveleigh & Co., Montreal, Que., 8 ft. machine, trunk boxes  
 L. McBrine & Co., Berlin, Ont., 6 ft. machine, trunk boxes  
 Cummer-Dowswell, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., 6 ft. machine, washing machines  
 Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Newmarket, Ont., 3 ft. machine, woodenware  
 Czerwinski Box Co., Winnipeg, Man., 8 ft. machine, store fixtures  
 Cushing Bros. & Co., Calgary, Alta., 12 ft. machine, interior trim, veneered doors, store and office fixtures  
 Western Manufacturing Co., Regina, Sask., 16 ft. machine, interior trim, veneered doors, store and office fixtures  
 Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal, Que., 10 ft. machine, railway cars  
 Knechtel Furniture Co., Hanover, Ont., 6 ft. machine, furniture  
 Knechtel Furniture Co., Walkerton, Ont., 6 ft. machine, furniture  
 Canada Furniture Mfrs., Woodstock, Ont., 6 ft. machine, furniture  
 Victoriaville Furniture Co., Victoriaville, Que., 6 ft. machine, furniture

## ON ORDER,—Not yet shipped:—

- Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Preston, Ont., 8 ft. machine, school seats and desks  
 D. Hibner Furniture Co., Berlin, Ont., 6 ft. machine, furniture  
 Martin Freres Co., Montreal, Que., 4 ft. machine, boxes

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**CANADIAN LINDERMAN**  
**MUSKEGON, MICH.      W.O.**

# Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointers

## WHAT are they making:—

**BOXES:**—Converting narrow width lumber, shorts and short shorts into wide stock for one piece ends, sides, tops and bottoms, effecting a saving in the original purchase of their lumber from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per thousand, actual figures given after testing out the machine, securing results in the finished product never before possible.

**BANK, OFFICE AND STORE FIXTURES:**—Interior finish; cores for veneered doors; casing; base boards, etc.

**CORE WORK** for interior of cars; joining up solid panels, etc., for sleepers, diners and coaches.

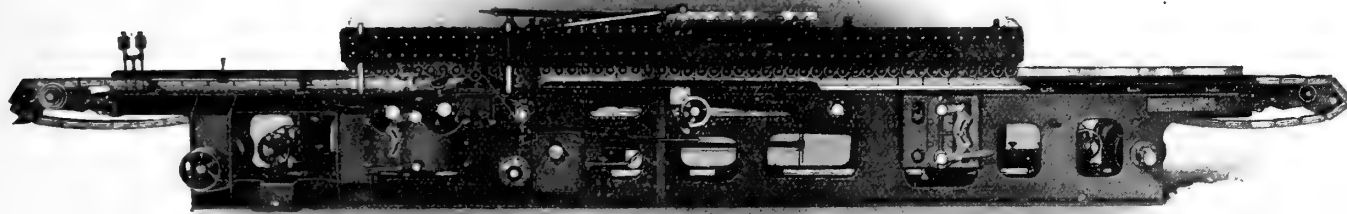
**WIDE PANELS** for washing machines from narrow widths so as to make tight water joints where before wide lumber was necessary.

**HEADING** for candy pails, lard tubs and wooden buckets of all descriptions, utilizing the narrow widths of stock 1" and upwards, 7" long and upwards.

**FURNITURE:**—Solid Quartered Oak Matched tops, Mahogany, Plain Oak, Maple, obtaining better joints than ever before possible: making drawer sides and bottoms; back panels; chair seats; cores for veneered stock; etc.

In fact there are 1911 model Linderman Dovetailers working to-day in Canada on practically every different kind of work requiring wide stock, and all machines are doing the work better, far cheaper and more satisfactorily than is possible by any other method.

**Tell us your conditions and we will outline the results**




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**COMPANY, LIMITED**  
at **WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

of length. As the bearers are only 6 inches wide, it is evident that the foundation will be loaded at the rate of  $1,500 \div \frac{1}{2} = 3,000$  pounds per square foot. This is too much load for some soils, while other kinds of earth will carry that load, and more, without danger of settling.

Should the bearers be given a 10-inch footing, as shown by Fig. 1, then the load per square foot will be  $1,500 \div 6 \times 10 = 2,500$  pounds, or a little more than one ton per square foot. This load will be easily carried by almost any soil except very wet sand, mud or some other and equally unstable soil, therefore a 6-inch wall with a 10-inch footing, projecting 2 inches on either side, will provide a "safe and sane" foundation for green lumber. If oak or yellow pine is to be piled, calculate the weight per square foot of foundation by using 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per board foot.

But lumber is not always piled upon concrete bearers—more's the pity—and millions of feet of all kinds of stock are piled upon makeshift foundations, of which Fig. 2 shows what may be called a fair average. This foundation, or "bearer" as it is often called, is merely placed on top of the ground, no excavating at all having been done. Sometimes a slight leveling of the ground is done, but usually, when there is a low spot, a bit of plank is slipped under the long plank which in Fig. 2 is shown lying on the ground.

In almost every instance where a foundation of this kind is found in use, the plank will be found badly bent upwards between

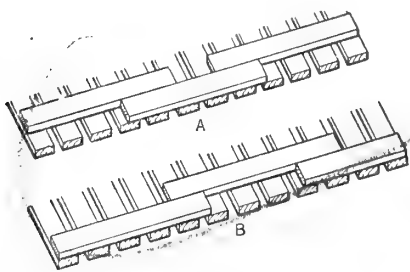


Fig. 5

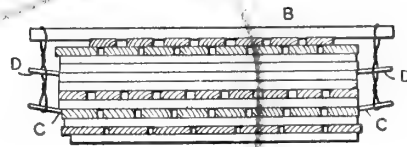


Fig. 6

the blockings where the portions directly under the blocking have settled into the ground. A foundation of this kind is by all means better than none at all but is not a very mechanical arrangement. The load is all concentrated upon three points in each sill or foundation bearer instead of being distributed along its entire length as it should be. With 72,000 pounds of lumber on three bearers as shown by Fig. 2, there will be  $72,000 \div 9 = 8,000$  pounds upon each blocking. Is it any wonder that they each and all settle into the soft top-soil and that the single 2-inch plank underneath the blockings is curved into an ox-bow?

#### Care Must be Continuous

And care and common sense should by no means stop when the foundation is ready, but should be carried through the entire operation of piling, from the time the first board is placed upon the bearers until the rain roof is battened down and tied against the wind.

One of the first mistakes usually made in piling lumber is shown at A, Fig. 3. The cross plank is placed just fair with the face of the bearing foundation. The next lengthwise plank is also faced with the bearer. Were this practice to be followed, the pile of lumber would slope backward instead of forward, as it should always do. And the bringing of the front of the pile to the proper angle, after it has been started wrong, always leaves a bad looking angle in the front of the pile as shown between A and B.

That last letter, B, marks another bad way of piling. It will be noted that the long plank projects farther front than the cross plank. This means that water will find its way along under the long plank, whereas had the long plank been flush with the cross plank underneath it as at D, and E, the water would nearly all run down over the cross plank instead of finding its way in between it and the long plank.

But take care not to go to the opposite extreme as shown at C. Here the long plank is pulled back on top of the cross plank, making another water trap which is even worse than that at B. Water will stand all the time, at the end of the long plank, when piled as at C, and the water takes every and steady opportunity to sneak down between the long and cross planks. It also finds its way into the sap pores of the wood. Pile the plank as at D and E, and the least possible amount of water will find its way into and between the planks.

#### Prevention of Irregular Piling

Another very bad thing, which has already been mentioned, is the crooked piling of the front end. Nothing looks worse to a mechanic than crooked piling, either sidewise or endwise. Until the trick of straight piling has been learned, better set up a couple of planks, as shown at F, and use them as guides for placing the cross planks or boards. After the "trade has been learned" there

will be no need of such "pilot planks" but they do help out a beginner most mightily.

Another very bad thing, and perhaps the worst the lumber piler is guilty of, is the crooked arrangement of the cross planks as shown at G, Fig. 3. This should never be tolerated. It is disgraceful and an eyesore all the time the piles remain on the foundations, and it also damages a lot of lumber.

Be sure to keep the pile of lumber vertical sidewise as well as slightly inclined forward on the front end. The boards, if all of the same length, will help a whole lot in piling vertically, sidewise; but when there are unequal lengths to be dealt with, a good deal of care must be taken in order to make a good looking pile of lumber. And the good looking ones are the ones which shed water the best. There is one place where beauty is of some value and is more than "skin" deep!

When there are a lot of short lengths in the lumber, and where it is desirable to pile 10 and 12-foot lumber 16 feet wide, then the method should be followed as is illustrated by Fig. 4.

#### Shedding of Rain Water

The way is very simple. Just put two cross planks or boards instead of one, but above all be sure to always put the front board on the same corner as shown. If the front board be altered from one corner to the other, the lumber will suffer the same as when the cross boards are not kept one fair above the other as shown by Fig. 3, at C. But if the same corner is kept front, all the time, the best possible results will be obtained.

At best, however, the method is not a desirable one to follow for the fun of it. The long boards where the cross is back one board-width must catch more water and not dry out as quickly as when the cross is front all the way across. In fact, the lumber at A, Fig. 4, is piled exactly as we were warned against doing and as is shown at B, Fig. 3. But we can't always keep our cake and eat it too, therefore we have to make the best of the matter and sometimes pile as shown by Fig. 4.

In cases of this kind, always place the longest cross board in front, then there will not be as many unsupported front ends as if the short cross board were placed in front and the longer one back. This matter is well illustrated by Fig. 5, which shows two ways of piling very short boards or plank, the two methods being marked A and B respectively.

Never pile as shown at A, if it is possible to do otherwise. It will be seen that in this pile there are seven front ends exposed, while in the method shown at B, Fig. 5, with the middle cross in back, there are only three front ends exposed. The better value obtained by piling according to sketch B needs little description. It is self-evident.

#### Proof Against Rain or Wind

The finishing of a pile of lumber so as to make it wind and rain-proof is a matter which does not always receive the attention it should. Sometimes piles of lumber are to be seen with heavy timbers piled on top to keep the upper layers from blowing off. Sometimes, too, the top of the pile will be battened by placing two layers of boards longwise of the pile, the upper layer being placed over the cracks of the layer beneath. But many a pile of lumber may be found with no attempt whatever toward keeping off the rain or weighting the top courses so the wind shall not tear the boards away.

Fig. 6 illustrates a very good method of finishing a pile of lumber so it will withstand any amount of rain and any wind less than 80 miles per hour. About eight inches in depth of timber is piled across the front end of the pile and two inches across the back end, the boards being placed one on top of another until the pitch of the top has been increased so it will shed rain fairly well.

Next, a battened roof is spread over the pile and upon the packed boards above described. It pays to use boards for the roof which are kept for that purpose and replaced upon new piles when old piles are removed. That is, just keep the roof boards for roofing purposes, using them over and over, thus avoiding the use of new lumber each time a pile of lumber must be roofed over. This saves a large amount of lumber in a yard where many piles are maintained. Of course, for an occasional pile the special roofing would not pay, but it does pay, and pays well, when a large number of lumber piles are maintained.

#### Firmly Securing the Roof

Having battened the roof, send up a couple of 2 by 4-inch scantlings and place them across the roof. One of these scantlings is shown at B, Fig. 6. Several narrow boards, placed one on top of the others, will answer if scantlings are not at hand. Then thrust a couple of sticks into the pile, a few courses down, as shown at C. Next tie, or wire, the scantling to the sticks C, then twist the wires or strings with a short stick, as shown at D, and the roof is complete and ready for a heavy rainstorm or for a gale of wind.—Wood Craft.

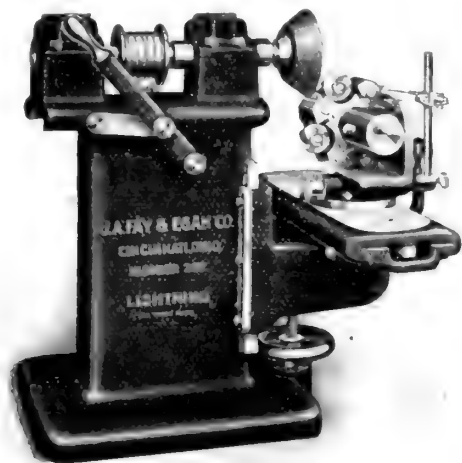
# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

## Two New Lightning Line Products

The J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, have recently added two more interesting and useful machines to their well-known "Lightning" Line. The accompanying illustrations show these two machines, the No. 297 Universal Cutter-head Grinder and the No. 306 Butting Saw.

The No. 297 Universal Cutter-head Grinder is proving an excel-



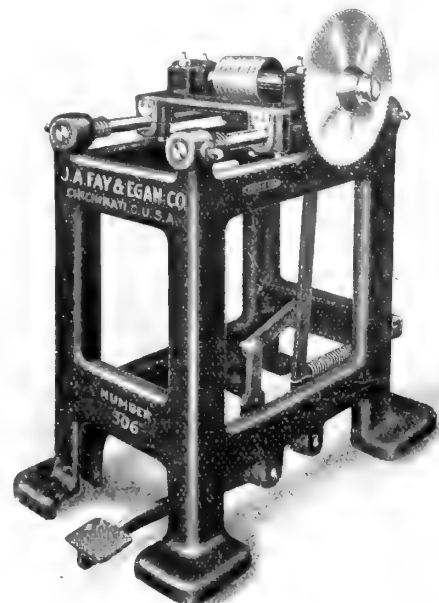
J. A. Fay & Egan Co's. No. 297 Universal Cutter-head Grinder

lent machine for getting the most out of fast feet matcher heads, four side slotted, capped, solid milled, circular heads with thin knives, heads with formed cutters, etc. All knives and bits on a head can be ground without resetting or removing the head from the stud, an automatic stop locating each knife or bit in proper position for grinding. Thin steel knives may be back-ground to give cutting, as well as clearance bevel. The No. 297 Grinder will not take up much space nor use much power.

No. 306 is a new Butting Saw to work behind a fast feed hardwood floorer. There is only one way to increase the capacity of the man at the feed-out end of the hardwood floorer and that is to give him a machine which runs so rapidly and easily that he can work at full speed all day long. In this regard the company claim that the No. 306 is an especially valuable machine. The saw mandrel is mounted on steel balls travelling in planed "V's" practically eliminating friction. Coil springs and rubber bumpers are provided to start

the carriage in either direction, and very little pressure is required on the foot treadle to make the cut.

As shown in the illustration, the 306 is a right-hand machine. It is also made left hand, and where a double machine is required, a



J. A. Fay & Egan Co's. No. 306 Butting Saw

right and left are placed side by side. Further information may be secured from the manufacturers, J. A. Fay & Egan Company, 465-485 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Record Four Days with Clyde Skidder

A record four days skidding was recently completed by the "Star" crew of the Industrial Lumber Co. of Marionville, La. The total number of logs skidded in the four days was 4,325, containing 865,000 feet, as follows:

March 30th...	1000 logs	200,000 feet
April 1st...	1000 logs	200,000 feet
April 2nd...	1003 logs	200,600 feet
April 3rd...	1322 logs	264,400 feet

This made a daily average of 1081 logs, or 216,250 feet. A four-line Clyde Steam Skidder was used.

## American New 36-in. Band Saw

The American Band Saw fitted up as shown in the accompanying illustrations, makes an attractive and efficient equipment. The wire guard for the upper wheel and the closed doors for the lower eliminate the possibility of danger.

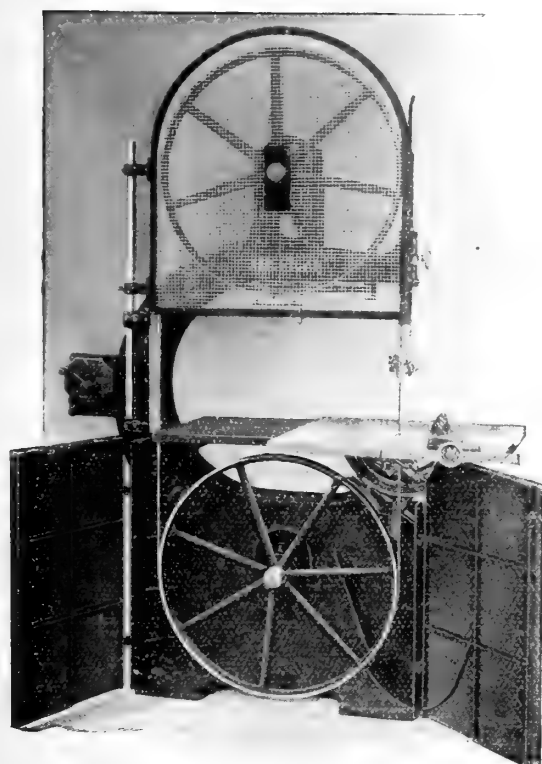
Ball-bearings applied to both wheels insure an easy running saw—a feature which is essential in a tool of this kind.

Direct connected motor with rheostat mounted on the machine itself provides an excellent method of driving a band saw. There are no belts and no motion is lost, while very little power is used, in comparison with other methods of drive.

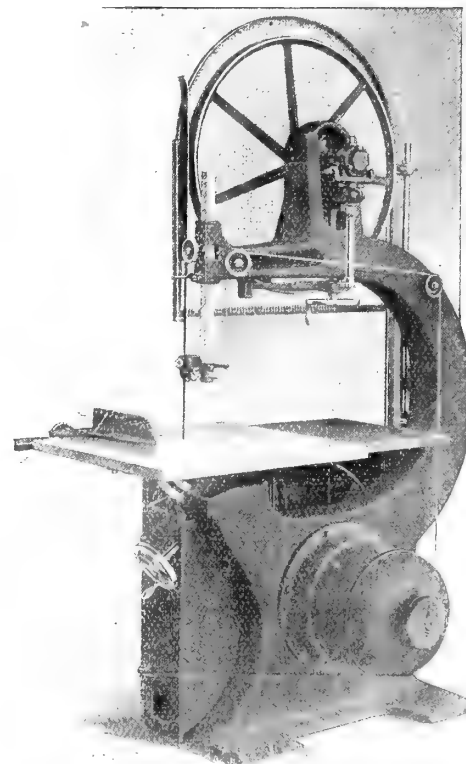
The patent weighing strain to the upper wheel, with indicator for adjusting weight to different widths of blades, relieves the operator from guess work in adjusting, and prevents saw blades from cracking or breaking.

The micrometer adjustment to the table with accurately graduated scale insures the proper tilt in either direction—45 degrees to right—5 degrees to left.

More detailed information can be had, also a photograph and full description of the machine, by addressing the American Wood Working Machinery Company, Rochester, N. Y.



American New 36-in. Band Saw



American New 36-in. Band Saw



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED-LUMBER, ETC.

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf

### Oak Wanted

Five or ten cars 4/4 Plain Red, Ontario Oak in good shipping condition. Reply Box 475, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-11

### Basswood Wanted

Twenty carloads of white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 Common and Better grade, plump 1-in. thick when dry. For further particulars apply Box 455, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. t.f.

Wanted to buy up to 200 M. feet of Elm, 1-in. to 3-in. thick, 6/16 feet long. State quality, price, average widths and percentage of lengths, also name shipping point. Address Cox, Long & Co., Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont. 8-9

### White and Red Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

### Pickets Wanted

We want at once and during 1912, 4/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 5/4 x 44 in. and 48 in.; 6/4 x 44 in. and 48 in. White Pine, Spruce, Basswood or Poplar Squares. Will buy a car or your entire output. Box 58, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 4-9

### Lumber Wanted

200,000 feet 1-in. Hard Maple.  
100,000 feet 1-in. Soft Maple.  
200,000 feet 1-in. Basswood.  
100,000 feet 1-in. Elm.  
25,000 feet 2-in. Elm.  
50,000 feet 1-in. Black Ash.  
50,000 feet 2-in. Hard Maple.  
Give full particulars of what you have to offer.  
Apply Box No. 462, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

### Lumber Wanted

Sap Birch—Basswood 4 x 4 inches 1st and 2nd. All 10 ft. lengths.

LUCAS E. MOORE,  
11 Broadway,  
New York, N.Y.

## FOR SALE-LUMBER, ETC.

### For Sale

To the trade only: Birch, Maple, Basswood and Elm in all thicknesses. Send us your enquiry. The Meaford Lumber Company, Meaford, Ont. 7-20

### Telephone Poles For Sale

Telephone poles peeled ready for loading. For prices, etc., apply P. O. Box No. 213 Ahnente, Ont. 9-10

### For Sale

1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in. and 2-in. mill cull White Pine in strips and sidings. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-t.f.

### For Sale

About 1,100 cedar poles, from 25 ft. to 60 ft. in length, suitable for telegraph poles. For particulars apply to Gropp Bros., Penetang, Ont. 9

### For Sale

A cargo of merchantable and No. 2 Hemlock for sale on North Shore of Lake Huron. This stock was cut last fall and is ready to ship as soon as ice is out. Address Box 482, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

### Pine Lumber and Timber For Sale

We have 15,000 pine logs 12 ft. and 16 ft. lengths, 5 in. and up diameter, which we are prepared to saw under contract into squares or lumber as desired. Correspondence invited. The Pearce Co., Limited, Marmora, Ont. 6-tf

### For Sale

80 M. feet 1-in. Basswood shorts, 2 to 5 ft. One car 1 1/4-in. Soft Maple, log run. Three cars 1-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 1 1/2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 3-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal, Que. c

## FOR SALE-MACHINERY, ETC.

### For Sale

Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Warton, equipped with 70 H. P. boiler, 60 H.P. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, Ont., good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water. Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

### Relaying Rails For Sale

8 miles 56 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
6 miles 65 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
Also 12, 25 and 30 lb. per yard.  
New, light rails, all sections, in stock.  
JOHN J. GARTSHORE,  
58 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. 8-11

### Tug For Sale

Canadian Tug for sale or charter, or will contract tug and crew for towing. Engine 22 x 24 high pressure. Boiler allowed 140 pounds of steam, equipped with steam steerer, tug in good condition. For further information, address Box 162, Amherstburg, Ont. 8-10

### Machinery For Sale

A Watrous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

J. S. FINDLAY,  
Owen Sound, Ont. 2-TF

### For Sale

Sawmill machinery, consisting of one 100 H.P. Engine, one 57 H.P. Engine Four Boilers, Three Block Carriage, Cunningham Feed, Nigger, Log Kicker, Gang Edger, Lath Machines, Pulleys, Shafting, etc. All in good condition. Address:

Vigars-Shear Lumber Company, Limited,  
9-10 Port Arthur, Ont.

### For Sale Cheap

One Double Surfacers, 30 x 12, Holmes Buffalo builder.

One Goldie & McCulloch End Matcher.

One W. S. Sherman Side Flooring boring machine.

One Swing Cut-off Saw.

Apply S. E. Carss Lumber Company,  
6-9 Orillia, Ont.

### Saw Mill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, adjacent to North Shore, good two-storey circular mill in good running condition, double edger, trimmers, capacity about 12,000 feet per day; plenty timber available and ready sale for slabs; splendid opportunity for small millman; will be sold cheap as owners have other interests requiring their attention. Box 444, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-TF

### Whitney Saw Mill For Sale

We offer the Whitney mill at \$25,000 as it stands. This mill is equipped with good heavy machinery and is in good repair. Cost when new \$170,000.00. Has three single cutting nine foot band mills and one nine foot band re-saw. Three edgers, trimmers, lath and picket mill, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc. 750 horse-power Engine with battery of eight boilers, 6 ft. x 20 ft. Machine shop, refuse burner, sprinklers, lighting plant, etc.

THE MUNN LUMBER CO.,  
7-tf Orillia, Ont.

### Going Out of Lumber Business

1 door clamp, 1 veneer press, 1 glue tank, 1 sash sticker, 2 Grand Rapids, 4 bit sash pulley boxer, 1 foot power mitre machine, 1 20-in. single surfacer, 1 post borer, 6 carpenter benches, etc. 1 15-in. McGregor Gourlay matcher, 2 12-in. Cowan stickers, 1 26-in. Cowan double surfacer, 1 Cowan band resaw, 1 rope drive complete, dry kiln trucks, 1 pipe bender, 1 24-in. timber planer; knives, pulleys, etc. Apply

7-tf Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Ltd.

### Machinery For Sale

Carver, four spindle, Rohlman.  
Cut-off saw, railway.  
Dovetailer, Boults.  
Engines and boilers.  
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.  
Jointer, 16-in., Clement.  
Moulder, 2-side, 6-in. Smith.  
Moulder, 3-side, 6-in. Smith.  
Moulder, 4-side, 6-in. Houston.  
Moulder, 4-side, 9-in. Fay.  
Moulder, 4-side, 12-in., Woods, inside.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Planer, 20-in., Gem.  
Planer, 24-in. Cincinnati.  
Planer and matcher, 9 in. by 6 in., Berlin.  
Resaw, band, American 48-in. wheel.  
Resaw, 42-in., circular.  
Ripsaw, band, Berlin, 44-in. wheel.  
Ripsaw, circular, self feed, Williamsport.  
Sander, 24-in. Perry, power, two drum.  
Saw gummer, Rogers.  
Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel, carriage 18 ft.  
Shaper, home made, wood frame, 2 spindle.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, light.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, heavy.  
Swing saws, five and six feet.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY Co.  
c Milwaukee, Wis.

## WANTED-MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED — Good second-hand single spindle shaper. Dominion Furniture Mfg. Co., Ste. Therese, Que. 9

## WANTED-EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

### POSITION WANTED

first-class band and band resaw filer, double or single cut. Fifteen years experience. Gilt edged references. Apply box 468 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-9

Saw-mill foreman wants position at once. First class man, sober and reliable. Know my work thoroughly, having 10 years' experience. Can give first class references. Would invest some money in reliable company. Reply Box 474, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

### Position Wanted

The advertiser wants to get in touch with a filer who is in need of a helper on Bands, etc. Have several years' experience hammering all kinds of saws and am handy on fitting up saws. Can show good references. Apply Box 480, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ontario. 8-9

### Position Wanted

A man speaking English and French languages, with over six years' experience in lumber business, wants a position as traveler in a wholesale lumber company. Apply to Daniel Plouffe, Cartierville, Que. 8-11

### Position Wanted

Young fellow about twenty wants a position in a lumber yard with a chance to learn the grading. Has had about two years' experience and is not afraid of work. Best of references furnished. Reply, Box 481, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

An Ontario Commission Lumber Traveller wishes to get lists from manufacturers who are in a position to fill orders for Hemlock, Pine and Spruce. Box 488, Canada Lumberman. 9t.f.

### Position Wanted

Young man over 16 years' experience in practical planing mill work, and retail yard management, is open for engagement May 1st, as superintendent or sales manager, understands all kinds of mill machinery and is capable of taking charge of retail business. Apply Box 479, Canada Lumberman. 9

### Position Wanted

As bookkeeper with lumber firm in Ontario. Five years experience in the business. Have knowledge of inspecting and measuring. Not afraid of work. Best of references on application. Box 486, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

## WANTED-EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—Planer man to take charge of a new Berlin Surfacers, also a wood-turner of ability and other furniture workers. Dominion Furniture Mfg. Co., Ste. Therese, Que. 9

### Wanted Salesman

Young man, with good references, to represent a wholesale lumber company. Write stating experience and salary expected, Box 489, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

### Buyer Wanted

Wanted—Hardwood Buyer and Shipper for Ontario. Must have a knowledge of grades and values and a knowledge of road work. We want a good live practical man who will guarantee to make good. No boomer need apply. Will pay large salary to right man. State age and experience. Must have highest references. Strictly confidential. Reply Box 487, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

**Reporter**

We want an energetic representative in each town in Canada to report on building and engineering work—to tell us where machinery, equipment, supplies or materials may be sold. Reports are paid for on the per item basis. It depends upon your own efforts how much you make. This is a profitable side line and there is good money in it for a hustler. Write to MacLean Daily Reports Limited, 220 King Street West, Toronto.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES****Timber Limit For Sale**

1,200 acres Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar. Some Pine; 9 million feet for \$5,000 cash. Five miles from railroad; two from river. Box 431, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-t.f.

**For Sale—Timber Limit**

50 square miles, excellent quality of Spruce, North Saskatchewan; driveable river dividing limit. Address Box 464, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

**For Sale**

Heavy portable saw mill with single edger, also Leonard Eclipse boiler and engine 35 h.p. Mill now running in first class order. Situated near Delaware Village. For further particulars apply Geo. A. Patrick, Delaware, Ont. 5-tf

**Timber Limits For Sale**

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf

**For Sale**

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

**FOR SALE****Saw Mill and Timber Lands**

At Stirling Bay, St. Joseph Island, Algoma, Ont. Capacity of mill, 15 to 20 M. ft. Full equipment of machinery, Lumber Dock and Blacksmith Shop, Two Barns, five dwellings and office.

About 2,000 acres of timber lands, principally hardwood, hemlock, cedar and spruce. To close out an estate.

For further particulars apply to E. Stubbs, Box 189, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 9-12

**Timber Limits**

Callieres Timber Limits and Saw Mill are for sale. The Callieres Limits, Charlevoix County, and Saw Mill at Port aux Quilles near St. Simeon, about 100 miles below Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Apply to Herman Young, Quebec, Que. 9-12

An Opportunity. 400 million feet timber, saw and planing mill, complete and up-to-date, ready to start. Also logging outfit. Will sell all or part and give management or lease mill and sell stumpage, to responsible parties. Situated in British Columbia, close to prairie trade. Reply Box 471, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

**Timber Limit and Mill For Sale**

Saw Mill and Limit for sale; situated on Mary's Lake. Shipping point Huntsville Station, G. T. R. Capacity of mill 15,000 ft. per day. 2,000 acres timber. Timber is large per cent. hemlock and hardwood. Will be sold cheap, owners having other interests requiring their attention.

For particulars apply to  
PARKER BROS.,  
Parkersville, Ont.  
8-11

**Canadian Timber Limits****E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)**

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609. C

**FOR SALE****Saw Mill Property in Northern New Brunswick**

Completely equipped twelve machine shingle mill; electric light equipment; heated by Sturtevant blower system; Lidgerwood log piling equipment; two stables; one-third interest in Boom Company; all the Cedar Timber on about five hundred (500) square miles Government limits; all the timber, Spruce, Pine and Cedar (over one-third soft White Pine) on about 140 square miles Government limits. Nearly all timber being on Nepisquit River and tributaries. Mill located on Main line of Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst, N.B. To be sold at auction in front of the Court House in Bathurst, N.B., on Wednesday, June 26th, at Twelve o'clock noon.

For further particulars address W. H. Harrison, Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B., or Fred S. Morse, Box 1600, Springfield, Mass. 9-12

**For Sale**

Mills, docks and trams at Fort River, Mich. Call or write to, I. Stephenson Company, Trustees, Wells, Michigan. 7-10

**For Sale**

Saw Mill situate in the heart of the City of Brandon, and Timber Limits situated in Duck Mountains, comprising 37½ square miles of Spruce Timber.

**ALSO**

The oldest established Retail Lumber Yard and Sash and Door business in the West.

These propositions will be sacrificed by the owner, owing to his leaving the country.

For full particulars apply to J. Hanbury, Vancouver, B.C., or to J. H. Hines, Brandon, Manitoba. 8-10

**Tenoning Machine for Doors**

A correspondent asks the Timber Trades Journal, "What form of tenoning machine do you recommend for turning out large quantities of cheap doors at a rapid rate?"

We should recommend you a double headstock machine for the purpose you name, says the above journal. In this arrangement practically two separate machines or headstocks are mounted on a planed cast-iron bed. One of the headstocks is made to traverse along the bed by means of a hand-wheel and screw, and its position can be readily adjusted to suit the length of the wood to be tenoned. The cutter-blocks are mounted in the usual way, in slides having vertical and lateral adjustments to suit tenons of various sizes and shoulders, but in lieu of ordinary sliding tables the wood is fed automatically past the cutters at a rapid rate by means of two endless chains fitted with adjustable dogs. Where large quantities of work are turned out, the headstocks are sometimes fitted with circular saws for cross-cutting the wood to one exact length, and the two tenons—one at each end of the wood—can be completed at one operation.

The United States Consul at Christiania, Norway, has given in his report some uses to which wood flour is now put. The flour is ground in a cheap mill, very

similar to those which grind corn and rye. Pine and spruce sawdust is used in Europe, and after passing through the stones and the bolting chest, it is sacked or baled for shipment. It is often worth £2 8s. to £2 12s. a ton.

The flour has a number of uses. It is the absorbent for nitro-glycerine, which is the explosive ingredient. Wood flour dynamite is inferior to that made with infusorial earth as the absorbent; but it serves many purposes, and is cheaper. But dynamite is one of the smallest prospective uses for the product. Linoleum makers mix it with linseed oil, and give body to their floor coverings.

It is not considered quite equal to ground cork for this purpose, as it is less elastic; but it is cheaper, and meets requirements for medium grades.

The flour fills an important place in the manufacture of xyolite, a kind of artificial flooring, resembling wood in weight, and stone in other respects. It is used for kitchen floors, and in halls, corridors, cafes, restaurants, and public rooms. It is impervious to water, and is practically fire-proof. It is floor material in some of the German war vessels. It is so used because it is not liable to take fire or splinter if struck by shells.

**METROPOLITAN OIL CO.**

Manufacturers High Grade Cylinder, Engine and Machine Oils, Lubricating Greases, Mill Supplies, Etc.

**Canada's Greatest Grease Makers**

We manufacture all grades of Lubricating Greases of the highest quality and are always the choice of discriminating buyers for all kinds of Journals.

Admitted to save 50% in cost of Lubrication, and 75% in cost of application, continuous Lubrication, economy and safety from overheated Journals are the results of its use.

Write us for Prices and Samples or if you wish our Representative will call and advise you the most economical and best suited grades for your plant.

**METROPOLITAN OIL CO.**

34 Atlantic Avenue, - - TORONTO, ONT.

**High Efficiency Mill Supplies**

The installation of efficient mill equipment will reduce the working cost of any mill to a minimum.

**We specialize in the very best Mill Supplies****Here are a few of our lines:**

**Balata Belting**—We sell only the best viz., "Vincor." You cannot afford to buy anything else.

**Flexible Metallic Hose**—For conveying Steam, Gas, Air, etc. All sizes kept in stock from ½" to 2".

**Steam Packings**—To suit all conditions. Tell us your requirements. We will ship you goods that will prove a saving in trouble and cost.

**Asbestos**—Gaskets, Sheet, etc., we carry in large quantities. Special sizes, gaskets, etc., made up on shortest notice.

**Prompt Delivery Highest Quality Reasonable Price**

**The Asbestos & Rubber Goods Co. Limited**

141 King St. East  
TORONTO

Branch: 43 St. Francois Xavier St.  
MONTREAL

# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The lumber trade in Ontario has responded quickly to the improved weather conditions and the better freight service which have prevailed during the past fortnight. The number of cars furnished by the railways has increased greatly and prospects are that shipments of lumber will soon catch up and return to the normal state.

Travellers report that throughout all parts of Ontario a brisk trade is now in progress. Stocks of dry lumber are very scarce in first hands although still some which has been purchased remains to be moved from the mill yards. This quantity is not extensive and will not in any way interfere with the commencement of the sawing season. A number of reports which have been received by the Canada Lumberman show that the season has already started in some parts of Ontario and that operations will be pretty general by the middle of the present month. The scarcity of dry lumber applies particularly to hemlock and Norway, all kinds of which are hard to find. Lath also are scarce and in excellent demand. The cut of hemlock is likely to be greatly reduced this year. Tanners report that there is in sight less than 12,000 cords of hemlock bark as compared with 25,000 cords at this time last year. Stocks of dry spruce also are hard to find, particularly culls. Common lumber is reported stronger with a good demand. Prices prevailing both for common and the better grades are considerably higher than they were a year ago.

The market for hardwoods continues strong. The improvement in the car situation has assisted hardwood dealers greatly and they look forward to being able to meet all the demands of their business within a few weeks. The export business in hardwood to the Old Country is on a very satisfactory basis. There is very little dry stock of any kind of hardwood to be had to-day. It is surprising, in fact, how thoroughly the cull end in all kinds of hardwood has been cleaned out. New stocks will probably be on the market shortly and will be shipped earlier this year than usual, as sawing operations in several districts commenced rather early. Stocks of new birch will be ready for shipment in some cases by the 15th of May, which is about three weeks earlier than usual. Basswood is reported scarce and strong. Common and better brown ash is in good demand at slightly better prices, being quoted at Toronto in car lots at \$37 per M. Stocks of this grade are scarce. There is a strong demand for 1-in. birch which, however, is practically off the market. In fact dry birch and maple of all thicknesses can scarcely be purchased at any price. A stronger feeling prevails in common and better birch 4/4 which is selling at \$30 in car lots at Toronto. 10/4 and 12/4 birch are selling at \$42 for firsts and seconds. Four-inch birch firsts and seconds is bringing \$44. An advance of \$2 is general in the price of soft elm which is now bringing \$35 in car lots at Toronto. Improvement is also noted in the market for No. 1 common and better soft elm 1-in. which is bringing \$29.

Reports from Ottawa state that most of the large Ottawa Valley mills will have commenced their season's sawing operations by the middle of May. In some cases sawing has already commenced and all the other mills are busily preparing for the opening which will take place as soon as the break-up in the river permits logs to be driven down the upper Ottawa and its tributary rivers. A fair sized boom of logs left from last season's operations is still available at Ottawa, including some 8,000 pieces, so that sawing operations will not depend entirely upon the arrival of new logs for its commencement.

The car situation has improved considerably at Ottawa during the past fortnight. Most of the large manufacturers report that they are beginning to catch up with their orders. The United States market has fallen off slightly during the past month as a result principally of the arrival of new stocks cut by the early mills in the Eastern States. Southern pine is reported to have advanced in price during the past month or two, and Canadian white pine dealers are feeling the benefit, as the distressing competition of southern pine is now far less serious. A further factor in the depressing of the markets of the Eastern States has been the shipment of large quantities of lumber from the Duluth district. The Canadian demand continues active and satisfactory, particularly in the larger cities.

## Eastern Canada

The freight car situation has considerably improved in Quebec province as compared with the state of affairs existing a fortnight ago. A gradual relief is being afforded and lumbermen report that more cars are being put out each day. It will still be sometime however, before conditions can return to the normal, although the G. T. R. report that by the first of May they expect to be able to handle everything satisfactorily.

The wholesale lumber trade and the manufacturers are excep-

tionally busy putting through their deliveries as quickly as they can obtain cars. This is an extremely active period of the year under ordinary conditions and the recent traffic congestion has made it doubly so. Enquiries and orders are plentiful, according to reports from wholesalers and the indication is that this condition is likely to continue. Builders and architects are unusually busy and are expecting a record volume of business this summer. The market continues firm in all regards. Hardwoods are rather scarce, particularly birch which is selling at better prices. There is a strong demand for spruce and stocks are scarce. Lath also are scarce and stiff in price. The paper and pulp industry is enjoying an active trade with good prices. Most of the mills are expecting as much business as they can handle between now and next fall. Prices continue firm and unchanged.

A firmer tone is reported in the market for spruce lumber at Boston than has prevailed for many months. Offerings from the mills are only moderate and are not expected to increase for a month or more. There is apparently no trouble to find buyers, but the difficulty is to find lumber for prompt shipment. Spruce frames are very firm. No one will accept less than \$25. Firm prices continue for random. Offerings of dry spruce boards are light. There is an upward tendency in the market for hemlock boards at Boston. Dry stocks in manufacturers' hands are reported light and offerings are not expected to increase for some time. Prices continue firm. Eastern clipped boards are selling at \$21 and it is not thought that they will stay at that price long, as the tendency is upward. The shingle market at Boston has also strengthened of late, offerings being small. The manufacturers are insisting upon \$3.75 for cedar extras and in most cases clears are bringing \$3.35. Lath also are firmer and offerings are moderate. Higher prices are expected. For 1½ in. the asking price is from \$4 to \$4.15 and for 1½ in., \$3.60.

There is an active demand for eastern spruce at New York, and the outlook is promising. Prices are held firmly. The hardwood trade continues firm. Plain oak is selling well and the same applies to birch and maple. There is a better demand for hardwood flooring. Quartered oak is very much stronger than it was a month or so ago. The whole hardwood situation is quite promising. Hemlock is in good demand, especially for larger sizes, and the prospects are for a continuation of satisfactory trade conditions.

## United States

Extraordinary conditions have prevailed in the lumber business in general throughout the United States during the past fortnight. Excessive spring floods have reduced the production of lumber in the central states and wet weather has interfered with logging in the yellow pine district. The southern hardwood production has also been interfered with by conditions of this nature, so that in general, throughout the southern and central states, business has been rather depressed. In the north, however, a strong demand continues as a result of an excellent current consumption.

A favorable trade is reported from most of the important northern pine distributing points in the United States. This applies particularly to the demand for box lumber and all low grade stocks. There is a fairly active trade in New York for white pine and the indications are that it will continue. Box lumber and mill culls are unusually strong at Saginaw and good pine lumber is also active. There is a strong demand also at Pittsburg.

Chicago:—Much anxiety was felt recently on account of the differences between the carpenters and contractors. These have fortunately been relieved and a great deal of spring building is projected, so that the outlook for the lumber trade is considered encouraging. Northern pine dealers report a fair amount of activity with an increase in the demand. Prices are stiff and dry stocks are not any too plentiful. Hardwood wholesalers have experienced considerable difficulty in securing shipment of their stocks. The trouble is that stocks in the manufacturers' hands have been exposed to floods and the drying out process will occupy a month or more. Some manufacturers are asking and securing higher prices. The demand is considered quite satisfactory. Plain red oak is scarce. Quarter sawed oak both in white and red is in steady demand. Birch and maple are the leading northern woods with prices strong. The demand for basswood is rather slow. The market for hemlock remains firm. It is not expected that stocks of this year's cut will be as heavy as those of last year. The demand for southern pine is active and prices are fairly steady. A better demand for yard stock is expected in the near future. Car material and timber continue in good demand. White cedar shingles are active at firm prices. Washington red cedars are offering at \$3.02 to \$3.05 for clears and \$2.56 for stars. The demand has improved slightly. There is a fair demand for lath at strong prices.





"The Mill That Saws All Winter"

# Take No Chances

You take no chances when you buy our lumber. Every piece is perfectly milled, correctly graded, and is sure to meet the requirements of your trade.

Complete dry stocks of Norway and White Pine always on hand for prompt shipment.

We make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"RUSH ORDERS RUSHED"

## Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.  
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Gen'l. Mgr.  
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.



**Buffalo:**—Improvement is reported in the demand for building lumber, but prices are still considered too low. There is so much competition, however, that the chance for an advance in price is still rather poor. Low grades are scarce and box lumber is difficult to find. Trade at North Tonawanda is spotty, but the outlook is encouraging. There is a steady trade in hardwoods at Buffalo and some improvement is noted over a fortnight ago. The severe floods in the southwest have cut off deliveries and some stocks are quite low, particularly plain oak. Prices remain firm and unchanged. Hemlock is moving more actively and indications of improved business are plentiful. There is a fair trade in shortleaf pine with prices firm. Orders for yellow pine are coming in plentifully. Retail stocks are rather broken. Prices are firm with a tendency to advance. Red cedar shingles are moving more actively as a result of the improvement in the weather. Stocks are not large. The indications are that new stock by vessel will not yet arrive for a week or two.

**Bay City and Saginaw:**—Receipts of lumber from Ontario are expected shortly. Supplies in the hands of wholesalers and retailers are depleted. There is a strong demand for mill culls and box lumber. Hardwoods and hemlock are also being extensively used in the box trade but this does not seem to injure the demand for pine. In fact everything that is offered can be sold. There is a fair demand for good pine lumber and local stocks are light. Prices are strong with a tendency to advance.

#### Great Britain

During the first three months of the present year the imports of sawn wood goods into the United Kingdom showed an increase of 64,442 loads, the increase in the value being £57,439. No change is reported in the c.i.f. market for spruce deliveries by liner vessels. Recent prices are well maintained and the offerings are small.

London reports are to the effect that the lumber trade has been rather unsettled during the last fortnight. A certain amount of forward buying is in progress but trade is mostly for satisfying actual requirements. Deliveries at London docks during the week ending April 6th amounted to 2,273 standards, as compared with 4,023 during the corresponding week of 1911.

At Liverpool there have been very few contracts for future arrivals of spruce deliveries of late on account of the difficulty of securing ocean freight. It has therefore been noticeably hard to make contracts for St. John, N.B., and Nova Scotia ports for the approaching season. Prices c.i.f. for steamer parcels are from £8 7s. 6d. to £8 10s. per standard for the ordinary specification of 70 per cent. of 3 x 7 and 8 in., balance wider. Higher prices are necessary for parcels containing a larger proportion of wider deals. Stocks of spruce deals at Liverpool and neighboring ports are quite small. The spruce spot market is firm with stocks reduced and prices showing a tendency to advance as the present rate of import is much below the consumption. Stocks of 3 x 9 in. are almost out of existence at Liverpool and very little of this size is included in liner parcels. There is a good demand for all sizes of scantlings and they also are scarce. The birch market continues firm in all regards, logs and planks being greatly in demand and the supply being much less than sufficient. Canadian pine deals are quiet with little or no indication of improvement.

At Manchester, higher prices are being secured for spruce deals than for some years past. Stocks in all sizes are quite low.

#### Satisfactory Lumber Season in Quebec

Advices from various parts of the province state that the season in the lumber camps which has just closed was a satisfactory one. The cut of lumber was larger than last year, and the conditions under which the men carried on their work were more satisfactory than usual. As a general rule wages and the cost of teams were lower this winter than they were a year ago. In the Three Rivers district there was sawn a total of 46,956,680 feet board measure and 74,400 cords of pulp wood.

#### New Railroads in Quebec Timber Districts

The Quebec Legislature has voted very generous amounts toward the building of new railroads in the northern part of the province. As a result of these contributions it is expected that large new areas of pulp and forest lands will be brought within marketable distance, and that a big impetus will be given to these industries. The Government has granted about \$6,000,000 in land subsidies to various railroad companies, and in one or two cases has also given cash subsidies. In the Lake St. John district many miles of new road will be constructed, and the timber forests in the counties of Chicoutimi, Saguenay and Charlevoix will be well tapped. The Government is also giving large grants to railroads in the Temiskaming district, which is across the boundary from the Cobalt and Porcupine mining districts in Ontario. This part of the country is also very heavily wooded.

## Market Correspondence

#### Better Freight Conditions at Montreal

Montreal, April 24th. (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—There is now a more cheerful tale to tell regarding the car situation. The congestion is now being gradually relieved, lumbermen reporting that they are getting more and more cars each day. There is still an immense amount of leeway to be made up, and it will be a long time before normal conditions prevail. The whole trade has, indeed, been discouraged, and the results are likely to be felt for many a day. A Board of Trade committee, of which Mr. W. K. Graffey, president of the lumber section, was a member, interviewed the vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company on the subject, and was assured that normal conditions would prevail by May 1st.

Both manufacturers and wholesalers are rushing deliveries as fast as they can secure cars, and are more than ordinarily busy. This of course is the most active period of the year, the pressure being all the greater by reason of the recent dislocation. Wholesalers report a very large number of inquiries and orders—to use the words of the head of one firm, "business was never better"—and as far as can be seen this is likely to continue.

There is no appreciable slackening in land and property speculation, and many new projects are under consideration. Architects are at work on a large number of plans, while contractors are putting up a number of important buildings. All these circumstances point to an increased demand for lumber, and certainly no complaints are heard as to the volume of trade passing.

Prices all continue firm. There is a shortage of hardwoods, birch being particularly scarce and higher; spruce is also a strong market, and there is little to be obtained. Lath is in short supply, with prices holding up.

With regard to the paper and pulp situation, news is very good in Canada, and the Canadian board mills report having all the work they can handle. The sulphite market is still strong, \$40 per ton being the general price at the mill. While small shipments of ground wood to the United States have been the rule, a greater demand has now arisen, as considerably more paper is being manufactured, owing to the spring rains having brought up the water powers to their full standard. It is expected that the Canadian mills will have all the business they can take care of from now until next fall. The market is firm at prevailing prices.

#### Ottawa Valley Industry in Good Shape

Ottawa, April 25; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—The eyes of the local lumbermen are turned towards the spring, and the prospects for the coming season's trade. The large mills of the Ottawa Valley will begin the spring and summer's cutting operations before two weeks, in a majority of cases.

Some mills, indeed, have already begun to cut. Of these, the most important one is the Hawkesbury Lumber Company. None of the large firms in Ottawa or Hull have as yet resumed, but the Booth, the W. C. Edwards, and the other mills are busily preparing so that they will be ready when the break-up in the river allows the logs to be driven down from the Upper Ottawa, the Gatineau, the Mada-waska and the other waters depended upon by the lumber companies of this district. The initial break in the ice-locked rivers has already taken place and with the warm sun and the occasional rain of the past few days, lumbermen predict that next week will see the sawing operations become general.

Independent of the fresh booms of logs to be driven down as soon as the water is open enough, there is a large supply of some eight thousand pieces in one boom which is left over from the previous season's cutting by the Booth and other firms on the Ottawa. These thousands of logs will be a sufficient start for the local mills even before the new drive of logs comes down.

#### Car Situation Shows Improvement

The car situation is much relieved of late but not before every lumber firm in the Ottawa Valley had suffered severely through inability to ship the orders which kept coming in. The different railroads have been furnishing a fairly satisfactory supply of cars during the past two weeks. The Booth, Edwards, Shepard & Morse and other large shippers report that they are at last catching up with the orders which had accumulated during the long and acute car congestion.

The United States market is not so good for the local shippers as it was a month or two ago. The reasons for this slackening are hard to state, but perhaps the chief factor noted is the invasion of the American market by the early cut of the sawmills of the Eastern

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States. This lumber is already on the New England market and the Canadian exporter finds himself forestalled this year in this coveted market by reason of the backwardness of the local sawing season.

One favoring consideration is the fact that southern pine has advanced somewhat in price during the last six weeks. As this is the great rival of Canadian white pine, the Ottawa dealers have felt the good effects of that higher price, allowing them a better chance of successful competition than they have enjoyed for a long while.

There has been a large amount of lumber shipped to New England from Duluth and the large mills in that vicinity. This onslaught has still further cut into the normal American market possessed by the Ottawa firms.

The Canadian trade, fortunately, remains satisfactory. The demand from Montreal is particularly gratifying. The spring building in this and other Canadian cities has a very pronounced reflex influence upon the lumber business, and this year, the prospects are all that could be desired in this line. Around Ottawa a genuine boom is in progress, hundreds of residential, and several costly commercial buildings being in course of erection. The wholesalers and retailers, accordingly, of the immediate vicinity are having a first-class season's business.

Prices remain stationary. No change of any account has been noted in the market quotations since a week ago. As a rule although trade at present is only moderately active, conditions are considered satisfactory.

## CAMP DEPARTMENT

### A Forest Ranger Hero

Overton W. Price, vice-president of the National Conservation Association in his book "The Land We Live in," tells this story of a heroic forest ranger:

"The summer of 1910 by reason of great drought and unusually high winds was the worst for forest fires that the west has even known. In Montana, Idaho and Oregon the danger was greatest.

"On the Coeur d'Alene national forest, in northern Idaho, Ranger Pulaski had under him forty men, who after many hours of hard work had got a big fire practically under control. Suddenly the wind strengthened until it blew a gale. It immediately became a question of saving the lives of the men. The fire fighters were in a deep forest many miles from a railroad and far from any clearing.

"Pulaski remembered that within a mile of where they were working there was an abandoned mine shaft running back about forty feet into the hillside. He rushed his men to the shaft as quickly as possible and told them as they passed through their camp to catch up their blankets as they ran. The shaft reached, Pulaski hurried his men into it and, packed like sardines, they filled it up. Pulaski placed himself at the opening, across which he stretched a blanket.

"Within a few minutes after the men were in the shaft the fire came. The blanket at the opening caught, and Pulaski jerked it away and hung up another, which caught in its turn. The blanket caught again and again, and each time Pulaski replaced it until toward the last he held the blanket across the opening with his bare hands.

"The shaft grew hotter and hotter, and the smoke and fumes grew thicker and thicker until the men's sufferings were almost beyond human endurance. They began to break for the opening. Pulaski, whose strength was great like his courage, for awhile forced them back. Seeing that he would soon be overpowered and that his men would rush to their certain death, he drew his revolver and said that he would kill the first man who broke away.

"In perhaps twenty minutes the worst of the fire passed by. Five of the men in the shaft were dead from suffocation; the thirty-five others were alive. Pulaski was blinded and seriously burned upon the face and arms. It was three months before his sight was partially restored. Had not his heroism and presence of mind been what they were he would have lost all of his men instead of five. That is the kind of men there are in the forest service."

### Steam Skidding in Rough Country

The difficulties that confront the lumberman operating in a rough country are so great that he often is almost at his wits' end to find means of overcoming them in a way that will leave him a profit when the work is done, says the American Lumberman. Steam is being used more and more in woods work and whenever it is practicable to substitute steam for horse power the operator is quick to adopt steam. The cableway skidder is one of the methods of bringing in the less accessible timber by steam that is in wide use and one that has many advantages that appeal to the alert operator. The use of this device is only limited in any forest by the length of the skidding haul, a distance over 1,600 feet not being generally practicable unless in relay.

The cableway skidder is operated through the air, the logs being partly or wholly in suspension. Consequently skidding by this cableway method is less affected by the nature of the ground than are some others.

There are several forms of cableway skidders used in mountain

operations. The semi-portable form for mounting either upon a car or sled is the simplest. It is used principally in operations where the long haul is by water, sled or wagon, in transferring or reyarding or in railroad operations.

This form of cableway skidder is usually small and light so as readily to pull itself about the woods. The runners upon which the machine is mounted have large bearing surfaces and are turned up at the ends so as readily to support the machine in passing over rough and swampy ground.

The cableway skidder in this simple form is placed beside a tall, stout tree, known as the head spar. The engine has suitably constructed drums. The main cable is suspended between the head spar and a similar tall spar situated not more than 1,600 feet away. Upon the main cable travels a skidding carriage, the outer end of the main cable passing from the tail spar down to a stump to which it is made fast. The other end of the main cable is, at the head spar, shackled to a main cable extension; the latter in turn being connected to a stump by means of a block and fall outfit by which, with the aid of the engine, the main cable is tightened.

Three running ropes are required; namely, the out-haul rope to draw the carriage out into the woods, the skidding rope to draw the carriage in with its load of logs and the slackpulling rope to lower the tongs or other grabs and pay out slack in the skidding line to the tong man.

In operation the outhaul rope draws the carriage out along the main cable. Upon arriving at the point where the logs are to be picked up the tongs or slings are lowered to the ground automatically by the engine. The skidding rope, to the end of which the tongs or slings are attached, is thus paid out in sufficient amount to hook the logs.

When the grabs have been fastened to the logs the carriage is held stationary until the logs are lifted sufficiently to clear obstructions. The skidding rope is then drawn in, the outhaul rope is automatically paid out, and the log or logs are skidded to the end of the cableway, where they are dropped. The carriage is drawn out again by the outhaul rope, logs are attached and the operation is repeated.

It must not be supposed that with this system it is necessary constantly to move the skidding engine from one place to another and rig up a new spar. On the contrary one head spar is only deserted for another after all the timber in a circular area of the reach of the skidder has been cleared.

The process of skidding gradually rotates about the head spar, a new tail tree being selected every 200 or 300 feet on the circumference of the skidding area, as conditions permit. These tail trees are rigged ahead of the skidding so that no loss of time due to the rigging occurs. Shifting of main cables, tightening of guys, etc., are accomplished by the engine, suitable additional winchheads and drums being provided for the purpose.

A cableway skidder of this form is placed alongside of the waterway, sled road or wagon road to which the logs are to be delivered, and may deck the logs there or load them upon vehicles for further transportation.

In mountain railroad operations the semiportable form of cableway skidder usually may be used permanently mounted on a car and with or without additional loading equipment.

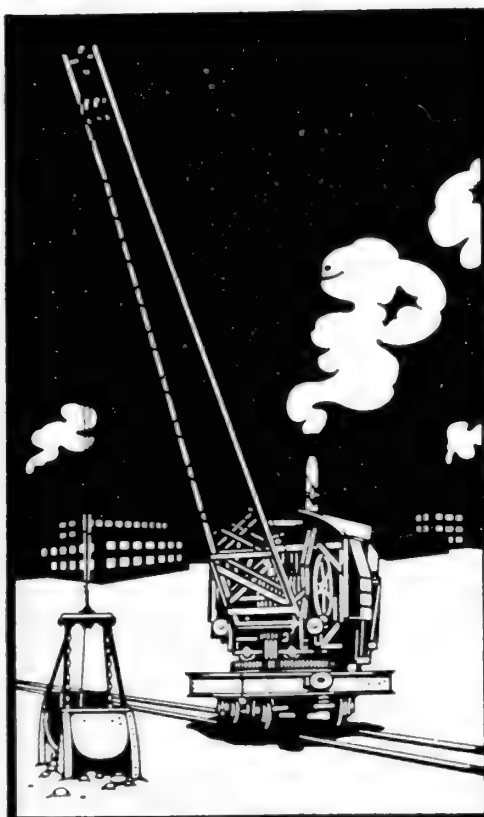
With this use a head spar tree is chosen close beside the railroad and the skidder run off beside it on a short spur or by the use of a swiveling truck car with jacks. The tail spar and the method of rigging are as with the form mounted upon a sled.

It is obvious that as skidding is only possible for 1,500 or 1,600

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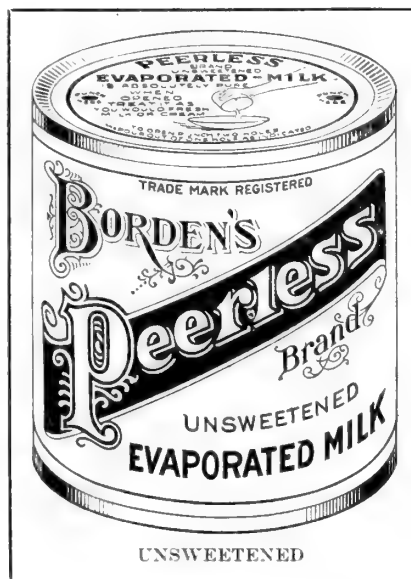


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feet with this system, the railroad must be built within that distance of all timber. However, the cableway skidder may be used as a reyarder in connection with teams or with other machines and timber farther away thus secured.

### Loading

The logs are loaded on the cars by a separate loading engine latter being held directly over the railroad track. The loading outfit therefor consists of a cable suspended from the head spar on one side of the railroad track to a stump on the other side, thus spanning the railroad. This cable supports a loading carriage, the latter being held directly over the railroad track. The loading rope passes from its drum on the skidding engine through a block on the head spar and thence through a block depending from the loading carriage. The logs, after being brought in by the skidder, are grappled by the loading tongs and are drawn from under the main cable over to the car, where they are hoisted and deposited on the car.

### Cutting and Hauling Hardwoods

In the cutting of hardwood logs in the woods, many methods are followed according to the locality. Certain general principles however, prevail which are found with slight variations in most parts of the hardwood producing sections. Mr. S. G. Helm of the Indiana and Arkansas Lumber Company, Marianna, Ark., gives the following particulars of the methods adopted by his company:

In every department of the lumber industry, system is an important factor. Proper organization and common sense in operating are absolutely essential in obtaining satisfactory results. This is especially true in obtaining best methods, cutting and hauling hardwood logs. There should be no conflicting authority and each man must know the duties assigned him. Tools and machinery must be of the best. Whether mules, horses or cattle be used, the animals must be in the best of condition and without blemish. A good outfit in charge of a well organized crew is, without question, very necessary in getting the best results at the lowest cost.

We have a foreman at each camp, whose authority is absolute. He must report to the woods superintendent, who is held responsible to the manager. The woods foreman has complete charge and is looked to for results. He keeps a daily record of the work of each team, also trees felled and logs cut by timber cutters. The saw filer—an important man at our camp—in addition to keeping the saws in shape, acts as sub-foreman over the timber cutters. He also measures the trees felled to be cut so as to get the best length and clear, straight logs. We have a scaler whose duties are to measure all logs as they are unloaded at the dump. Each log is branded with the company's trademark. A brass tag bearing a number and year cut is nailed on the small end near the edge. These are fastened with  $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. heavy roofing nails. The scaler enters log on tally cards. Two separate tallies being kept. One shows the daily results of each team for the use of the foreman and woods superintendent. The other is made showing logs under headings separating as to kind of timber and grade. This is for the use of the office. The log is tagged for several purposes. When logs are delivered at mill, the man on log deck scales it and enters same on a tally sheet. This is large enough for one day's run. The tag number, contents and species under the heading separating species and grades. This is then turned into the office where the woods tallies are checked up from the mill tally and comparisons are made as to difference in measurements and grades. At close of season or when a certain lot of logs are sawn, woods tally is checked up and it can be ascertained whether all logs are delivered by water, as it is most impossible to otherwise ascertain if all logs have been delivered and sawn.

In establishing a camp, the first thoughts are given to the camp site with the idea of locating at the point most suitable and nearest to the place of operation so as to waste as little time as possible in going back and forth.

We always try and use the very best of everything and have tried different tools that from appearance and demonstration looked good. We find, however, that the best saws are such with a narrow blade and ground very thin to the back and what are termed as four cutters. The narrow blades, thin and tapering, run easier and cut the fastest. We have tried different types of log wagons, four-wheelers, six-wheelers and eight-wheelers. We find that the best results are obtained with the four-wheel type. They run as easy as the others, carry a bigger load, can be got through the woods better and are not continuously out of repair. We use a four-wheel wagon with a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. skein and a 5-in. tire. Wheels are boxed for the rainy season with 2-in. plank. During the dry summer and fall, this boxing is taken off. We use a 10-in. snatch block with a  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. manilla rope for block line to handle logs which we term as veterans. Until several years ago, we logged entirely by cattle. We then changed to mules and had some horses, but find that the

mule is the most dependable motive power to be obtained. They are hardier than horses and we find that our mules do twice the amount of work done with oxen in a given time and the cost of keeping less for the reason that five mules can do the work of ten oxen.

We prefer the wheel mules to weigh about 1,400 pounds and the leaders 1,100 pounds. The heavier mules can stand the strain of the tongue and wagon better and the lighter mules as leaders get around quicker. We put two mules at the tongue and three mules in the lead.

We believe our way the most practical and the best method to cut and haul hardwood logs at the present time. Because of the conditions the logger must labor under, we believe our way will continue the most practical, until the time comes when airships will supplant everything on wheels.

During the hot summer months, we creosote all our logs, at the ends, as soon as cut to prevent fungus and protect the logs from the worms. We find it very beneficial.

If I were to write from now until dooms-day trying to lay down a system to which logging superintendents could refer and find out how to run their jobs, there would be many thousands of them looking through the manuscripts and turn the last leaf in disappointment, finding nothing which would apply to their locality. However, I will try to give in general a system which will, by subdividing the North, South, East and West from one another, as follows, be of some help:

#### North

Skidding to sleigh roads.

Pulling on sleighs to river and floating to town.

Skidding and hauling to track.

Loading on cars, transporting to town by rail.

Taking the North to start with, we must divide it into the following proportions: skidding to the sleigh road; pulling the logs by sleighs on ice roads to the water in which they are floated to the mill, which system was used much in the good old days around Saginaw, Mich. Skidding and hauling to the track where they are loaded on cars by cross-haul teams, or steam loaders, thence transported to the mill by rail.

#### South

Short Leaf—Skidding: Russell, Lidgerwood and Clyde. Teams: four and eight-wheel wagons, slip-tongue carts, high wheel carts, bummers, drays, lizzards and mud-boats.

Long Leaf—Skidding: any standard make. Teams: four and eight-wheel wagons, slip-tongue carts, high wheel carts, bummers, drays, lizzards, and mud-boats.

Cypress—Pullboats.

Hardwood—Skidding: any standard make. Teams: four and eight-wheel wagons, slip-tongue carts, high wheel carts, bummers, drays, lizzards, and mud-boats.

Taking the Southern division, we subdivide it into three, namely, short leaf, long leaf, cypress and hardwood logging. We go back again and subdivide these three propositions into the following: skidding, teams and pullboat propositions. The skidders are divided into the different types of skidders, namely, the Russell, the Lidgerwood, and Clyde. We must, before proceeding further, divide the team proposition up into wagoning, bumper, cart, dray, etc.

#### East

Railroading propositions. Fore and aft slides, Pacific coast slides, gravity slides, overhead and ground skidders, tramping, incline cars, ball-hooting.

Taking the eastern section of the United States, in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, we will not divide this into the different classes of timber as we did the South, but into the methods of getting the timber out, the following propositions are to be figured out: railroad propositions, fore and aft slides, Pacific coast slides, gravity slides, overhead and ground skidders, tramping, incline cars and ball-hooting.

#### West

Similar to East, including, of course, Pacific coast donkey system, locomotive trail without cars.

The West is similar to the eastern section of the United States from a logging standpoint as they use gravity skidders, chutes, floating, etc., with the additional systems of the Pacific coast donkey and the fore and aft tram road systems and the system of trailing logs down the middle of the track with an engine where no cars are used.

The Ballantyne Lumber Company, Powasson, Ont., report that they are taking out 100,000 hemlock and cedar railway ties from one of their berths on the Canadian Northern Railway. They report that there will be a large number of ties taken out in various parts of Northern Ontario this year on account of the extensive railroad construction.

# The other day

We overhauled a twenty eight inch double belt which was bought from us in February 1882 and which has been doing 100 per cent service for thirty years. This belt is over 100 ft. long and has cost only about 5 cents per day of service.

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## Difficulties Met With in Log Scaling

By D. L. Wiggins

A piece of oak or hickory about six feet long, graduated into inches, slightly tapered, a steel end, chisel-shaped, another piece of steel about six inches long at right angles to the main shaft, constitute the working tools of a scaler.

If trees all grew straight and round and sound, the matter of scaling would be reduced to a very simple proposition; but such is not the case. Defects are numerous and peculiar to the district from which the logs come or the trees grow.

Defects in logs can be largely summarized as follows: Conch, both blind and open, stump rot, rotten and black knots, spike knots, pitch pockets, pitch seams, pitch rings, running partially or altogether around the logs and showing on one or both ends, an excessive amount of gum in the butt, crooked logs, and logs injured in falling—having shattered sides, wide shakes, where the fibre of the wood has separated, bruised ends, caught by striking against each other when running down steep chutes.

The above will probably cover the main points which have to be passed on by the scaler when scaling and on which he must decide. The peculiar defect which causes a scaler the most thought and of which he knows the least as far as actual damage to the log is concerned, is open or exposed conchs.

### The Importance of Defects

To determine what is to be done with the log, the location of the defect must at all times be taken into consideration; if near one end and only appears on the surface, a fairly accurate guess can be made as to what shall be cut off the end, or inches in diameter to be taken off to clear it of the rot; if a number of such defects are found on the log and distributed, "condemnation proceedings" are immediately commenced and speedily terminated by placing the brand "cull" on it. Just here we would say that it is our belief that a man should look carefully over a log before the culling process is used; this is just where the careful man will differ from the careless or indifferent; it is a simple matter to say "cull," when that is done the log is out of the way, but many times it is not justice to the man who has gone to the expense of putting the log into the raft. If there is sufficient amount of good material in the log to pay the mill for the cutting of the good and the bad material with a reasonable profit, the log should be scaled.

The blind conch is more deceptive and at times passed over without notice and only the really experienced scaler will notice it; if seen, the same or better judgment of the scaler is called for in arriving at a conclusion as to the value of the log or the damage done by this defect, thus differing from the open conch in this respect. Nature has done its best to repair the damage to the tree by causing a thin coating of wood to grow over the wound; but there is still left marks that can be readily seen: the healed wood looks something like a bad burn on a person's hand; it is healed, but the lines and wrinkles never disappear.

Stump rot is very easily handled. It does not require any great amount of experience to know how much the log is injured by this; the cutting-off process eliminated this, but in all cases the man with the stick must exercise fairness. To cut off four feet when two feet will abundantly clear the log of the trouble is not fair.

Under the old system of scaling, the knot question had to be considered to a greater extent than under the present system. Largely followed, black knots produce poor lumber; so, when they were black or loose, or spiked, or too large, the scaler took enough off the diameter or actual scale to make the log the same in value, as nearly as possible, as the log without the defects named. Under the grading system the price now takes care, to a great extent, of the knot problem.

### Pitch Rings—Their Effect upon Grade

We have now to deal with the pitch rings found in almost all districts, and especially in the large yellow fir logs—the accumulation of gum in the butt of a log caused by the gum gradually settling at that point during the growth, being heavier than the sap, the latter not being able to carry it up and distribute it, separates the fibre of the wood; a receptacle is then formed and year by year adds to the store until the ring is formed, running vertically or all around the log. In meeting this defect the scaler must take into consideration the location of the ring and determine to what extent the log is injured. If the ring is near the surface the injury is less than if more distant, say six to eight feet. In either case the width of the lumber is decreased as well as the depth of the cut, and is at once made unfit as far as stepping or wide finish is concerned. From one to five or six inches will be taken off from the diameter for serious defects of the nature named. Should this seam or gum streak show at the top end as well as the butt, as it does at times, it will then destroy any hope of getting a timber out of the centre or dimension that is of much value.

The double ring at times is found and treated in about the same manner as has been described, the deductions being made according to the location of the rings and the general appearance of the log and what it will produce after the outer surface is taken off. At the best, the latter cannot help but be very narrow and of inferior quality.

The gummy butt is easily handled; the cutting-off process or decrease in diameter is used and is taken according to the judgment of the scaler, but generally two to four inches will take care of this particular defect, and the material produced from such butts is useless, except for wood. While kiln drying carbonizes this gum, the discoloration is still there and is always cut off at the trimmer by the grader.

A large number of other defects come under the scaler's observation, and he must decide at once how much or how little depreciation is caused by what he sees. These can probably be summarized as crooked logs, burns, bruises on the ends or sides, pieces knocked out of the log in falling or buckling or by being run down chutes and striking each other.

The scaler should have a good general idea of the lumber trade. Not only should he know logs, but he should also have the time and opportunity to see the logs from the various districts cut in the mill, so that his own judgment can be corrected by noting during the cutting of the log whether the defect he sees injures the log more or less than his judgment indicated at the time it was scaled.

In fact the scaler, to be a good one, must have more than a general knowledge of his work; experience in lumber as well as logs is necessary, and then last, and foremost of all, must be the man "behind the stick," where there is such great opportunity for variation in scale without giving much reasonable ground for questioning of integrity. It is of the greatest importance that the scaler at all times keep in mind that there are two parties usually interested—buyer and seller—but giving to the mill in every case the benefit of any doubt that may be in his mind.

This for the reason that there are always defects in logs that can never be taken into account in scaling.

There are still men to be found that make the claim that where a scaler knows that logs from a district have a defect peculiar to them, that the scaler should make an allowance for this, and here is where the argument begins. Our claim is that where the log has two good ends and good surface it is not the province of the scaler to reduce the size of the log in order that he may take care of something he cannot see; to do so, or allow this to become custom, is simply inviting dishonest work. This is a matter purely between buyer and seller where the price should regulate, and not the scale. The scaler can only see the surface and ends and must make his decision on what he can see and not what he thinks may be in the interior. If the purchaser knows of any defect in logs from a district, his business is either not to buy or settle the matter in price per thousand with the owner, and not expect it to be done by the scaler.

Summing it all up, without absolute fairness and honesty of the most rugged kind on the part of the scaler, coupled with a good, stiff spinal column, a man, no matter what other qualification he may have, will never be a good enough man to handle from five to eight thousand dollars of another man's money every day he works.

Leask & Johnson, Benedict Siding, B. C., whose plant has recently been destroyed by fire, commenced at once to rebuild and replace the machinery which was destroyed. They now have the plant in running order once more.

The Canadian Southern Lumber Company, Limited, which has been formed with a capital of \$200,000, will take over the plant and timber holdings of the Saanich Lumber Company, Limited, at Sydney, B. C. The reorganization has been under way for some time, and promises to advance the prosperity of the Island greatly. Mr. J. C. Billings, whose efficient management of the affairs of the Saanich Lumber Company has made the extension possible, will remain managing director of the new company, with headquarters at Victoria. The plant at Sydney is to be enlarged, and the output increased to 100,000 feet or better.

J. B. Cyrus Weist and Francis Weist, of Portland, well known loggers, have taken a contract to log 100,000,000 feet of timber for the Sovereign Lumber Company, at Annis, B.C., about 330 miles east of Vancouver. The contract provides that 20,000,000 feet will be logged annually. The contract price is \$5.00 per thousand. Two Willamette and an Empire donkey will be used. No railroad will be needed. They are figuring on logging another tract of 50,000,000 feet in the Alberni District. If this contract is concluded, it will require a log road of two miles. The contract price of \$5.50 will be paid for putting this timber in the water.

A Vancouver report states that negotiations are under way for the sale of the large saw mill and hotel and ten acres of land along the water front of the North Arm at North Vancouver, B.C., by the Red Fir Lumber Company to Mr. E. H. Heaps of the Columbia Trust Company. The mill has been idle for some time past. Although the deal has not yet been put through it is reported that Mr. Heaps intends to erect a number of summer cottages on the property and run the hotel as a summer resort. He also contemplates operating the saw mill, which is one of the best equipped on the coast.

# Canadian Headquarters for Lumber Insurance

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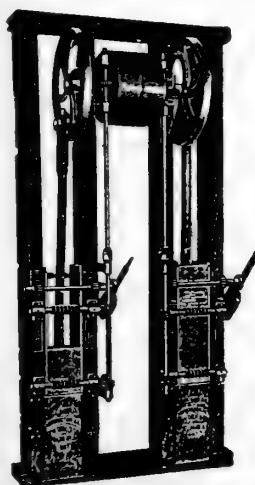
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WE aim to keep on hand a well assorted stock of Horizontal Tubular, Vertical and Locomotive Type Boilers. Your enquiry will probably find us in a position to ship the required boiler at once ; if not it can quickly be built. Write us anyway.

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## EDGINGS

### Ontario

Geo. Heaman, London, Ont., is considering the erection of a new factory for which he will require woodworking machinery.

The factory of the Mann Lumber and Cheese Box Company at Peterboro, Ont., was damaged to the extent of \$6,000 recently by fire. The loss was well covered by insurance.

James A. Cole and Company, North Bay, Ont., whose planing mill was recently destroyed, have had it rebuilt and expected to be running again by May 1st. They have added about 2,000 feet of floor space.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company are likely to erect a pulp mill at Port Arthur, Ont. They will require from 5,000 to 6,000 h.p. and are asking the city council to arrange to furnish them with this quantity of power at \$12 per h.p. per annum.

Galbraith & Company, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000, to carry on business as dealers in logs, shingles, lumber, timber limits, etc., with head office at Owen Sound, the provisional directors are M. E. Galbraith, E. J. Harrison and W. P. Telford, Jr., all of Owen Sound.

Scott, Hammond & Pratt, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to carry on business as builders, contractors, sawmillers, lumber manufacturers, etc., with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are J. R. S. Scott, S. L. Hammond and Austin C. Pratt, all of Toronto.

E. W. Backus, president of the Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., reports that in the event of the by-law being carried for the erection of their plant at Fort Frances, Ont., the company will commence to build their pulp and paper mills at once and will finish them if possible within the present year.

Work has been commenced upon the erection of the plant of the Interlake Paper Company at Merriton, Ont., the contract being in the hands of the Bishop Construction Company, Toronto. The building is to be two storeys, 208 x 70 feet, of reinforced concrete, steel and brick, with concrete foundation.

Large pulp and paper mills will be established at Nepigon or Port Arthur in the near future, according to a recent despatch. Development work on the Nepigon river power has already been commenced by Mackenzie & Mann, and as soon as the preliminary investigations are complete, a large staff of men will be employed.

The Thorold Planing Mill, Thorold, Ont., is being extended. The extension consists of one storey, 80 x 57 feet, lumber foundation, lumber construction, gravel and shingle roofing. Practically all the machinery installed will be second-hand, but the company will require considerable lumber. Mr. A. Wills, Thorold, Ont., is receiving tenders.

The Superior Match Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$200,000, to manufacture and deal in lumber, lath, woodenware, timber limits and forest lands, to own and operate sawmills, shingle mills, match factories, etc. The head office is at Toronto and the provisional directors are W. A. Goetz, W. J. Broady and N. L. Le Sueur, of Toronto.

The Butt Improvement Company, which was recently incorporated to construct improvements on the Magnetawan River, Ont., will direct its attention to the improvement of the river from Butt Township in Algonquin Park to the town of Kearney, where the Canada Pine Lumber Company are erecting a double cut sawmill. The new mill is to be of the very latest design and especial attention has been given to the lighting, and layout for economical working, as well as to the general appearance of the mill. The Canada Pine Lumber Company is controlled by members of the firm of M. Brennen & Sons Company, Hamilton, Ont.

### Eastern Canada

The Richmond Lumber Company, Richmond, Que., is reported to have dissolved.

O. D'Bousquet & Company, Sherbrooke, Que., have been registered to carry on a lumber business.

Merrill & Raymond have been registered to carry on business as lumber dealers, etc., at Smith's Mills, Que.

D. L. Gillespie & Company, Montreal, Que., have been registered to carry on business as wholesale lumber dealers.

Mederic Pepin's saw and planing mills at Trout Brook, Que., were destroyed by fire recently at a loss of about \$3,000. They will be rebuilt as soon as possible and new mill machinery will be installed.

Proposals are being invited by the Canadian Government for what will be the largest drydock in the world. The dock will be located at Quebec or Levis and will be 1,150 feet long, 137 feet wide and 37 feet deep.

A. Rousseau, 139 St. Hubert street, Montreal, has commenced the erection of a sash and door factory to cost \$4,000. The building is to be of two storeys, 175 feet by 32 feet, brick encased construction, with concrete foundation.

The Canadian United Lumber Company, Limited, composed of New Brunswick men, are erecting a planing mill at Coquitlam, the new Canadian Pacific Railway townsite. They contemplate adding an electric sawmill later on, but for the present will handle the output of several local mills.

Biladeau-DuBord, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber, wood and pulp, etc., to construct and maintain roads, conduits, railways, sidewalks, etc., with head office at Montreal. The incorporators are J. E. Saucier, Rene Chenevert and Frank Callaghan, all of Montreal.

Advices from the lower St. Lawrence state that the \$3,000,000 plant of the Eastern Canada Power and Pulp Company, of Murray Bay, will be completed early in June. The company, which is said to possess a belt of spruce, about 400 square miles of timber, was organized by Charles W. Tooke and Marcus E. Stoddard, of Syracuse, N. Y., with whom was associated, among others, Sir Rodolphe Forget, of Montreal. Those who have visited the com-

pany's plant assert that it is as complete as anything on this side of the Atlantic. The mills are located five miles from Murray Bay, and the power to be generated will amount to 10,000 horse power. A force of 500 men has been employed all winter at the plant, but 150 will be regularly employed when it starts operations. The output will be 100 tons of pulp per day. Sir Rodolphe Forget placed most of the stock in England and France.

The Municipal Council of St. John, N. B., has passed a by-law agreeing to fix the assessment on the Partington Pulp Company's mill property at Lancaster at \$225,000 for fifteen years on the following conditions: The pulp company must spend the sum of \$100,000 at least within two years in enlarging and improving its plant, employ fifty more hands and eventually must erect a new paper mill.

### Western Canada

The McColl Seymour Lumber Company, Winnipeg, Man., are reported to have dissolved.

Pray & McLennan, lumber dealers, have removed from Abernethy, Sask., to Edmonton, Alta.

The plant of the Dominion Saw Mills Company at Nelson, B. C., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Salmon River Lumber Company, Langley, B.C., are applying for permission to change their name to "W. A. Simpson Co., Ltd."

Gray & McMaster have acquired the sawmill at South Wellington, Vancouver Island, formerly owned by the Pacific Coast Lumber Co.

Cushing Bros., Saskatoon, Sask., are considering plans for enlarging their present mill. The increased capacity would involve the employment of one hundred more men.

German capitalists, with whom Alvo von Alvensleben, of Vancouver, is associated, have bought a water front site on Burrard Inlet, near Port Moody, and will erect a large sawmill.

A fire occurred recently in the dry kiln of the New Westminster Mill Company, on Lulu Island, B. C. The blaze was very spectacular but the damage was confined to the kiln.

The Everett Sash and Door Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, to manufacture sash, doors, mouldings, etc., and all kinds of building material, with head office at 319 Winch Building, Vancouver. G. A. Bell is attorney.

The Esquimaux Development Company, Limited, has been incorporated with office at 607 Sayward Block, Victoria, B. C., and with authorized capital of \$500,000. The objects of the company include carrying on the business of timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, etc.

Sir William Plendor, the receiver appointed in the matter of the Dominion Sawmills, makes the announcement that a scheme of reconstruction has been prepared which has received the approval of all the shareholders. A meeting will shortly be convened in London, England.

The Williams Land Investment Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000, to deal in timber and timber limits and carry on a general lumbering and mining business, with head office at Winnipeg. The incorporators are M. Anderson, F. M. Doyle, and F. W. Louthood, all of Winnipeg.

The Seaman Kent Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber and wood products within the Province of British Columbia, with head provincial office at 837 Hastings street, Vancouver, B.C. F. R. M. Russell, barrister, is the attorney for the company.

The Central Lumber and Implement Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to carry on business as retail and wholesale lumber merchants, etc., with head office at Rapid City, Man., the incorporators are Hugh Lockhart, H. A. McIntosh and R. N. Stone, all of Rapid City, Man.

The mill of the British Canadian Company at Queensborough, across the river from New Westminster, B.C., is rapidly nearing completion. When it is in full operation there will be about 400 men employed. The mill is 72 x 378 feet, three storeys, with a foundation of large reinforced concrete piles. Excellent shipping facilities are being provided both by rail and water. The company intend to start sawing in June before the plant is completed, so as to provide some of the lumber needed in the building.

The Canadian United Lumber Company, Limited, has been organized at Coquitlam, B.C. The company intend to erect a saw mill with modern equipment, driven by electric power. Their plans also include the erection of a saw mill. Construction of the new mill is to begin at once. The contracts have already been let. It is reported that in less than 90 days the sawing of lumber will commence. An excellent three-storey brick building will also be erected for the accommodation of mill employees.

A pulp mill and cardboard factory is to be erected in Elmwood, Man., this summer at a cost of \$125,000. A company interested in the undertaking has been organized under the name of F. J. Welwood & Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$300,000, who will acquire the manufacturing and retail business heretofore carried on by F. J. Welwood. They intend to enlarge the business and to erect a new mill immediately. The initial capacity of the mill is to be fifteen tons daily, which can be increased later to twenty tons.

The Security Lumber Company, Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask., have purchased the entire lumbering business of the Davidson & Fraser Company, including their lumber yards at Moose Jaw, Drinkwater and Keeler, as well as the real estate occupied by the yards at these points. The price paid was in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The Security Lumber Company are now reported to have fifty-three yards in Saskatchewan. Mr. Frank Chapman, who was manager for Davidson & Fraser, will continue as manager for the new owners.

A pulp and paper mill is to be established at Grohman Creek, B. C., near Nelson. A company is being organized with \$500,000 capital in connection with the proposal. Among those interested are Henry Hall, Spokane, Wash.; C. B. Pride, and others. The most modern type of machinery will be installed and a sawmill will be built near the pulp mill. The sawmill will cut the lumber for the buildings and the wood for the steam engine which will supply the power for the manufacture of pulp and paper. All the capital is being subscribed in the United States.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE  
RED PINE  
SPRUCE**

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1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
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2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
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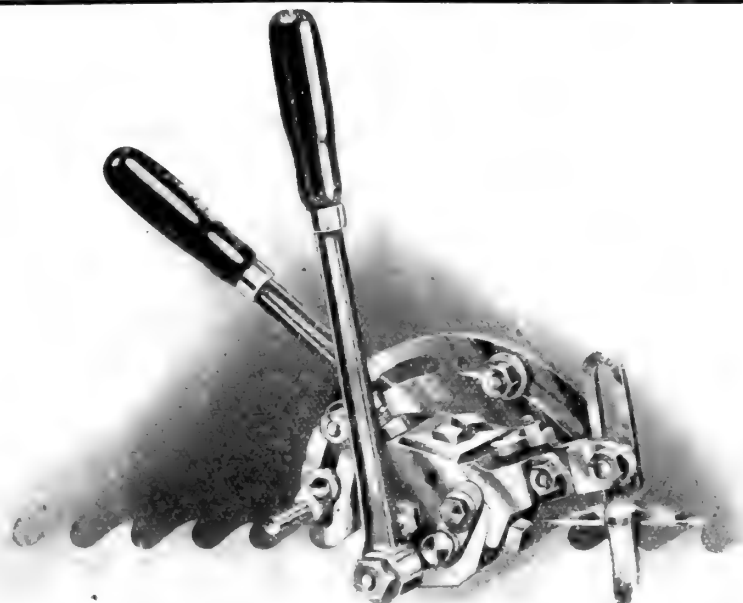
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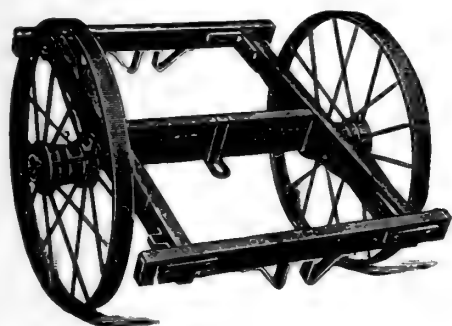
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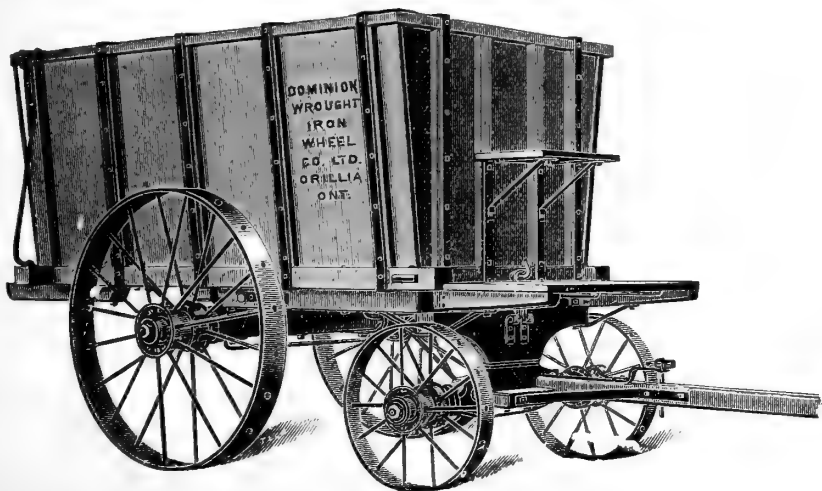
for Saw Mills, Planing  
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## Dump Carts for Saw Mills

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In  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout.



## Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

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## SILVER'S NEW JOINTERS

### Band Saws, Saw Tables, Swing Saws

Thousands of Silver's Machines are earning big money in all parts of the world. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are heavy buyers. Silver's machines are designed for convenience and ease of operation and for rapid efficient service. Their moderate price recommends them to all wood workers.

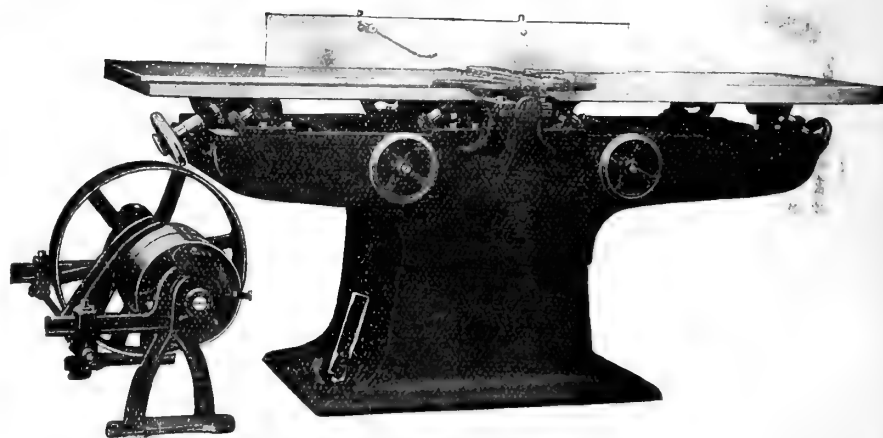
Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.

**THE SILVER MFG. CO.**

375 BROADWAY

SALEM, OHIO



# Keystone Gang Bolter

Durable  
Compact



Reliable  
Accurate

This cut illustrates our New Gang Bolter for sawing slabs for

Lath            Pickets  
Kindling      Wood Bolts

Bolts for from 60,000 to 100,000 lath can be cut in one day

Other Keystone Machines:

Combined Bolter and Lath Mill  
Circular Saw Tables  
Pole Road Tram Car  
Picket Header

Have you a copy of our Catalogue

Wanted: Reliable Canadian Representative

**Rothfuss Howard Iron Works**

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J-M  
Asbestos Mines



The largest in  
the world

# J-M Asbestos Roofing

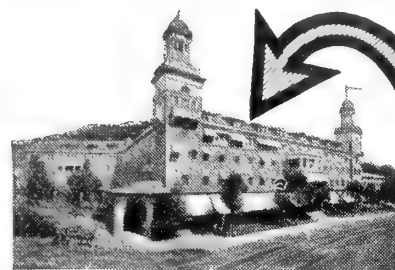
Composed of solid  
asbestos rock fibres and  
Trinidad Lake As-  
phalt, this ready roof-  
ing is literally a pliable  
sheet of stone.  
It is all mineral.  
Contains no perishable  
material.

Absolutely fireproof.  
Never needs coating or  
graveling. Won't rust, rot  
melt, crack or peel.

Makes buildings warm in winter and cool in summer.  
It is the result of over half a century's experience in the man-  
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Sold direct if your dealer won't supply you. Write our  
nearest branch for sample of the curious Asbestos Rock  
and Catalog No. 303.

The Canadian  
**H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.,**  
Toronto, Ont.    Montreal, Que.  
Winnipeg, Man.    Vancouver, B.C.



Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.  
Roofed with J-M Asbestos Roofing.

FROM MINES TO ROOF

WE CAN  
**DOUBLE**  
THE CAPACITY OF YOUR  
**DRY KILN**  
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS

# SAVE

60% Cutting Waste      35% on Machining  
50% Fuel

Ask us **WHY** and **HOW**

**Grand Rapids Veneer Works**

Grand Rapids,  
Michigan

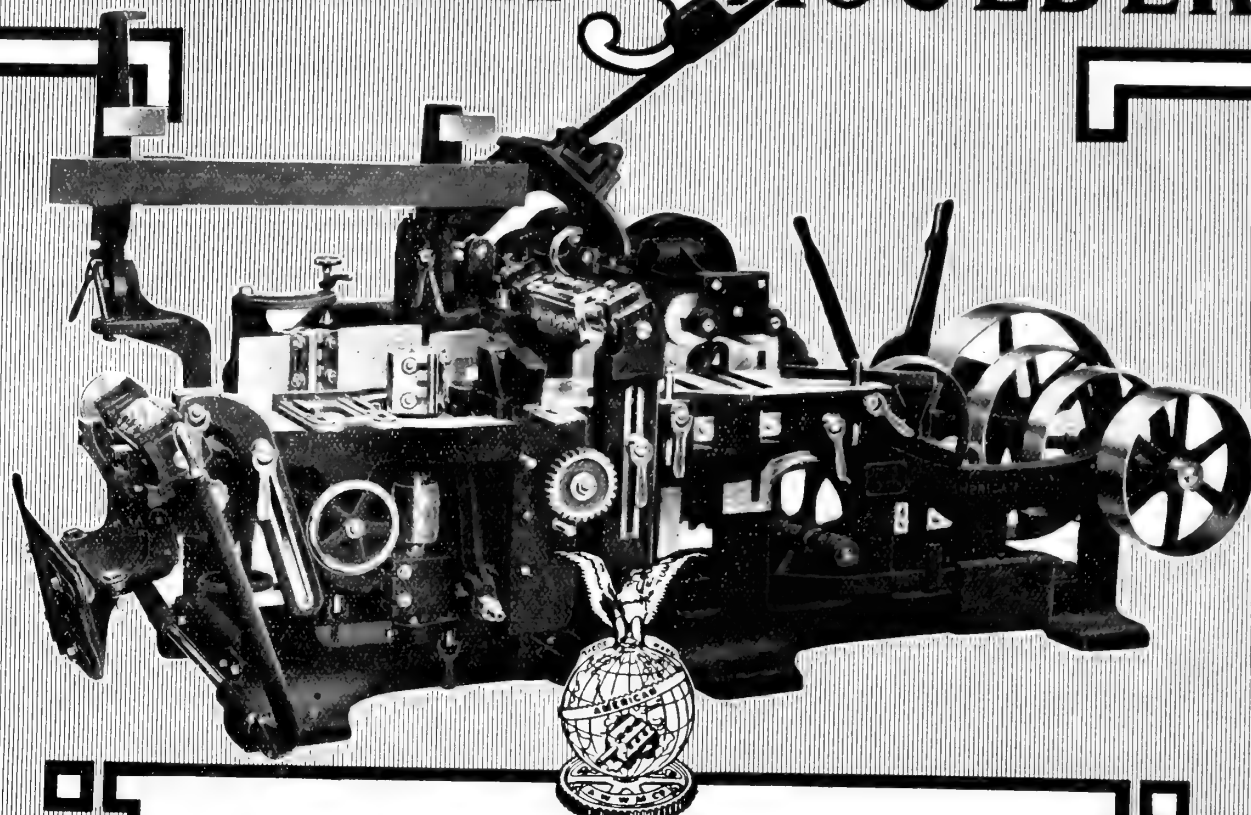


These are the essentials to contentment:  
An easy mind, a clear conscience and a  
Tuckett cigarette. Not the least of these is  
the Tuckett cigarette. In the soothing full-  
ness of its flavor and its delicate aromatic  
fragrance, there is ease and pleasure for the  
man who enjoys a good smoke. Tuckett's  
are gratifyingly good.

**Tuckett's**  
**CIGARETTES**

THREE VARIETIES  
Tuckett's Special Turkish 15c. for 10.  
Tuckett's Club Virginias 15c. for 10.  
Tuckett's T. & B. 10c. for 10.

# AMERICAN IMPROVED NUMBER 5 MOULDER



*First in Quality*

This is the first opportunity you have had to see a cut of the improved American No. 5 Outside Moulder.

We wish to advise that we have a large 2-color illustrated circular of this machine which we shall be glad to send you on request.

Write us direct or our sales office nearest you.

## AMERICAN WOODWORKING MACHINERY Co

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AND GENERAL SALES OFFICE  
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SAN FRANCISCO - CAL - 46 FREMONT ST.



# RUBBER GOODS FOR LUMBERMEN

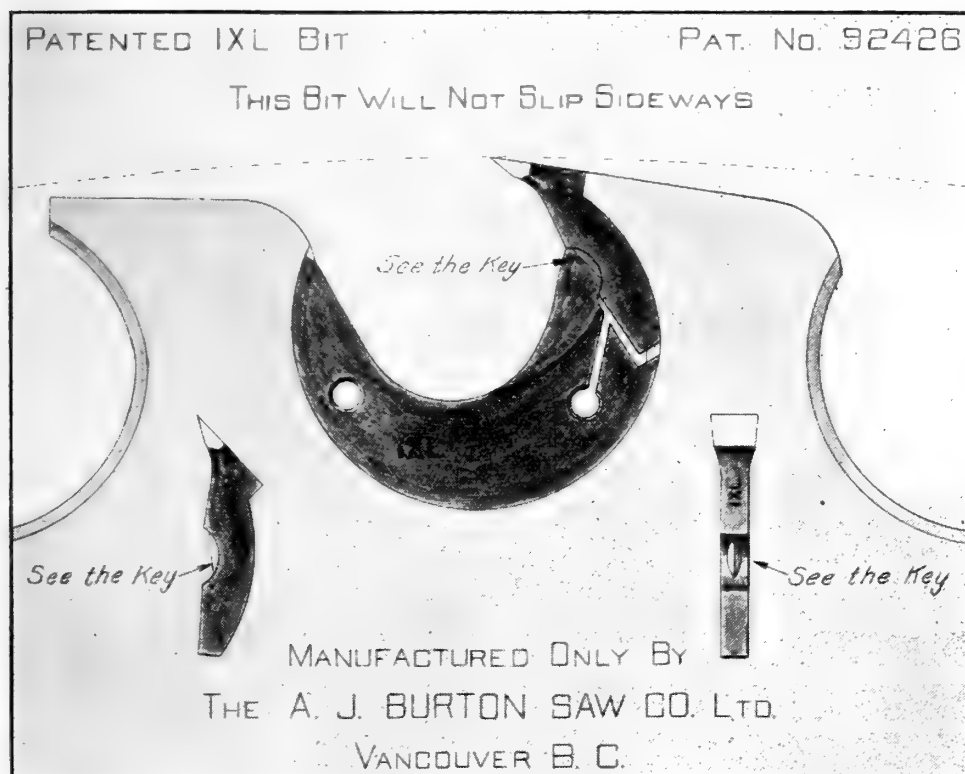
**Belting**—Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "Monarch," "Red Strip" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-1.)

**Packings**—"Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable. (Booklet P-1.)

**Hose**—for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-1.)

**Fire Hose**—One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-1.)

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TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch. Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

**The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.**

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EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458



# CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

### Car Lots

#### White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	39 00	41 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	17 00	17 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	18 00
1-in. dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	28 00
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	22 00
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	25 00
Norway, c and cf 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and cf 1½-in.	35 00	38 00
Norway, c and cf 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	21 00	22 00
Spruce mill culls	15 00	16 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18	34 50	
18x18, and 20x20	35 00	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20		
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
and 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following ad-		
vances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and		
2-in. Fir rough	47 10	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 25	
1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath	3 75	
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XXX pine or cedar shingles	3 30	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	2 40	
XXX 6 butts to 2-in.	3 30	
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 52	
XXXXX	3 75	
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4, & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

### Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00
Ash, brown, common and better	37 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	42 00
Birch, 1st and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4	48 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4	44 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	29 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4	
& 8/4	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts & 2nds	43 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts & 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½	
and 2-in.	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	70 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts	

and 2nds	87 00
White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

### Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$53 00	55 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	52 00
2-in.	50 00	55 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	30 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	50 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	14 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	16 00	18 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 00	19 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1½"x7" 8-9" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" and up, 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	27 00
Hemlock 1-in. cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black, log run	25 00	28 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	14 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	13 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.	3 75	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	3 00	3 25
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 75	3 00
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

### White Pine—In the Raft

First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. av-	cts.	
erage, according to lineal	85	90
Oak—Michigan and Ohio		
By the dram, according to average	62	67
and quality		
Elm		
By the dram, according to average	80	83
and quality, 40 to 45 feet		
By the dram, according to average	60	65
and quality, 30 to 35 feet		
Ash		
13 inches and up, according to aver-		

age and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40

### Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

### Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	Per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments		15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.		15 00	16 00

### Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
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## SARNIA, ONT.

### Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	67 00
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	69 00
2 in. and up wide	72 00

### Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	55 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	65 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	67 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	52 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	54 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	50 00

### No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	60 00
2½ and 3 ft., 8 in. and up wide	75 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	85 00

### No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	31 00
1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	42 00
1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	44 00
2 in., 6 in. and up wide	48 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and	
up wide	62 00 65 00

### No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	24 00
1½ and 1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2 in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and up	
wide	43 00 48 00

### Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	22 00
1-in. x 5-in.	24 00
1-in. x 6-in.	26 00
1-in. x 8-in.	27 00
1-in. x 10-in.	30 00
1-in. x 12-in.	35 00
1-in. x 13-in. and up	35 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	32 00

### No. 1 Barn

1 inch	31 00	45 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	45 00
2½ and 3-in.	45 00	
4 inch	50 00	

### No. 2 Barn

1 inch	28 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.	38 00	

### No. 3 Barn

1 inch	21 00	28 00
No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	25 00

### Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	22 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	17 00	21 00

### Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in.	16 00
1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.	18 00
No. 2	14 00 15 00

### Lath

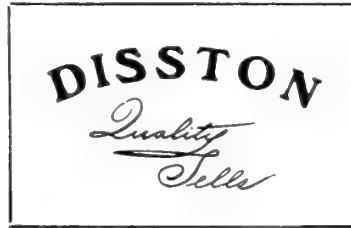
No. 1, 32-in. pine	1 50
No. 2, 48-in. pine	3 75
No. 3, 48-in. pine	3 00
No. 1, 48-in. pine	4 25
No. 1, 48-in. hemlock	3 25

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

### No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.			
6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14x16 ft
2 x 4	14 00	17 00	20 50 18 50
2 x 6	16 50	17 00	20 50 18 50
2 x 8	18 00	18 50	22 00 20 00
2 x 10	19 00	19 50	22 50 21 00
2 x 12	19 00	20 00	24 50 22 50

## PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC & LARCH



The loyalty of our army of skilled mechanics is embodied in the quality of the goods they make, and this in the past Seventy-two Years engendered a like loyalty to the **DISSTON BRAND** on the part of the great multitude of great saw tool and file users.

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**HENRY DISSTON & SONS**

INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

**PHILADELPHIA**

# Are You Alive

to the fact that you SAVE DOLLARS by securing your Lumber in advance on this RISING MARKET?

## We Can Sell You White Pine

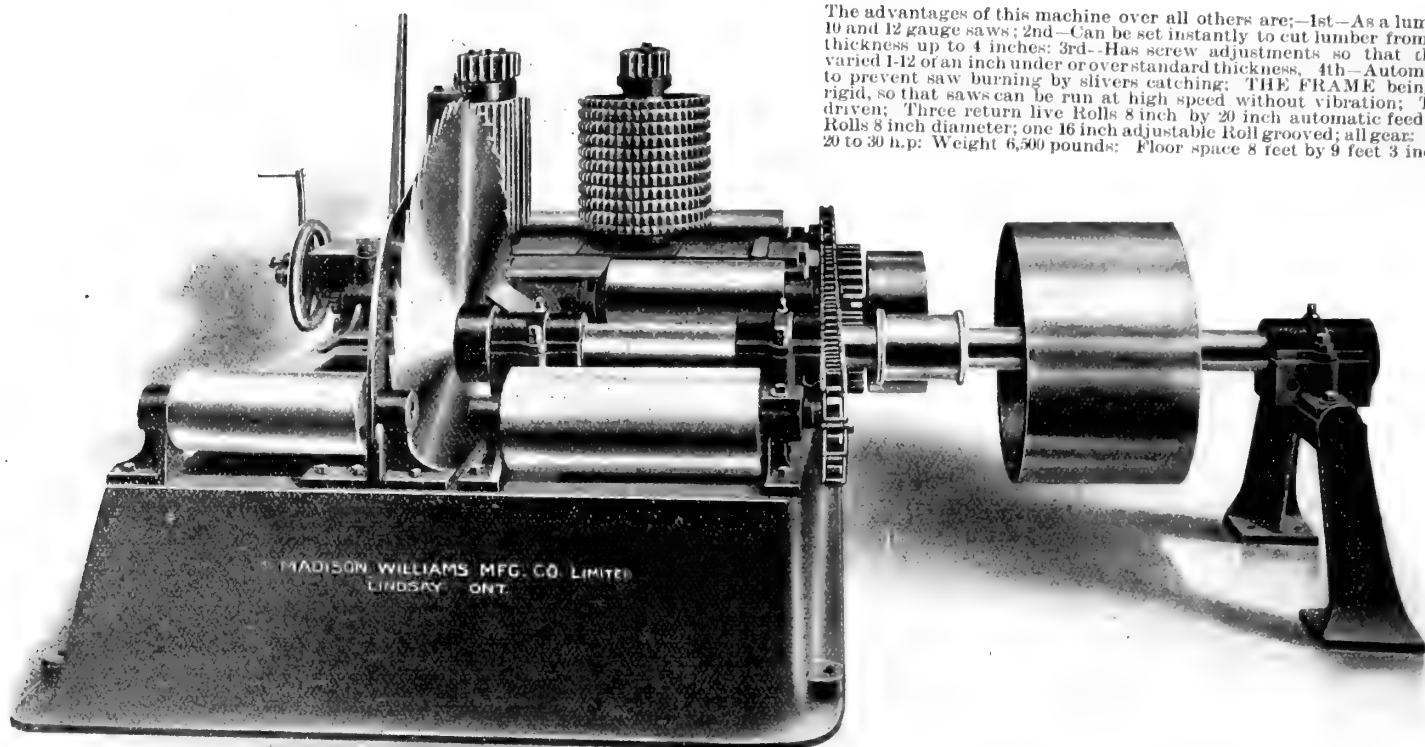
the product of CHOICE LOGS, beautifully manufactured and properly graded—at prices which you can't duplicate Elsewhere. MAY WE QUOTE YOU on 1911 stock, or on the coming Season's Cut?

The Eyer Lumber Co., Limited, 34 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., are our Selling Agents.

Don't buy till you get our prices

**The Cutler Bay Lumber Co., Limited, - Cutler, Ont.**

## JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker



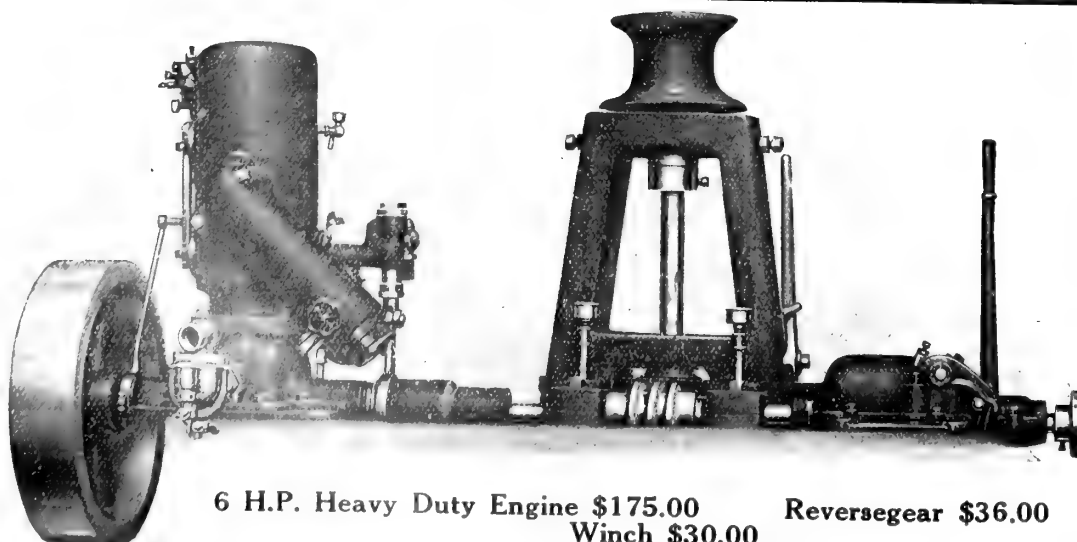
The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver using 10 and 12 gauge saws; 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from ½ inch to any thickness up to 4 inches; 3rd—Has screw adjustments so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness. 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching; THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration; THREE POINT driven; Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed; Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear; Power required 20 to 30 h.p. Weight 6,500 pounds; Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches;

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Builders of Sawmill Machinery and 'Triumph' Turbine Water Wheels

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Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00

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OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

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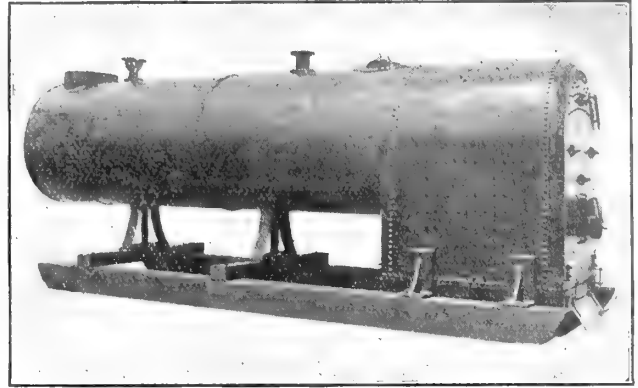
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Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

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**Short Leaf Finish**

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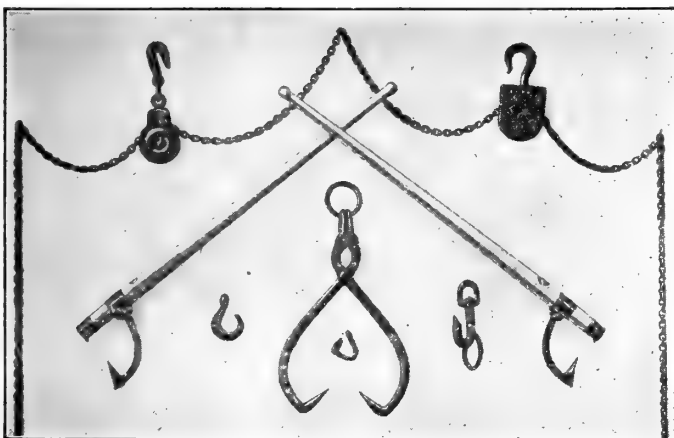
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No. 2 Cuts 0/4	45 00	White Ash				BOSTON, MASS.			All other random lengths, 7"		
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	50 00								and under, 10 ft. and up ..	21 00	22 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	33 00	1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00	100 00	5 inches and up merchantable	boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1 s..		19 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	34 00	1½ to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Selects, 1 to 2 inch		90 00	Vermont spruce boards...	matched	22 00	23 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	36 00	2½ to 4 inch	48 00	54 00	Fine common, 1 in.		72 00	1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1 s	clipped and bundled...	19 00	21 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00	Strips	22 00	24 00	Fine common, 1½ to 2 in.	74 00	75 00	1½-in. spruce laths		4 00	4 10
Dressing 5/4 x 10	51 00	Common and culls	14 00	22 00	No. 1 Cuts 1 in.		45 00	1½-in. spruce laths			3 60
Dressing 5/4 x 12	52 00				No. 1 Cuts 1½ to 2 in.	58 00	60 00				
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00	Black and Brown			No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00	37 00				
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	58 00				No. 2 Cuts, 1½ to 2 in.	45 00	48 00				
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	58 00	1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00	42 00	Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	52 00				
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00	Common good culls	14 00	20 00	No. 1, 1 x 10		38 00				
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	47 00	1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00	42 00	No. 1, 1 x 8		37 00				
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	47 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up.	30 00	32 00	No. 2, 1 x 12		43 00				
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00	Common and good culls	16 00	18 00	No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00				
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	34 00	Elm			No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00				
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	36 00				No. 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00				
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	30 00	1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in. and up	34 00	38 00	No. 3, 1 x 10	28 00	29 00				
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	32 00	Common and culls	16 00	20 00	No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00				
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	23 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	28 00	32 00	Canadian spruce boards	23 00	24 00				
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	25 00	Common and culls	13 00	18 00	Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00				
Box 1 x 6 and up	22 00	Maple			Spruce, 9 in. and under		25 00				
Rox 1 x 10	23 00				10 and 12 in. random lengths,						
Box 1 x 12	25 00	1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00	10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00				
Box 1 x 13 and up	30 00	Common and culls	14 00	22 00	2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7						
The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:		1st and 2nd, soft	26 00	28 00	and 3x4 random lengths, 10						
		Common and culls	14 00	22 00	feet and up	20 00	22 00				

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**"IT HANDLES ANY SIZE LOGS!"**

That allows empties to pass through on the same track without jacking up the loader on spuds.

# The McGIFFERT Steam LOG- LOADER

It is self-propelling, moves and spots its own cars, dispensing with the services of a road engine.

It cuts the cost of logging some 66%: We would like to send you a book of facsimile letters that **PROVE** this.

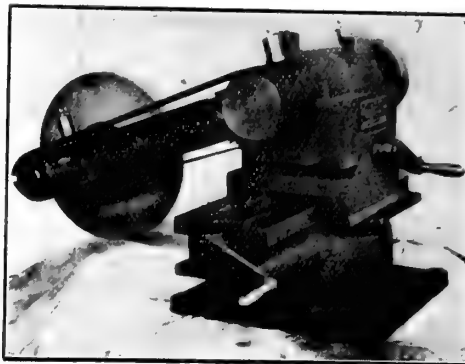
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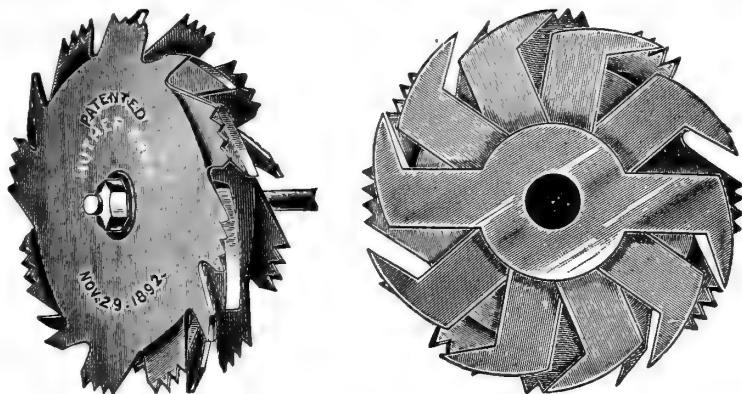
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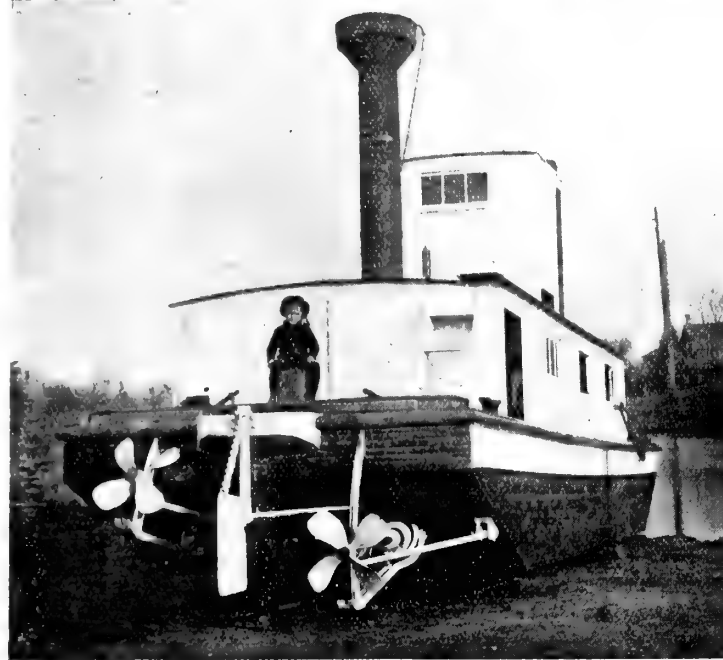
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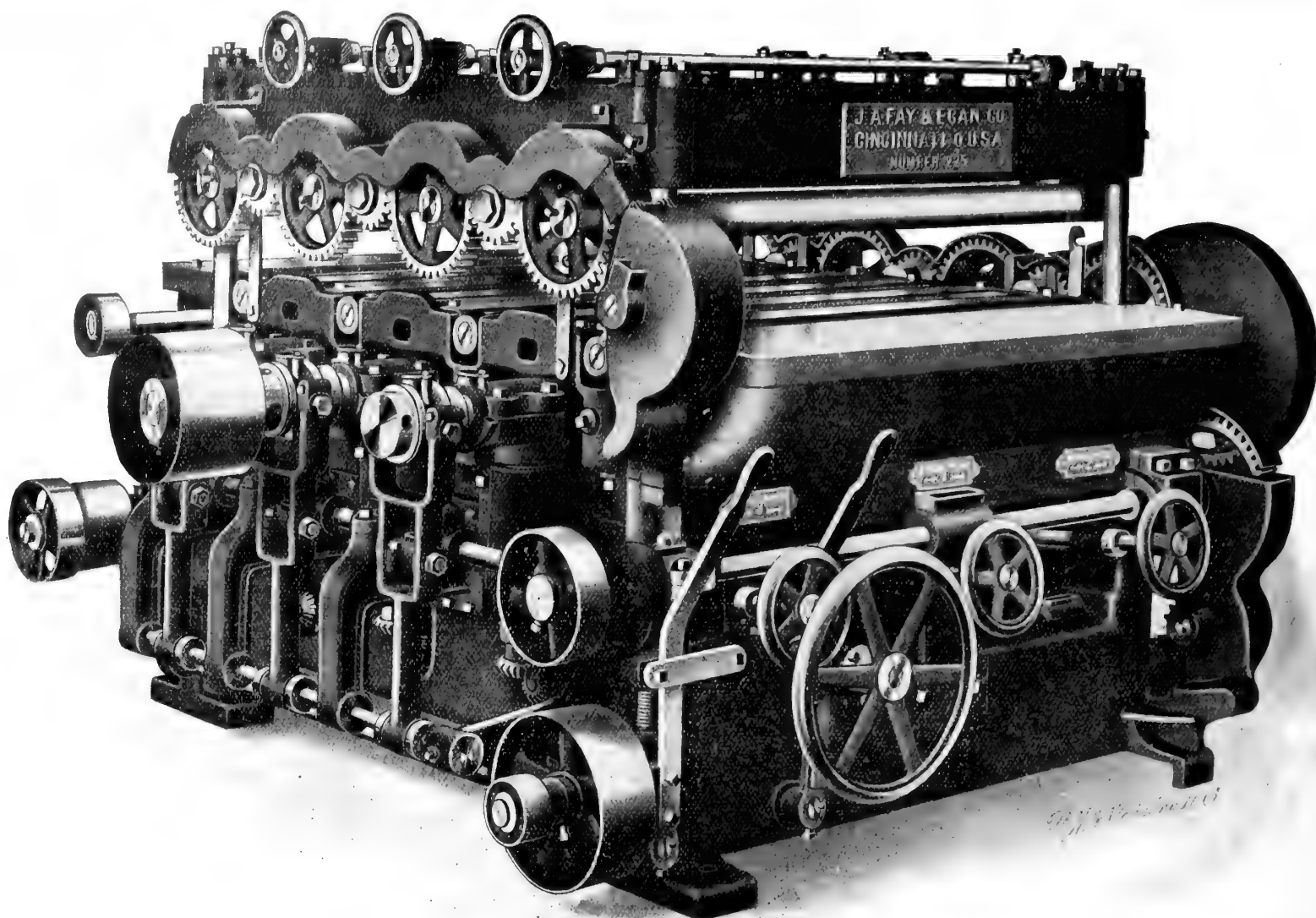
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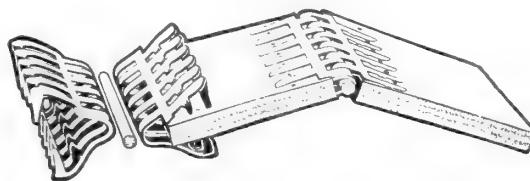
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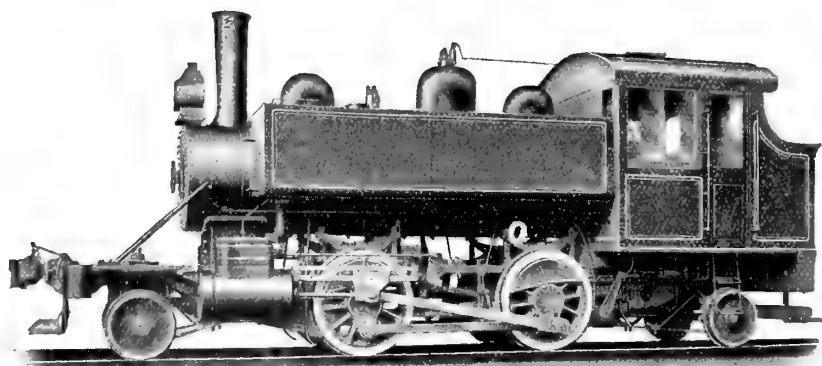
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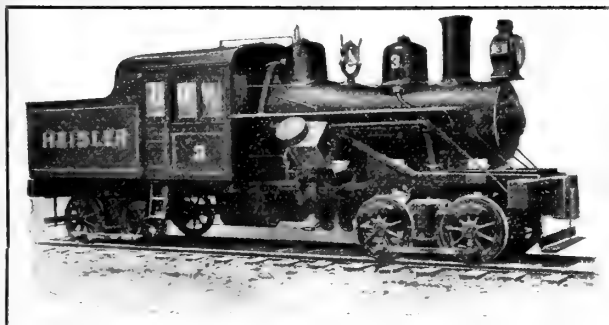


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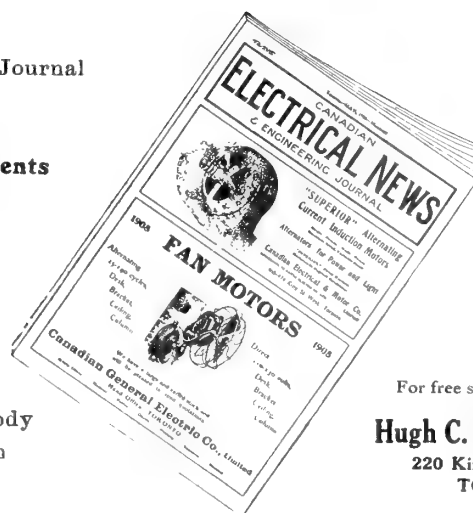
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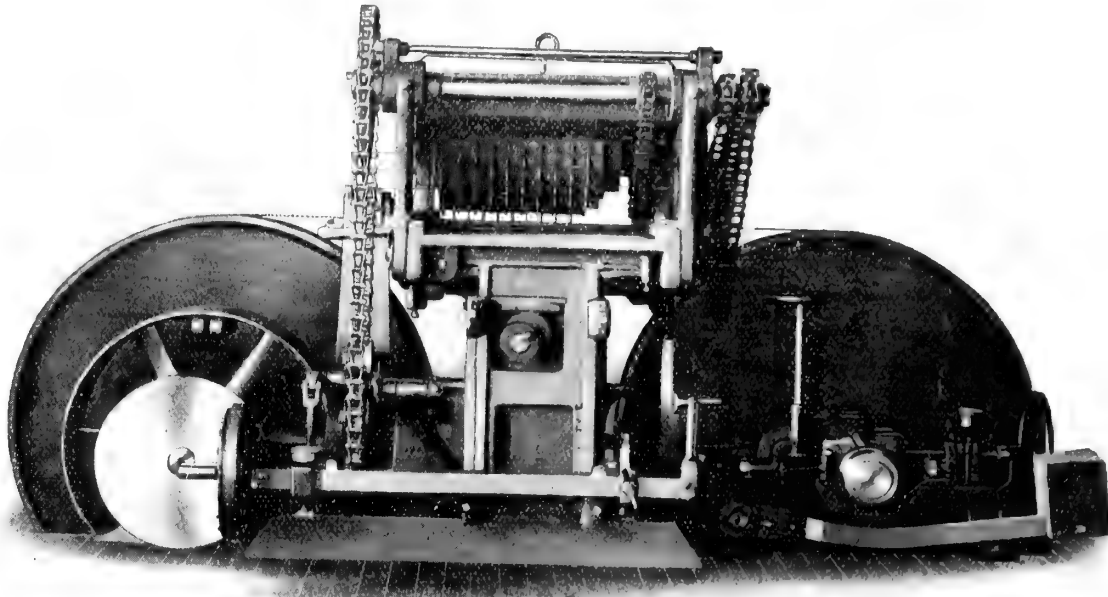
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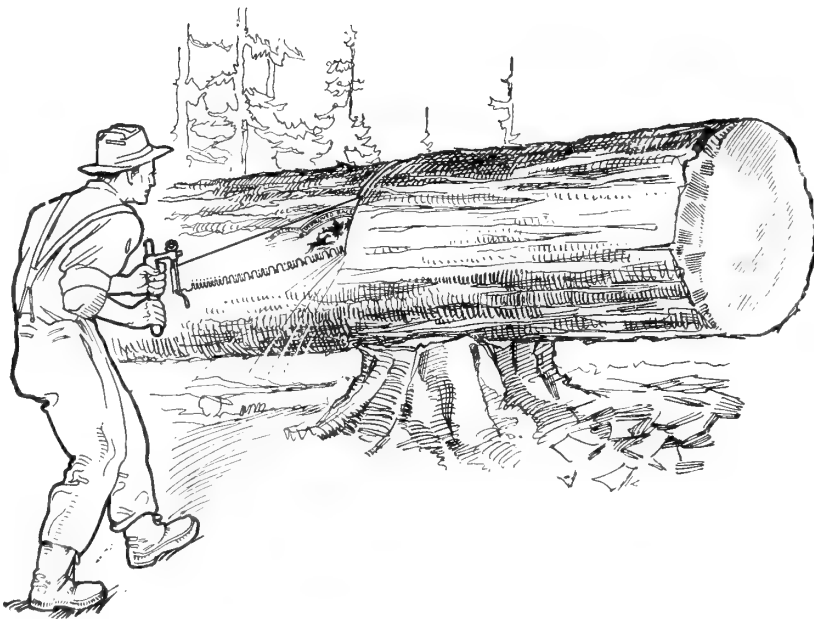
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the local dealer it would be different. He would lose his old friends and it would be hard to make new ones. The dependable kind of roofing for any dealer to sell is

## Mule-Hide Roofing

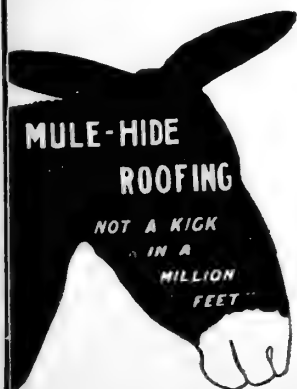
*"Not a Kick in a Million Feet"*

For it is made of good wool felt and high grade asphalt, and is sold at usable prices.

MULE-HIDE is never bought by mail-order concerns—There's a reason. But we have a "GET ACTION" Selling Service which is helping the dealers get the trade which rightfully belongs to him. We will give you particulars if you want them.

We get business for you

The  
**DOMINION ROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA**  
Limited, Toronto, Can.

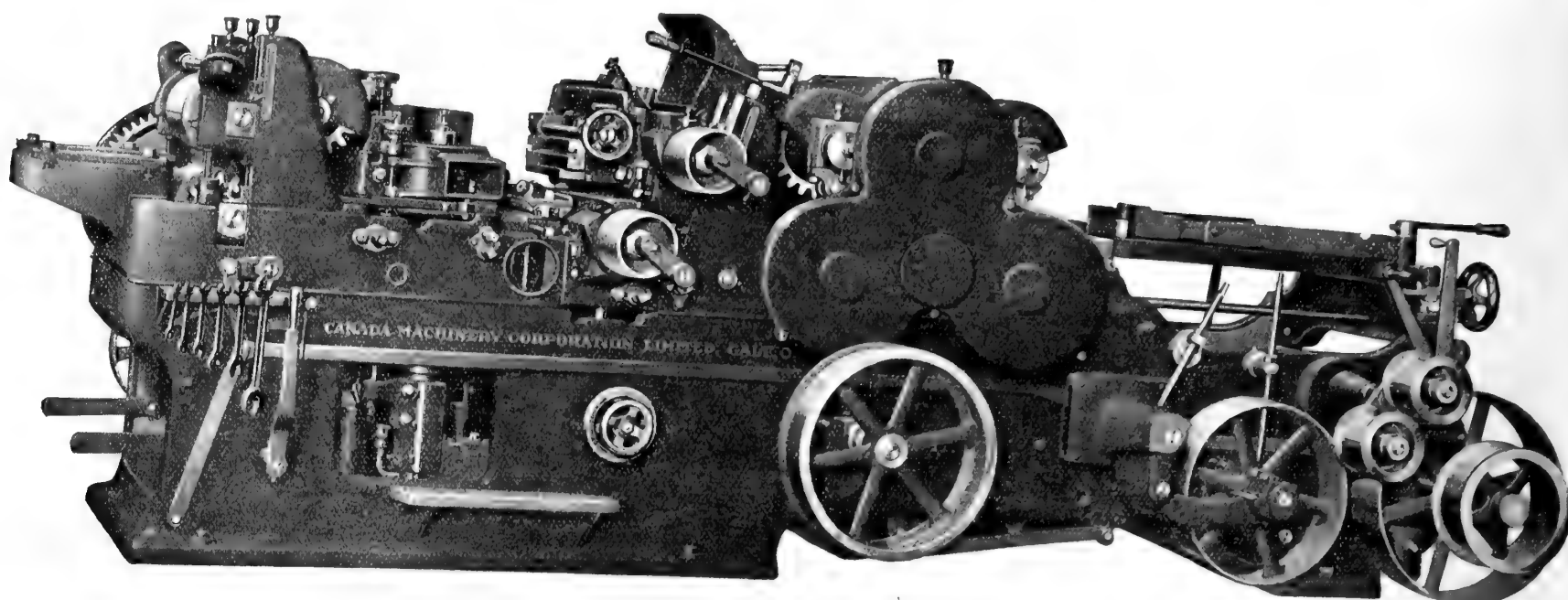




**No. 122  
MATCHER**

**C.M.C.**

**No. 122  
MATCHER**



**C.M.C. No. 122 Heavy Duty Fast Feed Planer and Matcher**

The latest and highest type of extra fast speed Planers and Matchers.

The top and bottom cylinders are of the round type equipped throughout with thin, high speed steel knives. Side heads of the same type can be furnished if desired.

The machine is equipped with six 12" feed rolls, driven by machine cut gears, carefully guarded. No chains are used on this machine to give constant trouble. Top and bottom cylinders and side heads are driven from countershaft which is attached to the frame, thus making the machine self-contained. A single lever tightens the top, bottom, and side head belts.

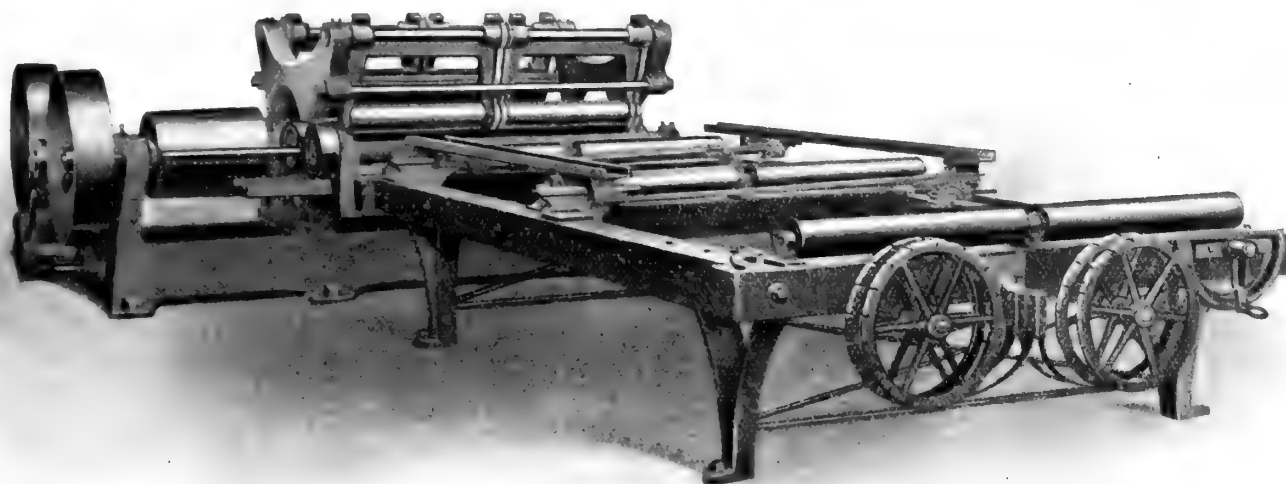
The Workmanship is of the highest class, and the machine is guaranteed to turn out perfect work at 200 feet per minute. Drop siding, casings, base, etc., are made by a profiling attachment, at the delivery end of the machine, with spindles and heads provided to suit customer. Jointing devices can be supplied for truing irregular surfaces.

More detailed information, with bulletins and prices will be furnished on application.

**We Make the Most Complete Line of Woodworking Machinery in Canada**

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
**Galt, Ontario**

# A Clark Heavy Duty Gang Edger

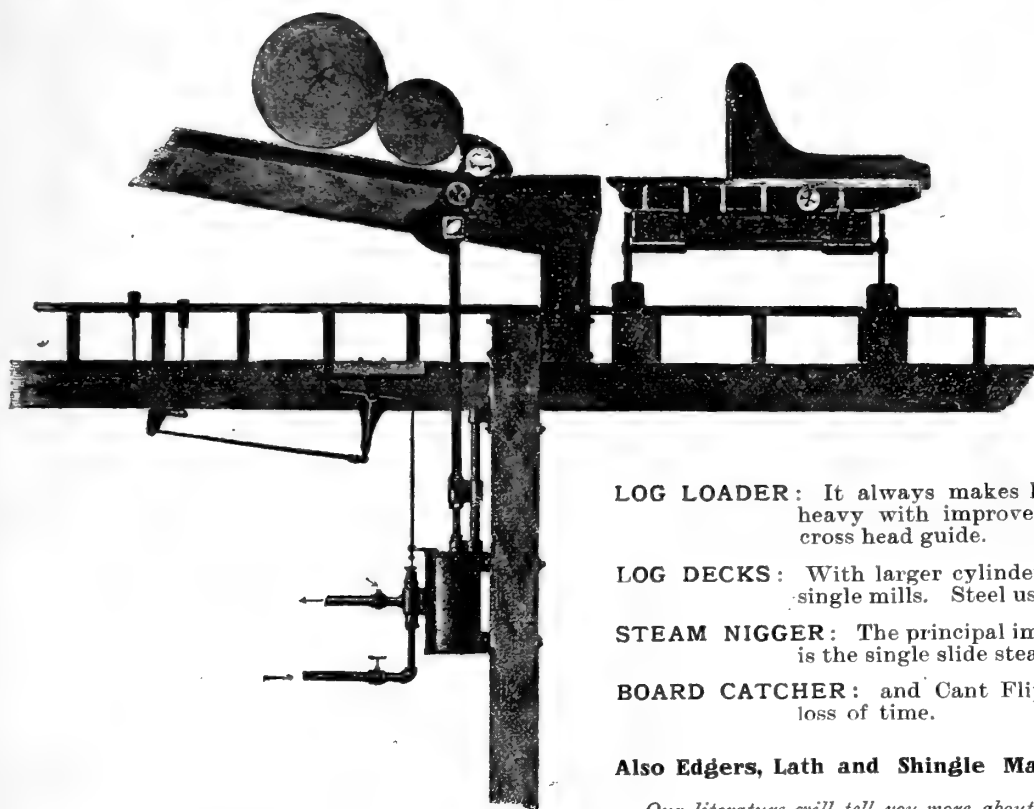


Frames cast iron hollow box section. Special trussed tables front and rear any length. Arbors are made from high carbon forgings. Saws are 24 inches maximum diameter. Arbor diameters  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. to 5 in. Edgers have four movable, two stationary saws. Arbor pulley webbed and turned inside and out. One movable guide is standard but two can be furnished. Three arbor bearings, chain oiling and water jacketed. Saw shifters automatically lock saws to any position. Two fluted feed rolls in front, two in rear of saws. We build this type of edger fitted with flooring compartment and variable feed. Gears cut from solid blanks. Press rolls are of large diameter and are fitted with long buffer springs. Standard front and rear tables 12 ft. long. Standard edger sizes 51 in., 63 in., 75 in. x  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in.

## Clark Bros. Co., Belmont, N. Y.

6321 17th Ave., South, Seattle, Washington

# SAW MILL EQUIPMENT



for  
Your  
**Spring Sawing**

**LOG LOADER:** It always makes half revolution towards the carriage, is very strong and heavy with improved method of fastening the arms. Large cylinder with cross head guide.

**LOG DECKS:** With larger cylinders than are generally used. Steam Decks with double or single mills. Steel used wherever necessary. Our Log Deck is the one for you.

**STEAM NIGGER:** The principal improvement in this device over the ordinary steam Nigger, is the single slide steam valve, which is a great saver of steam.

**BOARD CATCHER:** and Cant Flip combined, catches board, throws cant to gang. No loss of time.

Also Edgers, Lath and Shingle Machines, Cant Flips, Steam Feeds, Concave Rolls, Etc.

*Our literature will tell you more about our up-to-date Saw Mill equipment. Send us your address.*

## MOWRY & SONS, - Gravenhurst, Ontario

# Longs' Quality Machinery

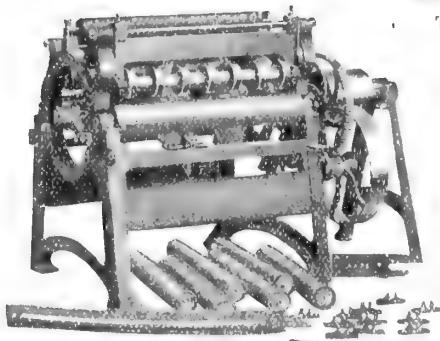
Here are a few machines which appeal to the practical mill-man.



Steel Carriages

This style built with 36-in., 40-in., 44-in., 48-in., 54-in., 60-in., 72-in., opening from saw line

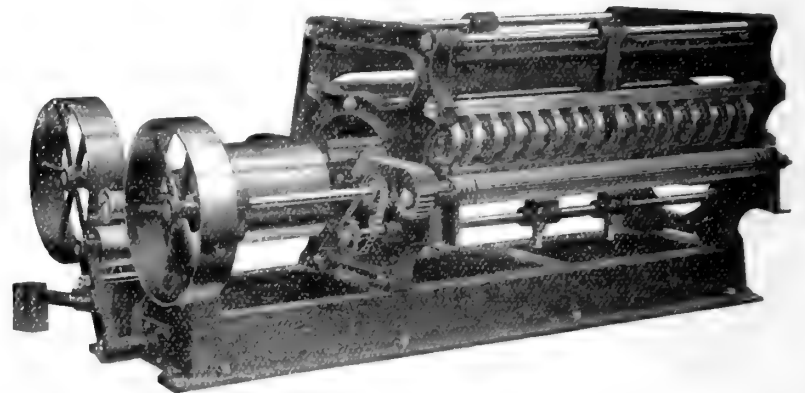
We have others. If you don't see what you want here, send us your inquiry.



32-in. Edger

## EDGERS

suitable for  
Sawmill of  
any  
Capacity



This style built 54-in., 60-in., 66-in., 72-in., 84-in., 96-in. between frames



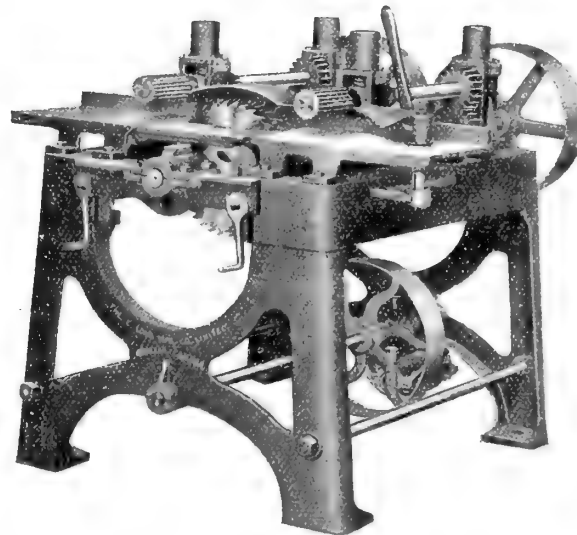
3 Saw Lath Bolter

Complete  
Mills of any  
Capacity



No. 00 Portable Mill

Our entire attention is devoted to studying the needs of the saw-mill trade. Our services are at your disposal.



Heavy Duty Lath Machine

Mill plans and specifications of complete mills furnished.

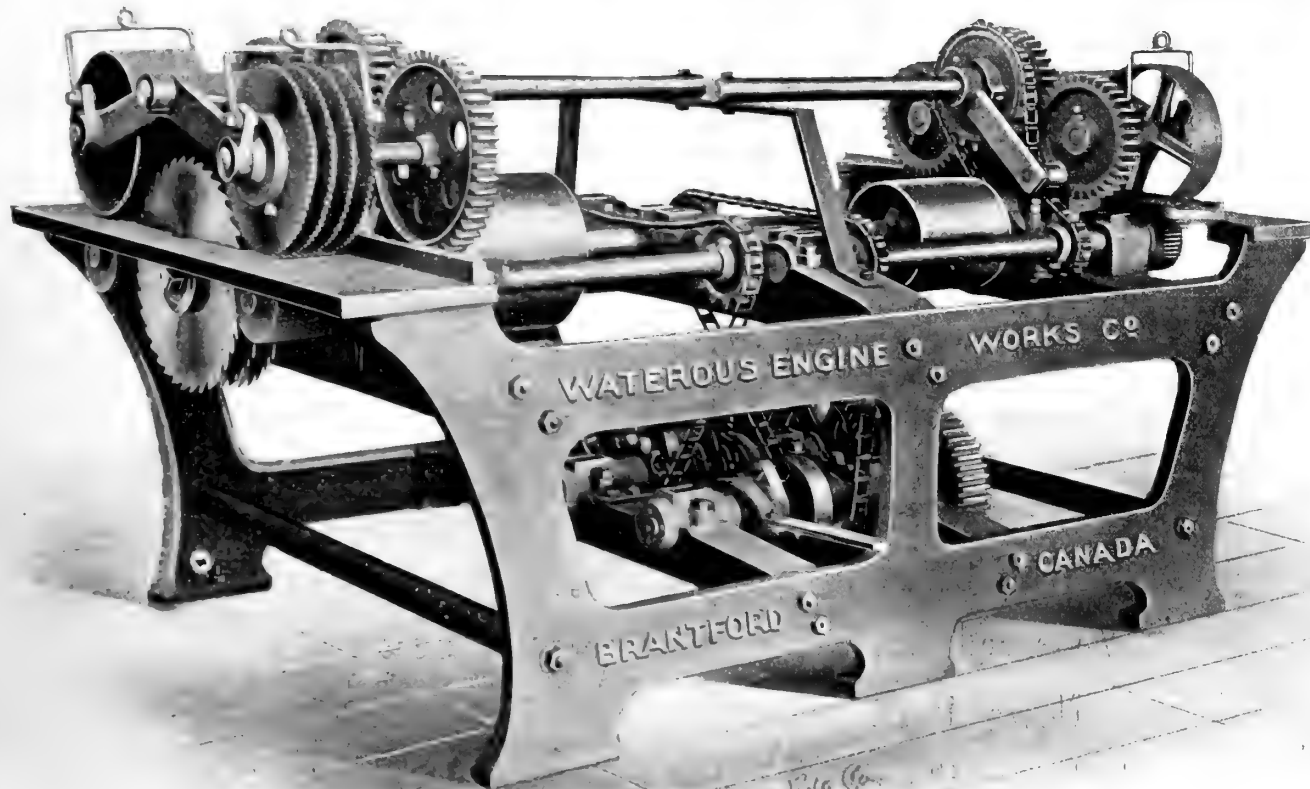
**The E. LONG MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, Orillia, Ont.**

MONTREAL - Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG - Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

#### AGENCIES:

EDMONTON and CALGARY - Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.  
VANCOUVER - Robert Hamilton & Co.

# Why Not Make Laths?



**C**ANADA is in the midst of a phenomenal growth. With the great influx of European and "Across the Line" immigration, and the increase in general prosperity, a building boom unprecedented in the history of the Dominion is taking place. Building activities in innumerable localities, east and west, show an increase of from 150 per cent. to 200 per cent. over last years records.

Coincident with this, the demand for building materials of all sorts has extended immensely. Meet this market. Utilize your waste slabs and edgings. Convert them into laths.

## Waterous Combination Lathmill and Bolters

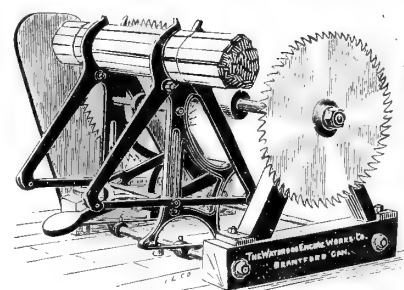
built as shown above, present the heaviest and fastest, most compact Combination machines on the market to-day. Turned out to stand up under hard and severe service, their design is all for economy of time and labor.

**Simplicity of operation** is one feature. The bolter operator handles the slabs with his left hand, they pass through the saws, slide down the incline table to the lathmill operator's right hand. There is never a hitch or a stop. This means an average capacity of some **40,000 laths a day.**

**As to construction:**—The best materials only are used. The frame is of iron. Both upper and lower feed rolls are power driven. Drive independent of the saw mandrel. The lower rolls are cut spiral to crowd the stock against the guides. Upper rolls are of improved design, large diameter, grip the stock firmly, without slip or tendency to mar. Can be raised or lowered and be swung up out of the way when changing saws. Arbors of steel, 2 7/16 in. diameter. The three Bolter saws are 16 in. diameter, Lath Saws, four in all, 12 in. in diameter.

*This installation may mean dollars to you. Investigate now. Bulletin No. 105.*

**The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.**  
Brantford, Canada



### This Little Machine

our Combined Lath Trimmer and Binder is built in two sizes, for 50 and 100 lath respectively. The cut explains itself. The laths are placed in the bunching arms, these are closed by pressing the foot tread; the laths are easily tied and the bundle is tilted between the saws which trim it smooth and even at both ends; We furnish the binder alone when desired.

30 in. saws are used with the combination machine.

Described in Bulletin No. 105.





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines. Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

St. Louis, Mo.



DESIGN B. L. NO. 3

**BATTS LIMITED**

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes - Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and  
Frames

Turned Newel Posts and  
Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse  
Material

Write for our Catalogue

**BATTS LIMITED**

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO - ONT.

THE  
**LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"**



MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL

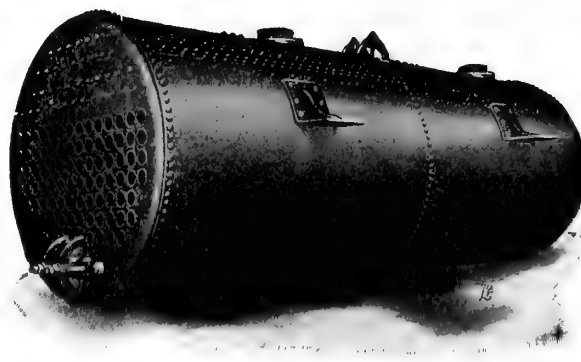
**The John Inglis Company, Limited**

Engineers & Boiler Makers

**"Inglis" Boilers  
are the Best**

Write us for quotations

**14 Strachan Ave.**



**BOILERS**

We Make

Return Tubular, Scotch  
Marine, Fitzgibbon,  
Scotch Dryback, Loco-  
motive, Water Tube.

**Toronto, Canada**

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

## Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**

Port Hope, Ont.

## Swell Weld Coil Chain

Tested  
Steel  
Chain



Tested  
Steel  
Chain

Made in Canada

Sold by Jobbers

25%

25%

25%

More Weld

More Strength

More Wear

**McKinnon Chain Company**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



## SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.

If you are looking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

**DICK'S**

Balata Belting  
Steel Pulleys

Leather Belting  
Clutches

Wood Split Pulleys  
Babbitt

Shafting  
Wood-Working Machinery

Iron Pulley  
Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

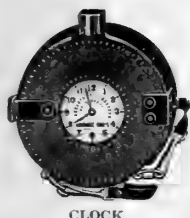
Fairbanks Scales  
Montreal Toronto

Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines  
St. John, N. B. Winnipeg

Safes and Vaults  
Calgary

Vancouver

## What are You Paying Your Watchman for?



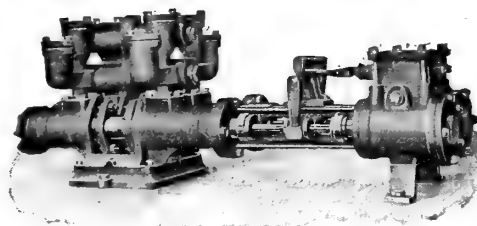
THE HARDINGE  
WATCHMAN'S CLOCK  
can best answer this question.



Write for Circular M-48.

HARDINGE BROS., 3133-3141 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

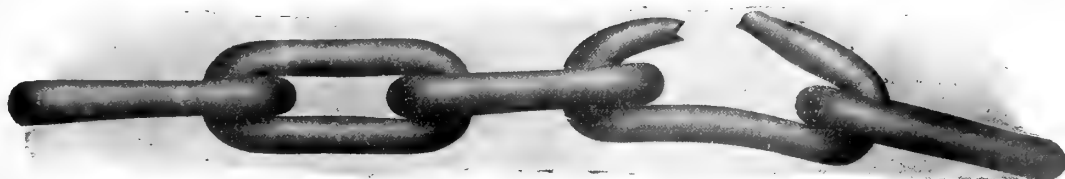
## Triplex Power Pumps, Centrifugal Pumps,



Steam Pumps,  
Vacuum  
Pumps, Con-  
densers, etc.

**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited**  
Hamilton, Ont.

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

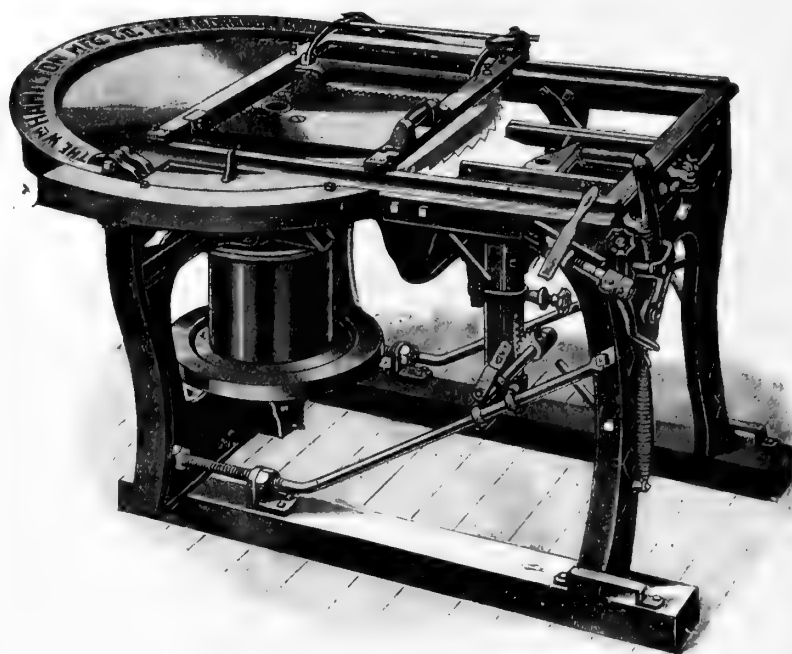
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**MONTREAL**

# Shingle Mill Machinery

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The Grand Triumph Shingle Machine has a capacity of from 30 thousand to 60 thousand shingles in ten hours; the actual capacity being dependent upon the special conditions that each machine has to meet.

Ten to fifteen horse power is sufficient to drive it to its full capacity.

It is the most economical machine to use, as it cuts every possible shingle out of the bolt—there is no large spalt left at the end.

We carry a large stock of these machines on hand and can make immediate shipment.

Send for our catalogue which illustrates also

POWER DRIVEN SHINGLE MACHINES  
PACKERS

JOINTERS

BOLT CUT-OFF MACHINES

DRAG SAWS, ETC.

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## William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

# RED and WHITE PINE



VIEW OF MILL PROPERTY AT CACHE BAY, ONT.

## CROSS ARMS

We have on hand the following  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. x  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. BONE DRY CROSS ARMS which we wish to move. We will shape and bore them as required.

3 ft. 6 in.	Painted	2,300	arms
4 "	"	1,620	"
6 "	"	2,380	"
10 "	"	700	"
4 "	Unpainted	12,500	"
6 "	"	10,693	"

Also Place Your Order Now for this Season's Dimension Stock in Red and White Pine. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

**George Gordon & Company**  
 CACHE BAY Limited - - - - - ONTARIO



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President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

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Limited

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

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The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
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F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Limited

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

# *The Price You Pay Does Not Indicate the Quality You Buy*

---

Some time ago we advised you that prices would go up.

Prices **have** advanced already in this district and in the near future will soar still higher. If you want to save money get your order in now.

To delay doing so is to keep your own customers waiting later on and you can't afford to run the risk of delayed shipments once the busy season has begun.

---

But when you buy from a reliable firm you are always sure that quality is consistent with price.

## **WHITE PINE**

bought from us will prove to be the finest well-watered stock obtainable. Always ready in assorted grades and sizes. The same applies to our **RED PINE**.

**Quebec Spruce**—Choice dry 1" stock on hand.

**Hemlock**—Dry mill-run 1" stock always ready for shipment.

*Write for Monthly Stock Sheet*

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Ed. T. Saxe, 1200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

# **Timber Limits for Sale on Georgian Bay**

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

The Limits, part of which have recently been sold, include: 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

## **The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited**

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

# Are You Alive

to the fact that you SAVE DOLLARS by securing your Lumber in advance on this RISING MARKET?

## We Can Sell You White Pine

the product of CHOICE LOGS, beautifully manufactured and properly graded—at prices which you can't duplicate Elsewhere. MAY WE QUOTE YOU on 1911 stock, or on the coming Season's Cut?

The Eyer Lumber Co., Limited, 34 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., are our Selling Agents.

Don't buy till you get our prices

**The Cutler Bay Lumber Co., Limited, - Cutler, Ont.**

### The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

We can offer nearly all sizes in Dry Spruce

Our 3" x 7 and up White Pine Mill Culls resaw nicely.

Factory Strips and Sidings all thicknesses in White Pine

18" Cedar Shingles



### 'RED DEER' Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

**The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited**  
Huntsville, Ont.

### Knowles & O'Neill WHOLESALE Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**  
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

### The Golden Lake Lumber Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

80,000' 2 x 4 & up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull  
20,000' 2 x 4 & up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull  
18,000' 1 x 4 & up 6/16' Log Run, Dead Culls out White Birch  
125,000 pcs. 1 1/2 x 3/8 x 32" Mill Run Hemlock Lath

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

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Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

**Lumber - Lath - Shingles**

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

### Long Lumber Company Hamilton, Canada

#### A Bargain for Quick Shipment

50,000 ft. 4/4 x 4 & 5 C. & B. White Pine  
80,000 ft. 4/4 x 6                      "                      "  
40,000 ft. 4/4 x 8                      "                      "  
8c. rate to Toronto

Order Sample Car

A. COTTONS' X X X B. C. Shingles

*Always in Transit*

## Cameron & Co, Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,  
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

1" WHITE PINE MILL CULLS  
1" " " BOX

Mill and Yard  
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

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Everything in Lumber

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase

Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm

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OTTAWA, CANADA

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EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

**British Columbia Timber**

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

## Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.

Limited

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Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

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Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

*Write us before placing your orders*

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

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OTTAWA, ONT.

## Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Owen Sound, Ont.

===== All grades of =====

# WHITE PINE

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

## William H. Bromley

Everything in Pine, Spruce or Hemlock, at Wholesale Car or Cargo. An excellent stock of Shop and Better 1 to 2". Also a good percentage of Mill Run 4-5-6-8 and 10" and 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings at Midland. All White Pine; the product of an excellent lot of logs. Also at Collingwood, Ontario, 1910 Cut, 1 x 6-8 and 10" - 5/4", 6/4" and 8/4" Sidings. A nice line of 6/4 and 8/4" Cuts at Pembroke.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke

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Ontario

ESTABLISHED 1855

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.**

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber



JOHN MCKERGOW, President  
W. K. GRAFFTEY, Managing-Director

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**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

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**THE  
Brockville  
Lumber  
Company**

LIMITED  
Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail

**Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
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Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
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**Hardwood Flooring**

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

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WIARTON, Ont.

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EADIE DOUGLAS CO.,  
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## We Make the Best Pine Doors

We Specialize in  
**No. 3 Pine Doors**

These are produced from good sound kiln-dried  
lumber by expert workmen with up-to-date  
machinery.

Doors that will not sag warp or crack—every  
one thoroughly well made and guaranteed.

With our new improved equipment and organ-  
ization we can manufacture large and small  
quantities of **No. 3 Pine Doors** at a price  
which meets all competition.

Rush orders given prompt attention—Complete  
shipments made on time. Try us with your  
next order for **No. 3 Pine Doors**.

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Pembroke, Ontario

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Limited**

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Saint John, N. B.

Branch Office:  
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For Rail or Water Shipment:

1,500,000-ft. Merchantable  
Spruce Side Boards 1 x 4  
and up.

For Rail Shipment:

600,000-ft. 3x7 and up 1st.,  
2nd. and 3rd. White Pine.

**The Harris Tie  
& Timber Co.,**

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Cedar Poles and Posts,  
Piles and Bridge Timber

Track and Switch Ties

**WE** have 500 M ft. 8-4  
Common and Better  
and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common  
and Better White Pine  
that we want to move  
quick at bargain prices.

Write us

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
Limited  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

**WE** Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
ada and United States: Spruce,  
White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,  
Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
wood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER  
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo

## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every Description of  
DOUGLAS FIR,  
RED CEDAR, SPRUCE,  
HEMLOCK, LARCH and  
PINE LUMBER and  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Heavy Construction  
Timbers a Specialty

Lengths up to 110 ft.

Try a car of our Extra Quality  
XXX RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Rail and Water Shipments.

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.  
Limited  
Papineauville, P.Q.

The  
North Channel Lumber Co.  
Limited  
Successors to  
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

MAPLE LEAF  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK  
BELTING  
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.  
HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

5 cars 1 x 4" Sel. M. Run White Pine \$24.00

Specially sorted for high grade  
ceiling and wainscoting.

4 cars 2 x 6" Com. and Dsg. White Pine \$24.00

Best end suitable for tank stock.

F.O.B. BYNG INLET

31,000 ft. 4 4" No. 1 Com. and Btr. Birch \$25.00

5,000 " 5 4" 1st and 2nd " 35.00

18,000 " 6 4" " " 35.00

2,500 " 10 4" " " 40.00

Bright, beautiful and wide boards;  
cut early spring 1911.

F.O.B. DEER LAKE

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

## Staves Hoops Headings

JAMES WEBSTER &amp; BRO., Ltd.

Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:  
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.  
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

## Cant & Kemp

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## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
A1 and A B C Codes used

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Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods

2 BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

### WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

We Specialize in

Saw Mill Repair Work

and castings of all descriptions  
and machinery built to order.

Second hand machinery little used:

1 Northey gear drive pump

7" x 12"

1 Northey 6 H. P. Stationary

Gasoline Engine

1 Automobile 20 H. P. 2 cylinder

Suitable for truck

## Maass Bros.,

Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

## Advertise

in the

Wanted and for Sale  
Department

**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**  
**Everything in Timber**

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

**Donald Fraser  
& Sons, Limited**

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Long Lumber**

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.**

**Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.**

Manufacturers:

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

**North Bay Mill**

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

**Sellwood Jct. Mill**

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

**Spanish Mill**

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

**NOTICE**

If you intend calling for tenders on any building or engineering project—or are in the market for equipment, apparatus, materials, furnishings or supplies, we will report your requirements through our DAILY SERVICE without cost. Our subscribers include the leading manufacturers and engineers of Canada and the United States. Send us details of your requirements and they will be promptly reported. A copy of the published report will be mailed to you.

Details of our plan and report forms will be sent on request

**MacLEAN DAILY REPORTS LIMITED**  
 220 King St. West, TORONTO

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**

**Short Leaf Finish**

**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**

**Cypress**

**New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**

Box 1600

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE

Full stock of dry Hemlock Lumber to offer.

Hemlock dimension timber supplied at any season of the year.

NEW TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 1783

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**

Toronto, Ontario  
Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

**JOHN DONOGH & CO.**

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

== WHITE PINE ==

1¼ No. 1 Mill Cull, . . . 150,000 feet.

1¼ No. 2 " " 100,000 feet.

2 x 12 Common and better 100,000 feet.

1, 1½ and 2 in. good Strips and Sidings.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

**The Harwood Lumber Co.**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

**YELLOW PINE**

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards  
both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO  
OR

**The Harwood Lumber Company** Toronto, Ontario

Toronto phone Main 4089.

**ROBERT BURY & CO.**

Wholesale Hardwood Dealers

We are open to purchase for cash 1" Winter Sawn Basswood, also stock of Birch. Send along particulars of what you have.

Dry Hardwoods for prompt shipment. Can offer a few Cars of 1" to 3" Hard Maple, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, Soft Maple and Beech. Enquiries Solicited.

TELEPHONE, ADELAIDE 1467

79 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO

**LEAK & CO., LIMITED**

18 Aberdeen Chambers

TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2 3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer.

**Spears & Lauder**

OFFER

**One Million feet, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple**

now being cut from exceptionally choice logs.

Also during the Summer months 2½ million feet of hemlock.

LET US QUOTE YOU ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

The  
**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**

18 Toronto St., TORONTO, ONT.

Limited

**We offer for prompt shipment**

1 car, 1½ x 5 Selected White Pine  
4 to 5 cars, 1½ x 10 & 12 Selected White Pine  
4 to 5 cars, 2 x 10, 10/16' No. 1 Spruce  
10 to 15 cars, 1 x 10 & 12 No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull  
2 cars, 2 x 4 & up, Clear and Clear Face Norway

Close prices for prompt shipment.

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.**  
**WANTD**

Mill Stocks of:—

**HARDWOODS  
PINE  
SPRUCE  
HEMLOCK**

We are now buying for the 1912 trade. Write us describing Stocks you have, or will have to sell. We pay CASH.

**Manning Chambers, TORONTO**



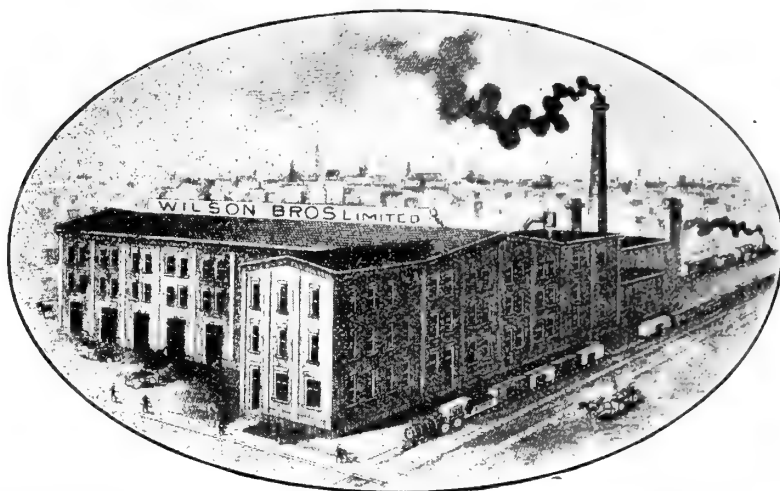
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: **AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES**  
**B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

Mills at  
**Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

Head Office: **Victoria Drive and Powell St.**  
**VANCOUVER, B. C.**



### Send along your Orders

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings**  
**Interior Finish**  
**Hardwood Flooring**  
**Pine Flooring**

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

**Wilson Brothers, Limited**  
 COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

## We Can Deliver the Goods That Sell



The easiest lumber to sell  
 is that kind for which there  
 is already a big demand--our

**Hemlock, Pine**  
**and Hardwood**

will **always** meet with a  
 ready sale because there is  
**always** a demand for the  
 best.

We are the only firm to  
 dress and size all our hem-  
 lock lumber.

Remember this is a help  
 —freight is a big item.

*We specialize in car lots—  
 Write us your requirements*

**Hocken Lumber**  
**Co., Limited**  
 Otter Lake Station, Ont.

## Pine Larch

Selects  
 Shops  
 Commons  
 and  
 Mouldings



Timbers  
 Yard Stock  
 Clears  
 and  
 Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**

Head Office: **JAFFRAY, B.C.**  
 Mills at: **CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.**

Limited

## D. S. PATE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Yellow Pine

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Leaf Timbers and Implement Stock.  
 Short Leaf Finish.

**Stock Exchange Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.**

# Lumber of Uniform Quality



Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

Standard uniform quality is the Keystone of our success. If you are not acquainted with the superior merits of our lumber let us send you a sample car of

**PINE, HEMLOCK  
SPRUCE or  
HARDWOOD**

We have also a splendidly equipped planing mill and dress lumber to order.

**LONG TIMBERS**  
*A Specialty.*

**Fassett Lumber Company, Limited**  
FASSETT, QUEBEC



**The Shimer  
Limited  
Tongue Head  
With  
Expansion**



**The Shimer  
Limited  
Groove Head  
with  
Expansion**

## The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Heads

are made especially for fast feed matching machines. They will do good work at 150 to 170 lineal feet per minute.

By means of a chucking device they are self-centered on the spindles and fastened securely without the aid of set screws. Besides being perfectly centered, the Bits can be jointed on our Head Jointing Machine, insuring smooth work.

The construction of the Bits in regard to areal seat surface and the stronger holding bolts keep the Bits in correct cutting position on the seats, while the acute angle of the cutting edge insures greater relief to the parts coming into contact with the lumber.

These Heads are simple and strong throughout, have no delicate parts to break down or get out of order, consequently they are safe and efficient tools to match flooring at high speeds.

They are made either in solid section or with the expansion feature as may be preferred. In solid section we are selling them for \$67.00 the set complete with Bits for making flooring, and all necessary wrenches, gauges, etc. With the expansion feature at \$72.46 the set complete.

If you have a machine that will swing these Heads and will feed 150 feet or more per minute, you should try a set and increase your output.

Send measurements today.

**Samuel J. Shimer & Sons,**  
**Milton, Pennsylvania**

# FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

we offer the following stocks

A few cars left of:

5/4 x 6/8/10 No. 1 and 2, Barn  
 6/4 x 6/8/10 No. 1 and 2, Barn  
 200M 1", 1 1/2" and 2" x 12—12/16 Spruce  
 100M 3 x 10—10/16 Spruce  
 1" x 4", 5" and 6" No. 1 and 2, Barn  
 1 1/2" x 4", 6", 8" x 10" No. 2, Barn and Better  
 From Small Logs

1", 1 1/4" and 2 x 4,—10/16' Spruce, rough or dressed
" " 2 x 5, " " "
" " 2 x 6, " " "
" " 2 x 7, " " "
" " 2 x 8, " " "
" " 2 x 10, " " "
" " 2 x 12 " " "

A choice lot of 1" Ash and winter sawn 1" Basswood; also Birch Flooring in all grades and thicknesses.

We can supply you all your wants in Pine.

## DRESSED LUMBER OUR SPECIALTY

Write, wire or 'phone us for prices before placing your orders.

# W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Mills at Ottawa and Rockland

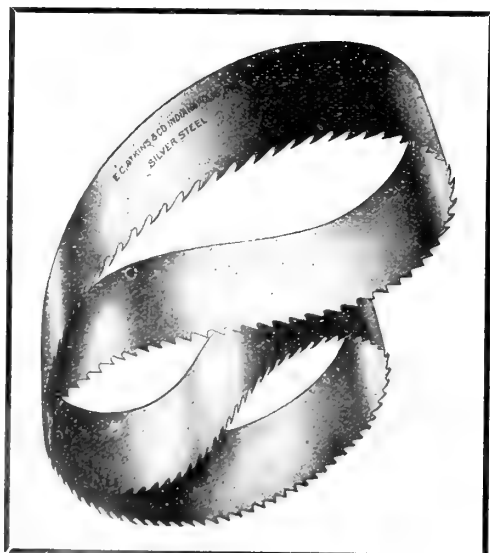
Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa

## "EVERYTHING IN LUMBER"

*Why not make 1912 the most profitable saw year in your history?*

# ATKINS STERLING BAND SAWS

Made in Canada



THESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

*Write to-day*

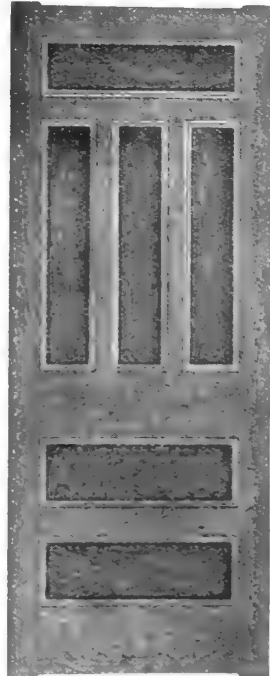
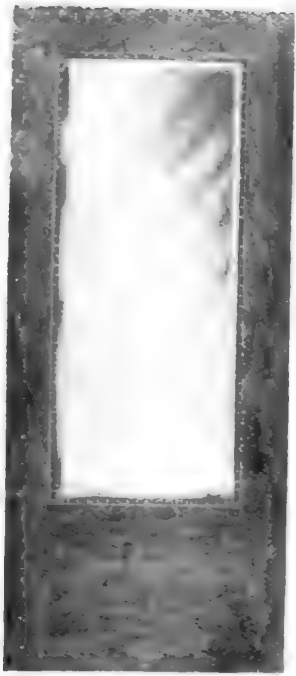
**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, No. 109 Powell Street,

U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

# Pine Doors of All Kinds

KEPT IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT



The above is a partial line of Doors carried in stock in all the standard sizes for quick shipments. We are the largest manufacturers of Doors in Canada and operate our own sawmill and timber limits.

We can save you Time and Money. Write us.

**JAMES DAVIDSON, - OTTAWA, Ontario**

## GARLOCK PACKINGS

### Garlock Regular Rings

For all general purposes outside of high pressure work. This Packing is a special grade thoroughly lubricated with the celebrated "Garlock" compound, and is the perfected result of over thirty years experience in manufacturing fibrous Packings.

### Garlock Square Duck Packing

Made of good quality Cotton Duck and friction for cold water.

### Garlock High Pressure Gaskets

Absolutely heat proof, will not vulcanize or blow out under any steam pressure, being made of long fibre Asbestos Brass Wire Insertion.

### Garlock Red Sheet Packing

Made of high grade Rubber compounded in such a way as to give it great strength and reliability.

This Packing has established wide reputation on its own merits.

### Garlock Cloth Insertion Sheet

Used on cold and warm water pipes. Is unexcelled in pliability, smoothness of finish and strength of Cloth Insertion.

### Garlock Rubber Valves

Specially made to meet specific conditions—absolutely unaffected by oils.

Before placing your next order for supplies get our prices on Leather, Rubber and Canvas Belts, Hose, Brass Valves, Babbitt Metals, Saw Blades, Files, Emery Wheels, etc. Write for catalogue.

## THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

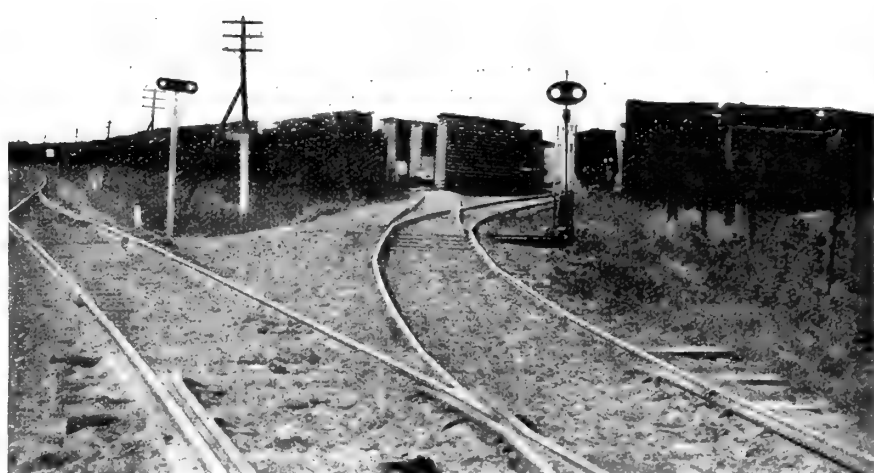


# Place Your Dimension Orders Early

White and Red Pine, Spruce, etc., Bills, any Size, any Length

**ROUGH OR DRESSED**

We still have a few cars each  
dry 1 x 12, 1 1/2 x 12 and 2 x 12  
x 12/16 for sale.



East Entrance, No. 2 Yard

**Fast Feed Planing Mill in  
Connection**

**The Colonial Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

PATENTED IXL BIT

PAT. No. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our  
Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, war-  
ranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free  
and easy, and have no equal in hard-  
wood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch.  
Special Attention given to all Saw Re-  
pair Work.

## The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

BOX 848

Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

### Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER

### LET US QUOTE YOU ON THE FOLLOWING:

2½ in. 1sts & 2nds Unselected Wisconsin Birch  
1½ " " " " "  
1¼ " " " " "  
1 " " " " "  
10 & 12 ft. Birch Moulding Strips  
40,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Btr. Basswood  
100,000 " 1½ " No. 2 " " "  
125,000 " 1 " No. 2 " " Hard Maple  
3 carloads 2 " No. 2 " " "

#### Hardwood and Softwood Crating of All Kinds

200,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Com. & Btr. Rock Elm  
175,000 " 1½ " No. 2 " " "

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

BRADLEY TIMBER & RAILWAY SUPPLY CO.  
Second Floor Palladio Bldg., DULUTH, MINN.

## Mowbray & Robinson

Main Office: CINCINNATI, Ohio

Band Sawmills at: WEST IRVINE and QUICKSAND, Ky.

### SPECIALTIES

## Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Ash

Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even  
colored. Oak Quarter Sawed for figure

Sawmill Capacity 125,000 ft. per Day

QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

## HARDWOOD LUMBER

Cypress  
Oak  
Gum  
Ash  
Cottonwood  
Elm

*Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices*

## The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

# Yellow Poplar

MANUFACTURERS WATER  
SEASONED, BAND SAWED  
POPLAR LUMBER

All Grades - Quick Shipments

COAL GROVE, Ohio, U.S.A.

# Lumber Co.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## LELAND G. BANNING

Manufacturer of

### SOFT OAK

Mills: { WILMINGTON, O.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
SALISBURY, N.C.

Cincinnati, O.

Canadian Representative, A. E. KLIPPERT, 11 Laxton Ave., TORONTO

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

### Hardwood Lumber

of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both  
plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

230 S. LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

Band Mills: Valleyview, Ky., Glendora, Miss.

Manufacturers

OAK  
POPLAR  
ASH

GUM  
CHESTNUT  
CYPRESS

## Lower Michigan Hardwoods

Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
Rock Maple Flooring and Hardwood Dimension

We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood  
Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We  
own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us  
a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

## Duhlmeier Brothers Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We now have in stock dry and ready for prompt shipment 500,000 ft. of 1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2 and 2-in.  
plain Red Oak, nice soft texture, good widths, good lengths. Also a nice stock of Red and Sap Gum,  
Plain and Quartered Cut Oak. Let us quote you delivered prices.

OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. WE CAN SHIP QUICK.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** 95 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Long-Knight Lumber Co.

Manufacturers Indiana and Southern

### Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS Our Specialties

Address all inquiries to the Main Office at—

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

YARDS: ORLEANS, IND.; FORT WAYNE, IND.; PAOLI, IND.

## S. P. Coppock & Sons' Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### Hardwood Lumber

Indiana Quartered Oak  
Ash, Basswood, Poplar

Main Office - FORT WAYNE, IND.

OUR SPECIALTY:

**Anything in HICKORY LUMBER**

Canadian Representative, MR. S. D. SMITH

## W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

**Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood**

2452 S. Loomis St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Plain and Quartered      Figured and Plain  
White Oak.                      Red Gum

Southern Yard - Helena, Ark.

Address correspondence to  
1428 Cherry Ave., Chicago

## W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

Manufacturers - Columbus, Ohio

Let us quote you on your requirements in  
any of the following West Virginia stock:

Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed  
Red and White Oak, Chestnut and Basswood  
All Grades and Thicknesses in Stock Dry.

We especially want to move during next thirty days and will make  
attractive prices on—

5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nds Quarter Sawed Poplar  
5 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Sound Wormy Chestnut  
3 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Chestnut  
1 Car 5/4 " " "  
2 Cars 6/4 " " "  
8 Cars 4/4 to 8/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut  
5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Sound Wormy Chestnut  
3 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut Veneer Strips, 3 to 6-in.  
4 Cars 10/4 and 12/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.  
6 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Basswood,  
5 Cars 4/4 Poplar 1st & 2nds., Bright Sap no Defect, 7" & up.  
3 Cars 5/8 Poplar Panel and No. 4, 18 to 36-in.  
4 Cars 4/4 " " " 18 to 36-in.  
3 Cars 4/4 High Grade No. 2 Common Quartered White Oak.

Our stock is all hand sawed and we ship the product of our mills only.

Northern Office, 919 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Ontario Representative, Arthur C. Gosden, 266 Huron St., Toronto,  
PHONE COLLEGE 907

## DRY BEECH

We want to move 200,000 feet 5/4—No.  
1 and better dry Beech. A Snap at  
the Price.

Also quick deliveries on NORTHERN  
HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE,  
OAK DIMENSION, FIR, HICK-  
ORY, OAK, CAR STOCK and PIL-  
ING.

**Estabrook Skeeel Lumber Co.**

Manufacturers and Wholesalers  
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.



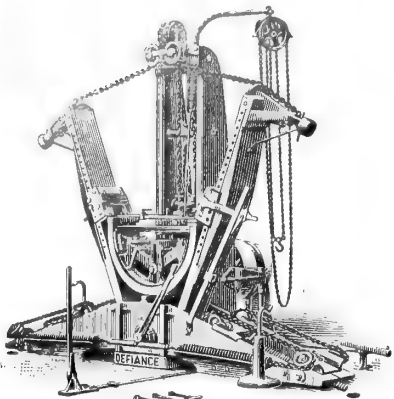
## EFFICIENCY IS THE WORD!

DEFIANCE

WOOD-WORKING  
MACHINES

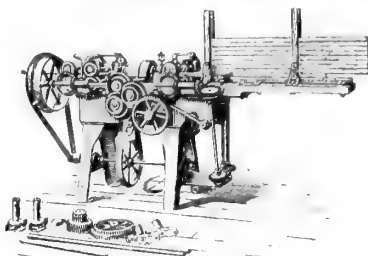
THE IMPRINT OF SATISFACTION

They represent the highest type of efficiency and service—long service. Owing to their compactness they are easy of access.



FELLOE, HOUND and BOW BENDER

Every machine well balanced and well able to prove themselves in actual continuous operation to be far superior in capacity and quality of work to any machine on the market.



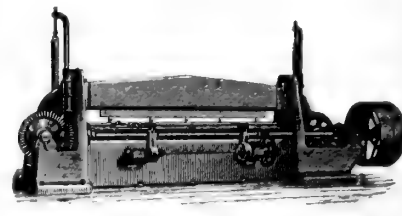
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Its thirty to fifty saws all cutting at once, require but one machine, one foundation, one crew.

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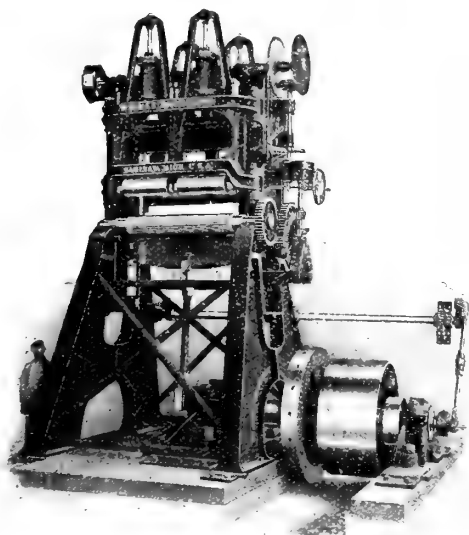
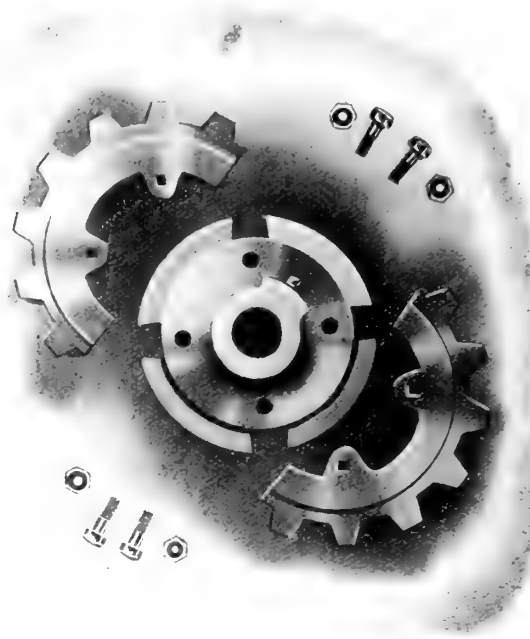
a larger one to saw all the logs a single band can slab, a still larger one to saw the slabbed product of two or three bands, or a gang to saw, in the round, all the logstwomen can feed into it.

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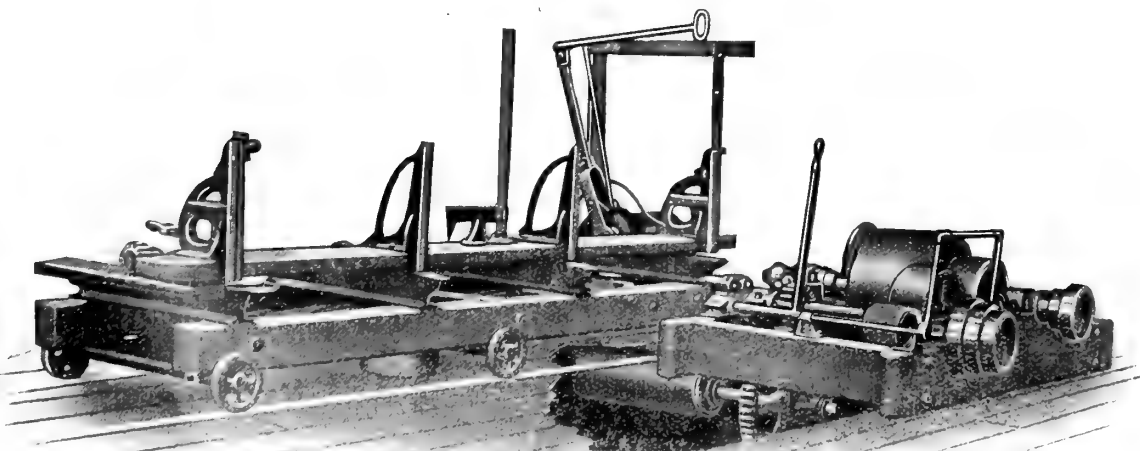
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TORONTO

Importers and Manufacturers

A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 32

Toronto, May 15, 1912

No. 10

## Track Scale Allowances Not Enforced

It is a little over a year now, since a change was made by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners in the track scale allowances, according to their order No. 13520, effective May 1st, 1911. As an evidence of the necessity for reform in connection with the enforcement of the orders which are issued by the Board, this particular change, which has now been in effect for over a year, is only enforced in a few of the important shipping centres. Possibly, so far as notifying agents regarding the change, and complying with the letter of the law in general are concerned, the railways may have done all that they were called upon to do, but they have not taken care to see that the agents remembered the change. In many places the agents to-day know nothing of the order, having forgotten it entirely, and when a complaint is made by a shipper it is necessary to go through a lot of correspondence. The situation is a direct tax upon manufactures and other shippers and the Board ought to put an end to it.

The order in question was one which increased the track scale allowances on account of variation in tare, absorption of moisture, etc. Had the order reduced the track scale allowances, it is certain that the railways would have taken pains to acquaint their agents thoroughly with the change and would also have seen to it that the new allowances were enforced invariably. Something is lacking in connection with the enforcement of the orders of the Board and it ought to be remedied at once. The Board's orders are all liable to be rendered of only partial effect in this manner and it is an injustice to the shipping public that they should have to bear the expense of proving their cases and then be in doubt as to whether they will receive any benefit.

Under the new order the track allowance on flat cars from December 1st to April 30th was increased from 1,000 lbs. to 1,500 lbs.,

and the allowance on flat cars from May 1st to November 30th was increased from 500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. This alteration was the result of a protest made by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association against a new schedule of track scale allowances which the railways were attempting to put in force. When the Board had gone into the matter they decided upon the increases, and the manufacturers believed that they had obtained their point conclusively. In the outcome of the matter, however, they do receive the additional allowances ordered, in some cases, and in others they find the agents of the railways ignorant of the new order and a great deal of friction results. Orders of this nature, when issued by the Board, ought to be accompanied by a provision making it compulsory on the part of the railway companies not only to inform their agents of the change but to see that they all put the change into immediate and continual effect.

## The Death of Judge Mabee

The sudden death of Judge Mabee at a time when his services to the people of Canada were at their highest possible state of efficiency, is a serious loss not only to the shipping public of the country, but to the transportation interests. It is doubtful if there ever lived in Canada or ever will, for many years to come, a man who combined, so effectively, a minute legal knowledge and a wonderful appreciation of human nature. But his learning and his knowledge of men, exceptional as they were, were secondary in importance to his unique common sense and appreciation of real justice. Everyone who had cause to make application, of whatever nature, knew well that the merits of his case would be the only things considered, apart altogether from legal technicalities. The railroads knew that their interests would be zealously guarded and individuals, who had cause to complain regarding any of the railways, knew that the wealth of the greatest corporation in the world would be weighed in the balance and found wanting, against an individual's appeal, if the latter had justice on its side.

The lumber interests of Canada have had good reason to know of Judge Mabee's work. While they have not always got the best of the argument with the railways when appearing before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, they have felt in every case that Judge Mabee has given them complete and courteous consideration of their appeals, and that any future appeals might be made with the certain knowledge of receiving invariably the same fair treatment and securing, what in Judge Mabee's opinion was simple justice. It will be a remarkably difficult matter to fill the place of the deceased chief of the Railway Commission. Those who have seen him at his work cannot believe that another man of the same calibre will ever be found.

## Another Step in Pulp Wood Case

Another step has been taken in the long drawn out controversy in the United States regarding the free entry of wood pulp from Canada and from other countries. On account of the free entry of wood pulp from unrestricted lands in Canada, other countries having "most favored nation" treaties claimed the right to have their wood pulp enter under the same condition. The matter came before the Board of United States General Appraisers recently, on a number of test cases arising out of the protests of several importers against payment of duty. It has now been passed upon by that body but still it is far from settled, because two appeals remain to be dealt with. In the first place the finding of the Board of General Appraisers will be appealed to the Customs Court of Appeals, and whatever decision this body reaches will doubtless be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The decision given by the Board of United States General Appraisers is unanimous so far as its result is concerned, although the reasons put forward by the members of the board for their views are as widely divergent as the two poles. The President of the Board based his decision upon the proposition that Canada is not a "country, nation or state" within the meaning of the "most favored nation"



treaties. General Appraiser, Eugene G. Hay, disagreed with this proposition, but decided against the protests because the so-called "most favored nation" treaties are not "self-operating," but require some other action on the part of the high contracting parties before becoming effective. If the passage of the act granting special favors to any one country were of necessity to involve the granting of similar favors to countries with which the United States has "most favored nation" treaties, Congress must be aware of this, and any act it passed, such as one providing free entry of Canadian wood pulp, must be interpreted as having been passed with this result distinctly in view.

The only question which he considered absolutely essential to be answered was whether "most favored nation" treaties were "self-operating." His own view was that such treaties are simply agreements to grant to the contracting parties any favors which are granted to other countries. Something further must be done by the two parties therefore, before the treaties could be put into effect. For this reason he finds that they are not "self-operating" treaties, and that the passage of an act of the United States Congress giving free entry to Canadian pulp does not involve the granting of free entry to similar products from countries with which these treaties exist. It is not unlikely that further refinements in the way of legal arguments will be presented to make this delicate problem all the more interesting before it is finally disposed of by the Supreme Court of the United States.

What Canadians are interested in mostly, is the fact that their wood pulp, when made from wood grown upon private lands, will be allowed to enter the United States free of duty and that no other country will enjoy a similar privilege. There may be no particular boon in this, but it is a straw indicating the direction of the wind, and will be taken by Canadians as showing a tendency on the other side of the line towards a reduction of the tariff in general. Canadians do not feel any too well pleased when they see their wood pulp going across the line and giving employment to foreign labor instead of being made into paper in Canada. This regret however, is not likely to long continue, as the exports of wood pulp may be expected to dwindle considerably during the next few years on account of the restricted area from which wood pulp which can enter the United States free of duty can be secured. A decrease in the export of this product has in fact already commenced. Exports

of mechanically ground wood pulp, for instance show the tendency which has already set in this direction. In 1907 the value of these exports was \$2,652,098, in 1909 it was \$2,703,923, in 1910 it was \$3,545,751 and in 1911 it reached \$4,407,431. The exports of wood pulp for the fiscal year ending March, 1912, will probably show a considerable decrease. The figures for the twelve months are not yet complete but for eleven months ending January 1912, the exports were valued at \$3,261,109. Taking an average of the exports for January and February and adding it to this total it would appear that the exports for the twelve months will be valued at the utmost at \$3,717,356. Inasmuch as the exports for February were valued only at \$193,546, it is more than likely that the exports for the fiscal year will be about \$3,450,000 which is a great reduction compared with \$4,407,431, the value for the fiscal year ending March 1911. By the time some of the nations enjoying "most favored nation" treaties with the United States are able to persuade that country to allow their wood pulp to enter free of duty, it looks as though the imports from Canada will have dwindled to an inappreciable amount, and that the United States will possibly think it wise to remove from the statute books, section 2 of the reciprocity measure which has caused all the trouble.

Canadians cannot resist a measure of amusement at the course which has been taken by the United States in this matter. The decision of the two members of the Board of United States General Appraisers shows how ingeniously an argument may be woven to support any view of a case that is desired. Apparently some of the lawyers who appeared before the Board persuaded one of these members that Canada was not a "country, nation or state," within the meaning of the treaties and others persuaded the other member that Canada was a "country, nation or a state" within the meaning of the treaties. Other lawyers persuaded one of the members of the Board that the "most favored nation" treaties were "self-operating" and still others persuaded another member that they were not so. Fortunately for the peace of mind of those who are interested in the matter both members of the Board agreed upon one point, that the protests of importers against payment of duty upon foreign wood pulp were not well founded. As the question finds its way through the Customs Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States its course will be watched with keen interest by many in Canada, although as time proceeds the interest is likely to be academic rather than commercial.

## The "Duty Evader"—How It Originated

The Canada Lumberman has made frequent references of late particularly to the large importations of United States lumber into Canada, and to the fact that much of the lumber imported is of a class which, according to the tariff act, should pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, but escapes the duty because the dressing on the edge has been obliterated by the use of a machine specially designed for this purpose. This lumber when shipped has all the outward appearance of being dressed on one side only. A few weeks ago the Lumber World Review of Chicago took up the question in its leading editorial and criticized the Canada Lumberman in a mild but very definite manner for blaming the manufacturers of the United States, because they shipped such lumber to Canada. The point made by the Lumber World Review was that if the people of Canada wished to evade their own customs laws or ignore them upon occasion it was no affair of the lumber manufacturers of the United States. At the same time they consider that the expressions of opinion in the Canada Lumberman on this subject were in the nature of an "eruption," meaning probably that the complaint was only of a temporary nature and not to be considered seriously. "In any event," they say, "if blame is to be attached, the Canadian Railroad Company, the Canadian consignees and officials of the government, who wish to see their citizens secure the lumber at a more reasonable price than Canadian manufacturers themselves can offer, should at least share in the wholesale condemnation."

The articles which have appeared in the Canada Lumberman

have taken this point of view continually, but have also put a share of the blame upon those manufacturers in the United States who have been willing to practise a dishonest method of putting up their lumber, in order to take advantage of a clause in the Canadian Tariff Act regarding which a dispute has arisen. There is no question of international friendship mixed up in this matter. It is a business and moral question only. Any strictures which the Canada Lumberman may have considered proper to make, regarding the business morals of manufacturers in the United States, for making lumber dressed on one side and one edge look as though it were dressed only on one side, were justly made, but they had no reference to the people of United States as a whole. We believe, that the better class of manufacturers in the United States would discountenance this proceeding as decidedly as any others. The Lumber World Review would be the first to assert that such a practice was not only dishonest but disreputable, if they were brought intimately into touch with its serious effects. The blame in this matter belongs to all parties concerned, and the lumbermen of Canada are doing what they can to put a stop to the practice on this side of the line, by pointing out to the government just who in Canada are the parties deserving the blame.

Nor is the matter one which has grown up entirely out of a desire of Canadian consumers to evade their own customs laws. The most important fact in the development of the situation has been the inventive genius of United States manufacturers who have

made it economically possible to dress lumber on the side and edge and then obliterate the signs of dressing on the edge. Seeing that there would be an outlet for lumber of this class in Canada, if the tariff act were not strictly enforced, some of the United States manufacturers set themselves to find out how it could be produced. A machine was invented which is known as the "duty evader." It contains small saws which roughen the lumber, enough to evade the duty, but not sufficiently to impair its use for building.

Under these circumstances we hardly think the Lumber World Review or any other good citizens of the United States will claim any longer that the blame is all to be attached to the importers and transportation companies of Canada. People who manufacture lumber dressed on one side and one edge and ship it under a description which leads the customs authorities to imagine that it is only dressed on one side, are guilty of making false description of

their goods. In other spheres of life actions of this class become criminal. Morally there is no difference between a man following this practice and the man who makes false reports to the government regarding the standing of a bank. The difference is only one of degree. Canadian lumber manufacturers have no grudge against their fellow manufacturers in the United States so long as they will play the game fairly. There would probably be no complaint even if the situation were less one sided, and rough lumber were admitted into the United States free of duty. Unfortunately however, the Canadian manufacturer has the heavy end of the load, both going and coming, and he is certainly justified in making loud complaint when he finds that this load is being still further increased by improper co-operation between representatives of the consumer in this country and manufacturers across the border who are unscrupulous enough to look for a bargain, even though it involve direct loss to others, who are entitled to more equitable treatment.

## Lumber Camp Inspection

Everyone connected with the lumber industry is acquainted with the complaints which are made from time to time regarding management and accommodation provided in lumber camps. Much has been done of late years to improve the condition of the lumberjacks in this regard, but much still remains to be accomplished. In Ontario the recent re-arrangement of the Province into ten health districts with special officers for each, whose duty is to see to the enforcement of the Medical Act, is a decided step in advance.

In the daily press, letters have appeared from time to time calling attention to conditions in the lumber camps which require investigation. The complaints are not always well-founded but there is a general belief that some of them are generally justified by actually existing conditions. One of these letters, which appeared recently in a British Columbia paper, contained a strong criticism of the conditions existing in the lumber camps of that province, and although the letter claims to reveal conditions which will be denied by many operators and which fortunately do not exist in the better managed camps, still there is enough truth in the charges, so far as some of the camps are concerned to make it incumbent upon the government to investigate the whole situation carefully, and put into force a set of regulations which will make future complaints much less frequent. It is to the interest of the camp operators as much as to anyone else, that proper sanitary conditions and comfortable living quarters should be provided for the loggers. Upon this depends in a great measure the successful outcome of every operation. A discontented underpaid or poorly housed crew will show the result of its condition very quickly in the output of the camp.

The letter referred to was prompted by the report that the Premier of British Columbia intended to have a commission appointed to enquire into labor conditions. The writer urged that the commission should be directed to enquire particularly into the conditions existing in the lumber camps. "It is about time," the writer says, "something was done to better conditions in that direction. I know it to be a fact that at some of the camps on the Coast, the

buildings are unsanitary, especially where a lot of hogs are kept and allowed to run at large and during the night sleep under the cookhouse and bunk house. . . . The water which is used for drinking and cooking purposes is polluted, unless it is brought a long way by means of pipes. I should think that a health inspector should be appointed, whose duty it would be to go around to the different camps and insist that everything in and around the camp is kept in a sanitary condition and to especially see that hogs are kept in a pen made for that purpose. . . . In some places the bunk houses are too crowded and dirty." Much more to the same effect is contained in the letter, an important part being a complaint against the cook being expected to look after the bunk houses and keep them in shape. The cook has a hard enough job as it is, and his day's work is much longer than it should be. Other complaints are that provisions are often not plentiful enough because they are not ordered in time by the boss. The cook gets the blame for this and becomes dissatisfied. The men pay a fixed sum for board per week and if they do not get as good board as they are entitled to, they naturally kick and make the cook's lot a hard one. Loggers are grumblers as a general rule, but they often have a reasonable kick coming and something should be done to make these kicks as scarce and harmless as possible.

There may be a great deal of exaggeration in these complaints but there is no doubt that some of them are well-founded, so far as a certain number of the camps are concerned. For the benefit of the logging industry, no less than for the sake of fair play to the lumberjacks themselves, the governments of the different provinces should adopt and enforce stringent regulations regarding labor conditions in the camps. In the Eastern provinces, general conditions have been improved considerably of late, on account of the labor problem making it necessary to provide the best possible care for the men in order to keep them. In the west however, if there is any truth in the complaints made, conditions require serious attention and the government which takes the question up and handles it vigorously should earn the thanks of all concerned.

## British Columbia's New Railway Projects

Railway projects which have been recently developed by the Government of British Columbia promise to be of great importance in the development of the timber resources of the Province. Altogether, the new policy provides for the construction of approximately 850 miles of railroad on the mainland and on Vancouver Island. On the mainland the most important line projected is from Vancouver to Fort George via Howe Sound, Pemberton Meadows and the Fraser River. This is to be built by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Work is to commence ten miles from Vancouver this summer and the government is guaranteeing the bonds to the extent of \$35,000 in addition to making free grants of the town sites and right of way. Another line of importance to the lumber industry is the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway on Vancou-

ver Island from Parksville to Comox. A line is projected also to cross the Hope Mountains and provide for an interchange of commerce between the coast and the trade centres of the boundary, Kootenay and other districts of the interior. The principal object of this road will be to stop the drain of British Columbia commerce to Spokane and other centres in the state of Washington. The lines projected are expected to develop existing lines of trade, to create important new ones and to open up new districts which will be of great value to the Province, on account both of the remarkable fertility of much of the country which is to be passed through, and also on account of the timber and mineral wealth which exists in other sections, which will be given commercial value by being brought into touch with the markets.

## CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS, SAWMILLS.—TABLE NO. 1.

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	No. of days in operation during year.	Gross value of products manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount expended on permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total No. of employees, wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Weekly wages paid.				Total No. salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.			Office No.
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.		Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.		
														Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.									
1	\$ 500,000	350	\$ 515,000	%	%	\$ 1,500	\$ 5,200	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	12		\$ 14,400	%	%	%	%		
2	150,000	83	80,000	no	yes	651	3,154			250		65,000		25 50	10 50			1	1	1,700	no	no				
3	50,000	175	88,000	no	no	560	900			85		17,000		30 00	9 75			3	2	6,300	10		10			
4	175,016	300		yes		720	1,389	5,500		40		17,500		19 50	11 25			8		4,728	yes					
5	100,000	150	50,000		60	175	2,400			40		21,140		19 80	12 00			2		900						
6	125,000	110	60,000		10	271	2,203			150		25,000		6 67	average			2		1,700	no	no				
7	50,000	170	40,000	no	no	200	200			150		30,000			10 50			2			no	no				
8	445,000	100	135,000		35	260	4,820	3,500	32,000	40		10,000		13 50	7 50			4		3,800	no	no				
9	152,632	300	65,000	no	no	416	708		25,000	290		62,300		25 50	12 00			3		3,000	no	no				
10	12,000	65	9,000	no	no			7,000		45		19,443		30 00	9 00						no	no				
11	64,000	250	40,000	10		105	400	1,100	2,000	14		2,800			9 00			1	1	1,050	10		10			
12	1,500	45	280	no	no	12				80		31,000		15 00	8 25						no	no				
13	940,902	143	370,381		5	1,094	11,745	1,103	270,529	1		40			7 00			5	1	12,258	no	no				
14	17,000	225	14,980	15		37	259	600		11		73,651		16 20	9 40			2		2,000	no	no				
15		50		yes		10																				
16	200,000	175	400,000	no	no	1,200	15,000			125		40,000		11 00	average			4	1	6,700	no	no				
17		279	600,398			1,750	9,143			169		108,715		22 50	10 50						no	no				
18	4,000	150	2,000		20	28				3		500			7 50						no	no				
19	2,000,000	190	1,000,000	no	no		25,000	10,000		1,300		450,000		27 00	10 50			14	4	27,600	7½		7½			
20	130,000	185	114,859	30		103	1,004			40		24,000		18 00	10 50			2		2,700	no	no				
21		300				15				5																
22	325,000	164	322,000	2		455	6,000	42,818		120		66,667		13 80	average			4		6,938	no	no				
23	2,000	100	500		25	20	51			3		450		9 00	average											
24	1,000,000	160	750,000	no	no	2,000	16,000	30,000	500,000	450		135,779			10 20			8		12,000	4		4			
25	20,000	125	25,000	5		185	300	350		10		5,250		15 00	10 50						10		10			
26	500,000	300	480,000	20		900	20,000		150,000	600		200,000		30 00	9 00			20		15,000	10					
27	5,000	200	6,000		10	34				5		1,100		12 00	7 50											
28	200,000	110	172,000		20	96	6,936	7,000	142,000	116		24,670		30 00	10 50			1		1,000	10		10	10		
29		300								50		20,000														
30	30,000	312	10,000	no	no	200		1,000		15		7,000		12 00	10 50						10					
31	60,000	123	112,000			200	2,175			71		21,000		18 00	12 00			2		2,200			10			
32		90	4,000	yes		21	70			12		1,350		15 00	7 50											
33	25,000	300	200,000			150	480			15		6,000		12 00	9 00			3		3,000	no	no				
34	3,000	30	1,000	no	no	30				8		300		10 50	8 10											
35	50,000	150	30,000	no	no	412	1,367	1,000	1,500	20		7,520		18 00	9 75			3		2,000	no	no				
36	50,000	150	20,000			240	150			20		5,000		15 75	9 00											
37	15,000	182	21,000			132	220	400	300	26		7,500		21 00	9 75			1		300	yes					
38	22,500	150	25,000	no	no		150		1,500	30		10,000		18 00	9 00											
39	100,000	310	216,427	6		312	792	2,900	1,260	56		28,656		15 75	9 60			6		3,060	5		5	5		
40	15,000	225	13,000	no	no	90	110	1,200		8		1,500		10 50	7 50						no	no				
41	10,000	100	20,000		30	45	125	200	600	25		2,500		9 50	7 50						10		10			
42	2,000	200	15,000	no	no					4		1,200		15 60	10 00											
43	30,000	100	7,000		25	115	620			10		4,100		13 50	10 50						no	no				
44	150,000	200	100,000	no	no	200	2,000	1,500		50		20,000		12 00	average			3		3,000	17					
45		313				350	300			40		20,000														
46	120,000	307	95,000	25		1,171	462	2,000	1,500	37		19,165		16 50	9 00			3		2,236	20		20	20		
47	475,000	294	500,000			5,340	10,756	13,500	9,700	543		132,758		6 00	average			8	1	10,240	no	no				
48		300	103,156			631	1,036			50		23,754		15 00	8 75											
49	202,000	300	225,000	no	no	656	7,300	2,300		220		67,000		27 00	10 20			6	2	6,766	no	no				
50	1,500,000	150	375,000		5	10,816	18,276		10,000	200		54,000		13 50	8 40			5	1	4,300	no	no				
51	10,000	300	30,000	no	no	105	207	350	1,050	7		4,846		18 75	9 60			15	1	13,000	no	no				
52	300,000	307	175,000	no	no	700	21,000	2,000		290		45,000		30 00	12 60			1		600	no	no				
53	500,000	180	400,000	no	no	400	8,000	5,000		300		200,000		30 00	10 50			5		4,000	no	no				
54	200,000	250	150,000	no	no	450	2,000			65		25,000		23 25	10 50			10	2	12,500	yes					
55	17,800	292	45,000	no	no	149	455			7		4,400		13 50	8 25			1		1,200	10		10	10		
56	130,000	182	90,000	no	no	525	1,700			50		24,560		16 50	average			5	1	5,860	no	no				

PLANING MILLS, SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES, ETC.—TABLE NO. 2.

	\$		\$	%	%	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			\$	%	%	%	%	
57	250,000	300	400,000	33½		200	1,600		2,500	100	41,000		16 50	10 50			9	6	10,000	yes				57
58	150,000	313	145,534	16		1,586	4,220	5,000	12,333	100	44,392		16 50	10 50			1	1	3,974	yes		5	5	58
59	20,000	200	30,000		yes	430	250			19	7,000			10 00			3	1	1,250	5				59
60	9,345	300	39,700			235	135		350	11	4,980		19 50	10 80			1		800	no	no			60
61	110,000	300	95,000	5		375	1,600	10,000	1,000	45	23,000		18 00	8 25			3	1	4,000	5		5	5	61
62	200,000	300	300,000	10		1,113	3,000	2,000	30,000	55	34,500		15 60	10 00			9	3	9,600	10		10	5	62
63	5,000	150	2,500		25					3	400			9 00						10		10		63
64	60,000	305	392,610	14		397	4,834		5,000	60	30,906		18 00	9 00			4	3	4,269	no	no			64
65	75,000	300	140,000	25		320	2,102		1,000	55	25,500		20 25	10 00			3		3,200	5		5	5	65
66	5,000	156	4,200	5		65				7	1,390			7 50										66
67	110,000	300	320,000	yes		500	1,125	2,000		25	10,000		15 00	9 00			4		3,000	no	no			67
68	50,000	300	45,000	9		1,200	350	1,500	300	45	24,000		15 00	8 25				1	2,800	4		4	4	68
69	13,500	245		yes		18		400		10	3,000		12 00	average						yes				69
70	40,700	280	50,000	no	no	210	500	1,000	200	40	16,018		14 25	9 75										70
71	70,000	300	50,000	no	no	250				25	12,000		14 00	7 80						no	no			71
72	30,000	300	25,000	20		140	330	800		9	4,500		15 00	8 50			1	1	1,650	yes				72
73	60,000	310	75,000	20		410	700	1,479	1,646	50	34,338		18 75	12 00			5	1	5,627	10		10	10	73
74	4,913	33	1,072			54			105	3	198		12 00	average						no	no			74
75	100,000	308	186,000	18			7,100			55	22,000		15 75	9 00			3		5,100	no	no			75
76	150,000	300	300,000	10		800	4,500	10,000	5,000	115	54,000		16 50	9 75			4		4,200	5		5	5	76
77	6,000	280	11,000		10	46				2	500		12 00	average						yes				77
78	75,000	240	62,000	no	no		525	13,000		53	31,500		17 25	12 15			4		3,300	no	no			78
79	50,000	310	42,000	no	no	143	672	1,223	2,295	30	9,521		13 50	8 70			3		1,623	no	no			79
80	100,000	150	175,000	no	no	273	2,656			40	30,000		21 00	12 00			5	1	8,000	no	no			80
81	20,000	300	42,000	5		180	250	200		12	5,100		13 50	9 75			1		1,200	no	no			81
82	10,000	300	20,000	20		44	300			12	25,000		13 50	8 40						10				82
83	14,000	280			10	35	64	200		3	1,400		10 50	7 50			1		700	no	no			83
84	150,000	300	180,000	10		500	1,000			40	26,000		18 00	10 80			3	1	5,000	7½		7½		84
85	100,000	300	100,000	no	no	280	600	2,134		50	20,000		12 00	7 50			2		1,700	5				85
86	290,000	300	300,000	25		1,600	3,050		5,000	125	75,000		21 00	12 00			8	1	12,000	yes				86
87	120,000	298	85,910	31		784	2,090	6,602	24,828	46	27,240		18 00	9 75			6	2	9,140					87
88	8,000	270				50	60			5	3,000		15 00	10 50										88
89	60,000	300	105,000	no	no	375	600	10,000		50	22,000		13 50	10 20			2	1	3,000					89
90	65,000	300	125,410	20		500	1,579			65	23,003		15 00	8 25			1	1	1,200	5		skilled		90
91	50,000	305	150,000	10		711	405			12	8,910		15 00	average			1	1	1,624	yes				91
92	20,000	305	75,000	yes		190	400			35	16,000		9 14	average										92
93	130,030	301	150,000	10			2,180			62	32,000		19 50	12 00			4	1	5,000					93
94	75,000	300	39,000	15		42	780	2,000		65	18,000		13 50	9 50			3		2,080	10		10	10	94
95	52,000	285	36,500	15		65	512	2,200	20,000	14	5,882		15 00	6 00			2	1	3,356	10		skilled		95
96	7,000	300	10,000	20		123	75			6	2,500		13 50	9 00						10				96



[illegible]



value of the product, and cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes and profit amounted to 75 per cent.

Thirty-five wood working factories employing 2,082 persons were operated on an average of 285 days during 1910. The wages and salaries amounted to \$971,859, and the gross value of their product was \$3,634,907. The average annual earnings of their employees amounted to \$40.94 and the average daily rate of pay was \$1.59. The wages paid amounted to 54 per cent. of the gross value of the product, and cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes and profit made up 66 per cent.

Twenty-one wood pulp paper and stationary plants employed 891 persons during 1910 and were operated on an average of 293 days. The wages and salaries amounted to \$407,871, and the gross value of their product was \$1,882,794. The average annual earnings of their employees amounted to \$436.45 and the average daily rate of pay was \$1.48. The wages paid amounted to 27 per cent. of the gross value of the product, and cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes and profit made up 73 per cent.

## Ontario Sawmills Expect Good Year

**Further Letters to Canada Lumberman Show that Improvement Reported is General—Culls and Good Lumber Strong**

A number of replies to letters sent out by the Canada Lumberman have been received, in addition to those which were published in the May 1st issue, upon the subject of the stocks of lumber and logs on hand at mill points in Ontario and the outlook for the coming season's business.

The Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, Midland, Ont., report that their unsold stock at the end of April was less than it was at the same date a year ago and that their stock of logs for this season's sawing is about the same as their stock of a year ago. They expect to cut all the logs they have on hand during the present season. They commenced sawing operations early in May with a combined capacity of 200,000 feet per day for their two mills, working one shift only. Their output will amount to about 11,000,000 feet of white pine and 1,000,000 feet of red pine, also 5,000,000 lath. From present indications they are looking for a brisk demand for pine this season. They report a decided increase in the price of culls and good lumber and a slight increase in the middle grades.

Messrs. Booth & Shannon, Biscotasing, Ont., report that their unsold stock at the end of April was very much lighter than a year ago, and that their stock of logs this year will be only about 60 per cent. of what it was a year ago. They intend to cut all their present stock of logs during the season of 1912. They started sawing operations about the 1st of May with a daily capacity of from 60,000 to 70,000 feet in 10 hours. They estimate that their cut during the present year will amount to 9,000,000 feet, nearly all of white pine. They expect a good demand and fair prices. They report that they have contracted for their whole output of lumber and lath for 1912.

Neil Watson, Mull, Ont., reports that his unsold stock is about one-half what it was a year ago and that his stock of logs for this season's sawing is also about one-half as large as that with which he commenced the season of 1911. He commenced sawing in April with a daily capacity of 10,000 on one shift, operating entirely upon hardwoods.

W. G. Barnes of the Green River Woodworking Factory, Green River, Ont., reports that they have no unsold stock from 1911 and that their cut of logs this year will be slightly larger than last year. Their mill is a hardwood mill and all stock is winter cut. It operated during the past winter on one shift at 12,000 feet per day and cut 70,000 ft. of basswood, 65,000 ft. of soft elm, 37,000 ft. of maple and 11,000 ft. of rock elm and ash. Mr. Barnes expects that the trade this season will be better than during 1911.

A well known Ontario firm who prefer not to publish their name, report that their dry stock is all sold and was nearly all shipped out at the end of April. Their stock of logs for this year's sawing is about the same as it was a year ago and they intend to cut it all this year. They find that the outlook for trade is improving.

The Utterson Lumber Company, Utterson, Ont., report that their stocks of lumber are all shipped out and that they expect to cut their stock of last winter's logs during the present summer. They are running one shift and cutting about 15,000 feet per day. Their output this year will be about 20,000 feet of white pine, 25,000 feet of spruce, 700,000 feet of hemlock, 250,000 feet of hardwoods and 200,000 shingles. They report also that the outlook for trade is good. The demand is very good but they find that prices are not high enough compared with the cost of labor.

The Bruce Mines Saw Mill Company, Bruce Mines, Ont., report that their unsold stocks are about the same as a year ago and that their stock of logs is about one-half as large. They intend to

cut all their present logs this season. They will not commence sawing until June 1st and will cut about 200,000 feet of white pine and 400,000 feet of hemlock. They find the outlook for trade improved.

A. Mitchell, Powasson, Ont., reports the same amount of unsold stock as he had a year ago and his stock of logs, all new cut, about three times as large as his stock of a year ago. He intends to cut all his present stock of logs this year. His mill is running at 10,000 feet per day on one shift. His output this year will be about 300,000 feet of spruce, 150,000 feet of hemlock and 75,000 feet of hardwoods.

A well known Ontario manufacturer, who does not wish his name published, reports no unsold stock on hand, 600,000 feet of logs less than a year ago, and stock all sold except 300,000 feet of basswood, at satisfactory prices, which are the same as those of last year.

The quantity of logs taken out on the Bruce peninsula last winter was not so large as it was the winter before. The snow was very deep and made it more costly to get out the logs.

F. C. McInnes, Leeburn, Ont., reports that the demand is better with them than it was a year ago and that local trade is better for custom work.

R. Truax & Son, Walkerton, Ont., report that there is a very large demand for hardwood lumber, in fact they do not think that the quantity on hand will supply the demand this year. All softwoods also are in demand, particularly hemlock and pine. In their section of the province, they do not think that there will be nearly sufficient for local needs.

Wm. McLachlin, Magnetawan, Ont., reports that he commenced sawing on April 15th and has about one million feet of custom and contract sawing to do, in addition to a small amount for himself. Most of his sawing this season will be hemlock. His stock of logs is about as large as a year ago. He finds the demand far better than it was a year ago and expects to get an advance of \$2 for his lumber this year.

The Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company, Little Current, Ont., report that they had on hand at the first of May only 300,000 feet of unsold stock, whereas last year at the corresponding period they had about 3,000,000 feet. Last year they also had about 7,000,000 feet of unsold stock to be manufactured and this year they have about 13,000,000 feet of unsold stock to be manufactured. Their stock of logs, including new cut and stock carried over is about the same in quantity as it was a year ago. They intend to carry over about 50,000 pieces of their own logs, which compares with approximately a like number of other people's logs carried over at their mill for early 1912 sawing. They started their mill on April 25th, on one shift, cutting daily from 125,000 to 150,000 feet. Their estimated output this year will be 16,000,000 feet of white pine, 3,500,000 feet of red pine, 500,000 feet of spruce and 6,000,000 pieces of lath. Regarding the outlook for trade, they report as follows:—"There seems to be a considerably improved demand this season, which, with the lessened supply, should lead to some advance in prices, although we do not look for great advance on account of political conditions in the United States. The improved demand at present is mostly for the cheaper items, that is, box lumber, red pine and white pine shorts and strips. We anticipate that white pine common boards will follow suit and good white pine is as scarce as ever."

The Georgian Bay Lumber Company report that their unsold stock is less than it was a year ago and that their stock of logs is a little heavier than it was at this time last year. They will carry over some of their logs for the season of 1913. They commenced sawing operations on April 25th and will cut about 160,000 feet per day, on one shift. They estimate that their cut this year will amount to about 20,000,000 feet of white pine, 4,000,000 feet of red pine, and 1,000,000 feet of spruce and hemlock. From present indications they report that the demand, being good, they think there is a possibility of a stiffening of prices.

The Shortreed Lumber Company, Kearney, Ont., report that their entire stock of last year's sawing has been shipped with the exception of four or five car loads which were to be shipped in the next few days. During the past winter they have taken out a stock similar to last year's. They will have 500,000 feet of birch, and other hardwood of good quality, 500,000 feet of spruce and pine, and 1,000,000 feet of hemlock. They are running their mill on a ten hour shift with a daily capacity of 20,000 to 25,000 feet. Regarding the outlook for trade they say:—"The present indications point to a brisker demand for all stocks than at the commencement of the sawing season last year, with prices somewhat in advance also, and more especially so with regard to the stocks of hardwood. The lumbermen in this vicinity are meeting with many eager buyers and will have no difficulty in disposing of their stocks to good firms, and the prevailing prices are, on the whole, satisfactory, with the possible exception of hemlock, which is still too low in price to enable the manufacturer to swell his bank account to any great extent."

## B. C. Timbers for Scow Construction

### Interesting Equipment for Laying Toronto's Intake Pipe—Canadian Materials used Throughout

In these days when one hears so much complaint about the extent to which southern pine is taking the place of Canadian lumber and timbers in the markets of Canada it is refreshing to learn of cases in which Canadian timber is the only kind which a contractor will use for a special purpose. Such an occurrence is so rare that it is worthy of special note and we are pleased for this reason to reproduce a picture of some timbers which have been used in Toronto in the construction of a special class of scow which is to be used by Roger Miller & Sons, contractors, for the work of laying the intake pipe for the city of Toronto. The only timber used in these scows is British Columbia fir which was obtained from the firm of Mason, Gordon & Company, Montreal.

The scows are 100 feet long, 30 feet wide and 8 feet deep. The

Another interesting feature in which long British Columbia timbers come into play, is the provision which is made for propping the scows on bottom when it is necessary to do any heavy lifting. Two spud guides have been placed on one side of the scows and spuds consisting of 38-ft. timbers are lowered through them and allowed to rest upon the bottom of the lake while the lifting operations are in progress. By this means good leverage is secured.

In the construction of the scows all the boring and driving was done by compressed air as in most cases the awkward position and lack of light made it practically impossible to use anything in the nature of a hammer or hand drill.

One of the scows is provided with two derricks, each of 20-ton capacity with clam shells for digging. The booms for the derricks are 14 in. x 16 in. x 65 ft. These derricks will be used for digging the trenches in which the pipes will be laid. The other scow will have a steel derrick of 20-ton capacity, which will be used for laying the pipes. The pipes are each 66 feet long and 6 feet in diameter and weigh 50 tons.



Large B. C. Fir Timber for a Toronto scow—72 feet long, 16 inches wide, 17 inches deep

largest timbers used are the outside keelsons, which are 16 in. x 17 in. x 72 feet. In shipping these timbers from the coast to Toronto it was necessary to place them upon two flat cars on account of their great length. The side planks are also unusually large timbers, being 5 in. thick, 21 in. wide and some of them 60 feet long. An interesting feature of these scows is the fact that they have each two bulkheads at the sides. The timbers used for the bulkhead walls are 5 in. thick and run the whole length of the scows. By the use of valves placed in the side of the scow to admit water it is possible to dump the scows from either side. This is an extremely valuable feature, making it possible to dump heavy loads of rock at any desired spot at a trifling cost. The bulkheads are emptied by a pump after the dumping process has been completed.

Another interesting feature in the construction of the scows is that each has three sets of two wells formed of 8 in. pipe. Two wells are placed in the centre and two others at each side of the scow. These wells extend from the top to the bottom of the scow and through them chains are passed which can be drawn up around the sections of intake pipe which are thus carried to the place where they are to be laid. The pipes can be lowered to their position with ease.

Texas Northern Land and Irrigation Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000,000 to acquire and hold timber lands, sink wells and construct waterworks, reservoirs, and develop powers for electric lighting and other purposes. The head office is at Toronto and the incorporators are Robt. Gowans, J. S. Lovell and Wm. Bain, all of Toronto.

### Reforestation in Hastings County

As a result of the act passed by the Ontario Government last year empowering municipalities to engage in forestry, the county of Hastings has already taken steps to acquire waste lands for the purpose of reforesting them. During the coming summer the Dominion Commission of Conservation will supervise a survey of the county of Haliburton and the northern portion of the county of Peterborough. This survey is to furnish a detailed description of economic and natural conditions and resources of the watershed in Peterborough and Haliburton counties feeding the Trent Canal waters, and to serve as a basis for a system of management.

## B. C. Lumber Will Never Be Cheaper

Conditions of Last Summer Convince Manufacturers that a Serious Injury has Resulted from U. S. Imports

Mr. W. A. Anstie, Secretary of the Mountain Lumber Association, in an interview recently is reported to have said: "I am confident that lumber will never again be as cheap in the West as it is now, and was last year. Notwithstanding the dumping of lumber on the Canadian market by the United States manufacturers the present price cannot be obtained for long. The reason is the increasing cost of production." These remarks were made by Mr. Anstie in connection with the statement made by Mr. E. J. Fream of the United Farmers of Alberta, who in an interview a few days previous had stated that it was not true that United States lumbermen were dumping their surplus product on the Canadian market. Mr. Fream's remarks upon this subject were reported in the May 1st issue of the Canada Lumberman.

Mr. Anstie remarked further that lumber could not be produced much longer at the present price. Under present conditions British Columbia mills were operating at a loss. This was a serious matter not only for lumbermen, but for the people of the West generally, and was causing loss to the farmers of Alberta, in particular. "Farmers, cattlemen, horse dealers, etc., in Alberta," states Mr. Anstie, "have noticed a very material falling off of trade with British Columbia during the past six or eight months. This is directly due to the shutting down of the lumber camps of the interior of that province owing to the unprofitable operations which are caused by United States competition. The interior of British Columbia can only be prosperous and can only take large quantities of the farm products of Alberta when the lumbering industry there is on a paying basis.

"It is a notorious fact," continued Mr. Anstie, "that over 400,000,000 ft. of United States lumber entered Canada both Eastern and Western last year. 90 per cent. of this came in duty free.

"It is from our standpoint a regrettable fact that a large portion of the national market has been lost to the Canadian lumber mills owing to abnormal conditions, due principally to overproduction by the lumber men of the United States.

"United States shippers frankly admit that they are losing money on the lumber they are selling in Canada. While these importations have undoubtedly meant lower prices to Canadian consumers, from a national standpoint, I believe we have lost more than we have gained. Millions of dollars have been sent out of the country which should have gone towards the employment of thousands of Canadian workmen in the mills and camps of British Columbia.

"Seven-eighths of the total cost of producing lumber is wages paid to the men who do the work and the loss is to Canadian workmen and to the principal industry of B. C.

"Mr. Fream states that the cost of lumber is retarding the development of the west. All I can say is that lumber is being sold here below cost."

### Will Stop Imitation of B. C. Shingles

A practice has prevailed of late among shingle manufacturers in the States of Washington and Oregon of marking their shingles as "British Columbia" red cedar shingles. The Canadian Department of Customs has taken the matter into consideration and has decided to put an end to this practice. Within the past month several carloads have been seized by the authorities. The British Columbia red cedar shingle is the best known shingle in the world and is in great demand throughout Canada. It can command a higher price than the substituted article and this was the reason that the United States producers tried to imitate it. Mr. H. H. Sevens, M.P., took the matter up recently at Ottawa and as a result a new order was sent out to the Customs Department to the above effect. It is expected that considerable benefit will result to British Columbia shingle manufacturers.

### Alberta Reserves Forest Protection

The work of organizing for fire protection in the Brazeau forest reserve, Alberta, will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible this summer. An appropriation of \$30,000 has been made by the Dominion Government for the construction of trails and telephone lines and other improvements for this purpose. Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Ottawa, assistant to Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, recently visited Edmonton in connection with this work. The forestry organization adopted by the Dominion Government will be similar to that used in the United States which was inaugurated by Mr. Gifford Pinchot. There are four large forests in Alberta, the

Crow's Nest, with 2,000,000 acres; the Bow River, with 1,800,000 acres; the Brazeau, with 11,000,000 acres and the Athabasca, with 4,000,000 acres. Very little work has been done on the Athabasca forest reserve, which is the most northerly of all, lying along the Eastern Slope of the Rockies. \$60,000 however, has been appropriated for the protection of this forest. Mr. G. H. Edgcombe who had charge of the survey of the eastern slope will be supervisor for the Athabasca forest reserve. During the summer a number of rangers will be placed in the forests on temporary work, but there will also be a permanent ranger for each district into which the forest will be divided, who will have charge of the construction of the trails and telephone lines and of the fire fighting in their districts. A supervisor will be placed in charge of the rangers.

### Lumber Company Holds Convention

The Rogers Lumber Co., of Moose Jaw, Sask., recently held a successful two days convention which was concluded by a banquet at the Royal George Hotel. About fifty members of the company including many yardmasters were present. Among those present were Mr. A. R. Rogers, President of the company; Mr. G. H. Rogers, Vice-president; Mr. J. J. Rogers, Secretary-treasurer; Mr. A. W. Jones, Superintendent and Mr. D. J. Craig, credit manager. A number of interesting subjects were delivered, and a particular feature was the discussion which took place upon the importance of assisting the farmers as much as possible in their agriculture, because they were among the best customers of the company.

Mr. A. R. Rogers congratulated the guests upon the work they had done during the year and spoke particularly regarding the interest which the company should take in the farmers. He pointed out that in the United States the farming interest had been declining simply on account of bad management. He urged upon the guests also the invariable necessity for strict honesty in dealing with customers.

An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of a handsome cabinet of silverware to Mr. A. W. Jones on behalf of the yardmasters of the firm.

### Excellent Trade in Washington State

A report from Seattle, Wash., states that, notwithstanding the fact that many lumbermen expected a falling off in the demand for lumber after the placing of large orders by the railways, the demand has assumed even larger proportions and business is coming from the east at a rate almost unprecedented. A prominent lumber manufacturer declared recently that there were now enough lumber orders on the books of the manufacturers in the State of Washington to keep every mill in the State operating at least sixty days. The demand has become so strong, in fact, that prices on practically all kinds of lumber, except spruce, have advanced 50c. a thousand. The price of shingles has also been raised 5c. per thousand, making it the highest price which has been received at Seattle in two years.

### Logger Secures \$2,000 for Loss of Leg

A logger named Axel Gustafson who was working on Reid Island, B.C., last October has been awarded \$2,000 damages by a special jury in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in a suit brought against W. R. Jones of Vancouver, his employer. Mr. Gustafson's leg had to be amputated as the result of an accident caused by a couple of logs "jack-knifing" while being hauled out of the bush. Gustafson claimed that no notice had been given him to stand clear before starting the donkey engine and that when the log swung it caught his leg. The defence claimed that the ordinary signals had been given and Gustafson wilfully remained in the way. The jury returned a verdict as above under the Employers' Liability Act.

### New Box and Shingle Mill at Nelson, B. C.

The Western Box & Shingle Mills Limited have recently commenced operations in their new plant at Nelson, B.C. The plant is driven by electric motors and the company report that they find this a most satisfactory method of driving their machinery. The capacity of their shingle mill is from 40,000 to 50,000 at present, but they expect to increase it by installing another machine in the near future. They also have installed a box factory with a capacity of from 1000 to 2000 boxes daily, which however has not yet been put in operation. They expect to manufacture boxes for the fruit trade in the near future. Mr. W. H. Kreyscher is manager and Mr. H. D. Kenny secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Joseph Scholey of the Scholey Lumber Co., Toronto, died suddenly of heart failure at his residence, 344 Berkley street, Toronto, recently. Mr. Scholey had been a resident of Toronto for forty-eight years. He came to Canada from Devonshire, England.



## Canadian Saw Mill Managers

C. P. Willey, Tobin Manufacturing Co., Bromptonville, Que.



C. P. Willey, Bromptonville, Que.

One of the most characteristic facts in connection with the lives of prominent lumbermen is the fact that in many cases they are men who commenced working either in the bush or in the mill, at a period of their lives when other boys were enjoying camping trips or going in for higher education. This does not mean that successful lumbermen are men of neglected education. It is frequently the case that men of this type have schooled themselves in a manner which has equipped them, so far as education is concerned, with something far more practical and valuable than is to be obtained in any educational institutions. The education which an ambitious young man secures by his own perseverance both in industry and reading, is frequently the only

education which prominent lumbermen have enjoyed, and just as frequently it seems to be the foundation of their future success.

Mr. C. P. Willey of Bromptonville, Que., who occupies the important position of mill superintendent for the Tobin Manufacturing Company, of Bromptonville, is a man to whom the above remarks apply with particular force. He was born in North Carolina in 1867 and during his school days, instead of taking vacations like most of the other lads, he found employment in the mill of The Snow Lumber Co., of High Point, N.C. As soon as he had completed his schooling he took a permanent position with this company and remained there until he was twenty years of age, securing a grounding in the details of the lumber manufacturing business which enabled him later on to advance to the most important positions in connection with lumber manufacturing. When twenty years old, an age at which many young men are looking about for their first position, Mr. Willey went to Richmond, Virginia, where he was placed in charge of a plant for Thos. E. Stagg, a position which he continued to occupy for eleven years. When thirty-one years of age, with an excellent practical training in mill management to fall back upon, Mr. Willey moved to Montreal, Que., where he took charge of the extensive plant of Shearer, Brown and Wills, a position which he occupied for about four years, after which he went to the Western States and occupied a similar position with The Wheeler Osgoode Co., Tacoma, Wash. After occupying this position for four years Mr. Willey returned to his home in Bridgewater, Mass., and shortly afterwards was secured by The Tobin Manufacturing Co.

It will be seen that The Tobin Manufacturing Co., in securing Mr. Willey's services were obtaining a man who had the best possible experience for conducting their work with success. Being a specialist in mill management and having had practical experience in all its branches he is a man whose opinions upon any details of management are invariably to be depended upon. Mr. Willey's views therefore are of value to any lumberman with whom he may come in touch. We take pleasure in referring to some of the points he has found of importance in connection with mill management.

"Saw mills which are now making money," Mr. Willey says, "are well equipped and all have up-to-date machinery. I might also say that the only way to make money at the present day in a saw-mill is to specialize. There is no mill making money on sash and blinds. There is a little profit to be made in frames and doors, however you are obliged to take all the short cuts to be successful. I advise any mill superintendent to be good to his men. If the foreman cannot do the work get rid of him and put another in his place. There are lots of ways to get work done. One man has to be worked one way and the man by his side has to be worked another way. Try as far as possible to keep on the right side of the men. Thus, when you are busy in another part of the mill you will have the work done just the same as if you were right there by the side of the men. Another important matter is to keep track of the cost of everything. When a mill owner comes to you and asks what a certain article costs, you ought to know enough to be able to give an answer at once.

"If you have machinery that is not kept up you will get poor results. If you have poor power you will also have poor results.

You need up-to-date machinery, good dry kilns, and plenty of power, then look for your results.

"Another matter of the utmost importance which should be watched closely and which will bring disaster to any company which does not watch it, is the management of the cutting room. Never put a cheap man to cutting up your stock. Always put the best man you can secure. Have your plant arranged so that you can look after your stock with the least possible amount of handling."

That Mr. Willey's experience with mill employees is varied and extensive is readily seen when one considers the class of plants with which he has been connected. The Snow Lumber Co., of High Point, N.C., with whom he secured his first situation employed 500 men. The Wheeler Osgoode Co., of Tacoma, Wash., where he was superintendent for four years employed 400 men at the factory and 100 men at the saw mill. At the plant of Shearer, Brown & Wills, Montreal, Que., 275 men were employed. At the Tobin Manufacturing Company's plant Mr. Willey has just that class of work to look after for which he is peculiarly fitted and it affords every opportunity for good work that an ambitious man could desire. Mr. Willey is there in his element and is an important factor in the successful operation of his employers' plant.

### Lumber Trade in West Indies

S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Barbados, report as follows under date of April 25th:—Lumberstuffs.—White Pine—There have been no arrivals during the fortnight, but some further cargoes have been contracted for, and we have placed a cargo to arrive at \$32.50 and \$24.50 respectively, for Merchantable and Second Quality. In Spruce—We have had to our address, the "Rosalie Belliveau" with 261 m. ft. and the Schr. "Basile" with 192 m. ft. Both of these cargoes we sold previously to arrive at \$25.00 and \$24.00 respectively for Shipping, and \$21.00 and \$20.00 for Seconds. These receipts along with the arrival reported in our last have about filled dealers' requirements. Pitch Pine—No arrivals. Shingles—Stocks are very light, supplies are wanted, and first arrivals should do well. Shooks—No receipts. Wood Hoops—No receipts, season over.

Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., Port of Spain, report as follows under date of April 15th:—Lumber and Cooperage Materials—The Schr. Albani from Mobile has just arrived with a cargo of pitch pine on dealers' account but there are no shipments of N. S. boards to report. Yards are scantily supplied with pitch pine and one or two prompt cargoes would find ready sale. Stocks of white pine and spruce boards are ample for present requirements.

### Sappy Oak

Sap oak has suffered unjustly from abuse, and has been neglected because it has not been properly understood. The sap part of oak has been considered as inferior, and the outside or sappy boards have never been regarded with much favor. All the same, if properly cared for from the time it is cut until it is used, it will often give good results. For certain schemes of finish in cabinet work it is really a better body to work on than heart oak. It is the same way in flooring. If one but takes care of the sap and segregates it from the heart stock so as to get it all together for harmony in texture and color, there is a chance to do just as effective work with sap as with heart. There is no comparison of sap with heart for timbers and exposed work outside where durability is an object under the method of using the timber plain, but with the modern systems of treating wood the sap part of oak is being made much more useful and durable even for outside work. If sap oak flooring is selected and laid with care and properly stained before finishing, it will present a beautiful appearance. The same applies, but in a higher degree, to furniture and cabinet work. The only thing necessary is to take care of the sap stock from the time it is cut until it is ready to be used. To have the sap dominating in the particular work in which it enters, and the work carried out right, one can get new appreciation of the possibilities and beauties of sap oak. The sappy part of oak is more likely to check from the sun and wind, and therefore needs extra care. The manufacture of artificial limbs and crutches has become a considerable source of consumption for several kinds of hardwoods. Red willow of the best grade obtainable is used for this purpose in America. It is bought in round blocks just as they are cut from the logs, in lengths varying from 16 in. to 22 in., and in diameter from 5 in. to 10 in. Air-dried stock is essentially the only kind that can be used, as it has been proven practically impossible to prevent checking along the grain of kiln-dried blocks. Willow blocks are used in what are known as extensions, namely, specially-shaped blocks for equalizing the length of deformed limbs. There is also a considerable quantity of various hardwoods used in the manufacture of crutches. Hard maple, rosewood, ebony, hickory, and some lacquerwood are the principal species utilized. The best grades of stock are used for this purpose, and are taken in lengths varying from 32 in. to 60 in. The boards are ripped into inch squares, after which they are shaped, rounded, and varnished.



### Pioneer Sawmilling in Newfoundland



Geo. W. Clarke  
Springdale, Newfoundland

A pioneer lumberman of Newfoundland is Mr. George W. Clarke, of Springdale, Newfoundland. It was in the year 1889 that Mr. Clarke commenced lumbering at Springdale and with a few minor interruptions on account of fires he has been producing lumber ever since that date. At the present time the mill and timber limits are in the possession of the International Lumber Company of Michigan, to whom they were recently sold, and who intend to erect a pulp plant as the limits are rich in pulpwood.

When Mr. Clarke commenced lumbering at Springdale, the sawmilling business in Newfoundland was in its early days and he located on Mill Island, Hall's Bay, where their business was conducted in partnership with the

late Francis C. Curtis. After they had operated this mill for about three years it was destroyed by fire in 1892, about three weeks after the great fire at St. Johns, N.F.

After the mill had been rebuilt the company started as Geo. Clarke & Brothers and ran the mill for 17 years, cutting annually



General View of Springdale, Newfoundland, a Pioneer Lumbering Village

about 1,000,000 feet. In 1904 they again suffered to some extent by fire when the town of Springdale was wiped out by a conflagration. By hard work however, the mill was saved, being the only building left standing.

The accompanying illustration gives an interesting view of the town of Springdale, showing the mill located on the shore, and a schooner loading lumber at the dock. The interest taken by the International Lumber Company in the industry at this plant is taken as an indication of increased activity in the near future and the people of Springdale are anticipating keenly the commencement of the pulp manufacturing operations.

### Pitwood Markets in England

Liverpool, April 30; (Canada Lumberman special correspondence) —The recent stoppage of the coal trade served to bring out very prominently the extent of the ordinary demand for the kinds of wood known as pitwood. A report from the British Consul at Bordeaux, mentioned that 325,539 tons of this wood were shipped from Bordeaux to the United Kingdom in 1910, at an average price of 16s. per ton, f.o.b. at Bordeaux, though at the close of the year a few cargoes had been shipped at somewhat higher rates owing to delays which had been caused by bad weather. Spain and Portugal, Norway, Russia and Finland as well as France, make large contributions of pitwood to the requirements of the United Kingdom's coal-mining industry. Most of the timber shipped under the title of pitwood is round fir-wood, ranging from 2½ ft. to about 13 ft. in length and from about 2 ins. to about 7 ins. in diameter. On June 30, last, the importers of pitwood at the Bristol Channel ports de-

cided at a special meeting that the diameter of 6½ ft. lengths should not be less than 9 centimeters (3.54 ins.) and that of the greater proportion of the 9 ft. lengths, should not be less than 13 centimeters (5.11 ins.) This round pitwood is received chiefly at the Bristol Channel ports, to serve the South Wales coal-mining industry; at the Tyne ports, Sunderland and West Hartlepool, to serve the industry in Durham; at Hull or Goole, to serve the Yorkshire collieries; at Liverpool, for the South Lancashire collieries; and at Whitehaven or Maryport, for the Cumberland collieries; while the Staffordshire, the North Wales, the Somerset, the Dean Forest, the Warwickshire and others of the inland coal fields obtain supplies of pitwood, by rail or canal, from some of the ports named, or from other ports which may be geographically more convenient as ports-of-discharge for consignments of pitwood for particular districts. There are 15 different coal fields in England and Wales, the coal-mining industry being, as has just been proved, the parent industry of all the great industries and the most important of all. This widespread coal-mining industry makes a continuous demand for pitwood and uses up enormous quantities of the wood. The round fir wood spoken of is almost wholly used below ground in the mines, as props and roof-supports for the "drifts" or workings. These are being extended hourly, and changes are being made in the "shoring" and in the roof supports of the drifts daily; all of which extensions and changes make their demands for pitwood. When the collieries were closed on the coal strike taking place, this consumption of pitwood was stopped for the time. Cargoes of pitwood continued to arrive at the different ports. The stoppage of the conveyance of timber by rail, which occurred when the strike had continued for a fortnight, prevented the movement of timber of all kinds, inland, so that importers could only stock and hold, for the time, all pitwood which arrived by ship. Stocks of the wood accordingly increased and became conspicuous on dock-quays, in importers' yards and on railway sidings. As soon as work was resumed, on the termination of the strike, these stocks of pitwood began to move again, and they have been moving briskly since. This particular class of wood has probably moved the most actively of any, since the coal strike came to an end.

Editor's Note: In connection with the above it will be noted that there is a great market in the Old Country for pitwood. This wood is mostly the product of thinning operations in European forests and can be sold at a very low price, which would probably prevent Canadian products from competing to any great extent. It is possible however, that in the Maritime Provinces, pitwood could be produced and shipped to England cheaply enough to get some of the trade. The matter is one which it might pay Maritime lumbermen to investigate.

### Federation Helps Traders

An example has just been furnished of the way in which a trade organization may help its members when some trade question or difficulty arises. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Timber Trade Federation of Great Britain, held in London on April 16, it was reported that the Port of London Authority, as the result of a petition addressed to it through the Federation, by the tenants of the Grand Surrey Canal, had agreed to withdraw the 7½ per cent. increase on the canal dues of which it had given notice. It was also reported that following correspondence which had taken place between the committee and the railway clearing-house, with regard to the carriage of sawn timber in short lengths, the railway managers would arrange for a meeting with members of the section, in order that points in question and others, might be fully discussed. In each of the cases named concessions were secured for traders through the good offices of the Federation.

### Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

After a service of 22 years in Montreal, Mr. John A. Hardisty, local manager of the E. B. Eddy Co., has retired, and is succeeded by C. E. O'Neill, of the company's headquarters staff.

J. R. Martin, Assistant Timber Inspector for British Columbia, who was recently promoted to take charge of the Fort George district, returned recently from a trip to Tete Jaune Cache and reports that between the Cache and the Divide there is very little merchantable timber.

Mr. A. E. Millington, general manager of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, has resigned, and Mr. Joseph Slater, up to the present in charge of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Company's plant at Sturgeon Falls, has been appointed general superintendent and operating head of the two companies.

Professor R. B. Miller, Chief of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of New Brunswick, is supervising the planting of 20,000 Norway spruce trees and some ornamental trees for Mr. N. Curry of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, Amherst, N.S. Mr. Curry's purpose is to reforest a large lumber area owned by the company at Little Forks about twelve miles from Amherst.

### Specializing in Lumber Insurance



Will C. Young.

The Lumbermen's Fire Indemnity Contract which commenced business on June 1, 1911, has appointed Mr. Will C. Young whose portrait is published herewith as manager. The organization of this company is a matter of much interest to lumbermen both in Canada and the United States. For some years following the growth of specialization in insurance, the companies making a specialty of insurance of lumber plants have found it necessary to make a further discrimination between those which are well constructed and adequately protected and those which lack these essentials. Acting on the idea that a risk on a selected group of lumber plants conforming to the highest insurance standards regarding the moral and physical hazard can be

insured for a less cost than the stock companies are obliged to charge on account of the absence of any close discrimination in the selection of their risks, a group of lumber and insurance men conceived the idea of insuring each other, after having selected a necessary number of risks of the same standard of perfection.

The principle back of this insurance is mutual in the highest sense as all profits from the insurance, over and above the expense of operation, which is fixed at 20 per cent. of the annual premiums, is placed to the credit of the subscriber or policy holder. The business of the company is under the direct supervision of an executive committee composed of three members, all of whom are practical lumbermen and also interested in a company making a specialty of lumber insurance.

There is also an advisory board consisting of twelve lumbermen representing each district in Canada and the United States in which the organization is in operation. Mr. Gordon C. Edwards of the W. C. Edwards Lumber Company, Limited, Ottawa, is a member of the advisory committee for Ontario, and Mr. Angus McLean a well known lumberman both in Canada and the United States, is a member of the advisory committee for the province of Quebec. Already a number of policy holders have been secured in Canada and it is expected that this form of indemnity will induce many Canadian lumbermen to take insurance of this class and to make the necessary improvements in their risks.

As the organization follows the character of inter-insurance, the association is not licensed either in Canada or in any State of the United States. All its business is conducted through the head office of the organization at New York.

Mr. Will C. Young the newly appointed manager has been engaged in the fire insurance business for fifteen years and for several years past through his official connection with companies specializing in lumber insurance has gained a wide experience in the development of this special class of business. It is interesting to note that since the Lumbermen's Fire Indemnity Contract began business in June 1911 not a single loss has been incurred, a fact which speaks well for the careful selection of risks and efficient inspection service maintained. The Pacific Coast Branch of the business will continue to be handled by Mr. H. C. Huntington, 609 Corbett Building, Portland, Ore.

### Strike at J. R. Booth's Paper Mill

The beaters employed in the paper mill of J. R. Booth at Ottawa went on strike recently, being discontented with the hours they are obliged to work. The strikers number about forty and belong to both the day and night shifts. As a result two hundred men in the news print paper department were also thrown out of work. The day shift in the mill, works eleven hours and the night shift thirteen hours. Their desire is to have the time shortened to eight hours and the day divided into three shifts. The men have no grievance in regard to their pay.

In "The Canada Lumberman" of May 1st, an article regarding the quantity of lumber which could be shipped upon a single car contained an item regarding a shipment of 43,916 feet of yellow pine flooring which had been shipped by The Harwood Lumber Company, Cleveland, Ohio. By a typographical error this shipment was credited to The Hardwood Lumber Company of Cleveland, Ohio. This large shipment still holds the record of all which have been reported to "The Canada Lumberman."

### Norwegian Lumber and Pulp Markets

The Department of Trade and Commerce in a recent weekly report called attention to the changes which are taking place in the lumber industry of Norway. "In earlier years," the report says, "it was something unheard of that Norway should import lumber. On the contrary lumber has been one of Norway's most important exports; but now it is otherwise. The wood pulp mills increase in number every year, and the demand for raw material consequently also increases considerably, so that the Norwegian forests can no longer furnish the necessary raw material for all these mills.

"The forests could, at least for some years yet, stand such an increased cutting of lumber, but they would thereby be spoiled for all future time. The result is that the lumber prices are at present so high that it does not pay for Norwegian mills to take their supply from Norwegian forest owners.

"The imports of lumber into Norway really commenced in 1908, when 12,800 cubic metres were brought in; but since 1909 they have gone rapidly up, as will be seen from the following figures:—

From Finland and Russian Baltic ports there were imported:—

In 1909 .....	172,590 cubic metres
" 1910 .....	294,530 "
" 1911 .....	556,510 "

At the same time there was imported from Sweden:—

In 1909 .....	151,820 cubic metres
" 1910 .....	178,784 "
" 1911 .....	222,370 "

"In all there were thus in 1911 imported 778,880 cubic metres of lumber to a value of about two and one-half million dollars."

Referring to the paper and wood pulp trade the Trade and Commerce reports quote from a trade paper called "Farmand" as follows:

"It appears that considerable quantities of mechanical wood pulp have been sold during February on five-year contracts at a parity of about Kr. 35.00=\$9.33, or a little more net f.o.b. Swedish West Coast. The sellers have been north of Sweden and some west of Sweden mills. We hear also of a sale from Norway of a fair sized prompt parcel at Kr. 36.00=\$9.60 net f.o.b.

The Norwegian makers, who are fairly equally situated with regard to cost of production, and who do not wish to take long contracts at these prices, look upon it as rather an advantage than otherwise that the mills which have made the above mentioned sales have placed the whole or the greater part of their productions, as they think that the market is now more likely to harden in the course of the year.

"The situation in the market for mechanical pulp is certainly puzzling, but there are some facts which should not be overlooked.

"In periods of high prices, such as were current in 1908, the idea gets abroad that a pulp mill must necessarily yield an immense profit, and many people who have no experience whatever in the pulp trade start mills, while the existing mills are also enlarged. The inevitable result is over-production, with falling prices.

"As long as the over-production lasts, makers are compelled to accept the best price they can obtain without regard to the cost of production. Logs have continued to advance in price, not only in Norway but also in Sweden, since the new mills were started, as a consequence of the increased consumption, and the pulp industry must stagnate until the demand has again overtaken the supply, there being now no inducement to start new mills."

The Richelieu Lumber Company have returned from their temporary offices at 52 St. James street, Montreal, to a suite of offices in the Dominion Express Building.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Winnipeg, Man., report that a large amount of building is being started in Winnipeg and neighboring districts and that the prospects for a big volume of business are excellent. They also report that market conditions have improved during the spring months.

The H. W. Johns-Manville Company have moved their executive office and New York show rooms from the old quarters at 100 William St., where they were located for the past fifteen years, to the new twelve-storey "H. W. Johns-Manville Building," Madison Ave. and 41st Street, New York. The company are well-known to readers of the Canada Lumberman as manufacturers of asbestos, magnesia and electrical supplies.

Robert Neville Limited has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 to carry on business as lumber merchant and manufacturer and dealer in timber, wood products, &c., to build and operate mills and to generate light, heat and power necessary for such business. The head office is at Outremont and the incorporators are W. W. Dunlop, Robt. Neville, Jr., of Outremont, and W. Thomas Wilkinson, of Montreal, Que.

# United States Pulp Wood Consumption

**An Increase of 23 per cent. Reported During 1910 — New York State Leads in Consumption of Imported Spruce—Wood Pulp Imports Decreased**

The total consumption of pulp wood in the United States by the 272 mills reporting in 1910 was 4,094,306 cords, which represents an increase of 92,699 cords, or 2.3 per cent. over the quantity used by the 253 mills reporting in 1909, and an increase of 131,646 cords, or 3.3 per cent. over the quantity used by the 258 mills reporting in 1907. As compared with the quantity used by the 251 mills which reported in 1908, a year of business depression, the increase was 747,353 cords, or 22.3 per cent. Of the wood used for pulp in 1910, about one-fourth was furnished by Canada and the remainder was grown in the United States. The average consumption of wood per mill was 15,053 cords in 1910, compared with 15,817 cords in 1909.

## Consumption, by Kinds of Wood

Table 1 gives the quantity of wood used for pulp as reported in each of the past four years, by kinds of wood. The decreased consumption shown in 1908 is due to the unfavorable business conditions prevailing in that year.

Although twenty kinds of wood were used in the manufacture of pulp, two of these, spruce and hemlock, formed over 70 per cent. of the total quantity reported. The heaviest demand has always fallen upon domestic spruce on account of its abundance and excellent pulping qualities, but the proportion which this wood forms of the total has been steadily decreasing. Spruce, domestic and imported, constituted 58 per cent. of all pulpwood consumed in 1910, compared with 60.5 per cent. in 1909, 64.5 per cent. in 1908, and 68.2 per cent. in 1907. The quantity of imported spruce used in 1910, 902,407 cords, was 134,075 cords greater than that in 1908, while it was 3,168 cords less than the quantity in 1907. Hemlock, though used to a greater extent in 1910 than in any previous year, shows little change in relative importance, the proportion which it formed of all pulp wood consumed being approximately 14 per cent. in every year except 1908, when it was 17 per cent.

Poplar, of which 361,076 cords were consumed in 1910, has ranked third in importance as a pulp wood for several years. The quantity used in 1910 was greater than that reported for any year except 1907. Imported poplar shows a rapid rate of increase, the gain since 1909 in consumption being 77 per cent. About one-eighth of the poplar used as pulp wood in 1910 was imported, as compared with approximately 7 per cent. in 1909 and 1908 and about 5 per cent. in 1907.

The woods other than spruce, hemlock, and poplar are at present of minor importance, as compared with the three leading woods in the industry, but as a result of the constantly increasing demand for paper, and the consequent heavy drain upon the most accessible sources of supply for spruce and hemlock, as well as some other economic causes, there is a tendency to use other species as far as practicable.

The use of balsam fir as a pulp wood appears from the figures to have increased materially during the past few years, the reported consumption of this wood forming 1.1 per cent. of the total of all woods in 1907, and 3.2 per cent. of that of 1910. In view of the fact, however, that the practice in New England of mixing this wood with spruce and reporting it as such is somewhat less common than in former years, it is probable that the percentage of balsam fir in the total of all woods used has not changed materially during the four-year period covered by the report.

Under the head "All other species" are comprised chestnut, maple, gum, and Douglas fir, and also, in smaller quantities, basswood, tamarack, elm, birch, ash, walnut, cucumber, and cherry. Woods of this class are sometimes used as a filler in connection with standard pulp woods, and are likewise used experimentally. The slight increase in the consumption of slabs and other mill waste, a class of pulp material which appears to be used principally by the smaller mills, indicates a closer utilization of material.

## Consumption, by States

The number of pulp mills in the United States in 1910 shows an increase of 19 over the number in 1909. The gain in the number of plants was most marked in New York and Wisconsin. In the majority of the states there has been little change in this respect from year to year, and in two, Ohio and West Virginia, the number of mills has remained the same throughout the period shown.

The leading states in the consumption of pulp wood are New York and Maine, which together use nearly one-half of all the wood required annually for the manufacture of pulp in the United States. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania follow in the order named. Of these five states, all except Wisconsin consumed more wood in 1910 than in the preceding year. In the latter state there

was a decrease of about 52,000 cords of wood in spite of the fact that five more mills were reported in operation. Decreases in the consumption of pulp wood, ranging between 1,000 and 17,000 cords, occurred in Ohio, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Virginia, Vermont, and West Virginia, and increases, ranging between 4,000 and 7,500 cords, in Michigan, North Carolina, and Oregon.

During 1910 the mills in New York state consumed 956,916 cords of wood as pulp material, which was 23.4 per cent. of the total consumption in the United States. This was an increase of 35,000 cords over the quantity reported in 1909, but nearly 34,000 cords less than that reported in 1907. About 45 per cent. of the pulp wood consumed in this state during 1910 was imported. The consumption in Maine during the same year was 917,029 cords, or 22.4 per cent. of the total quantity used in the United States. This quantity was about 13,000 cords in excess of that consumed in 1909, but about 25,000 cords less than the reported consumption in 1907. Less than one-fifth of the pulp wood used in Maine during 1910 was imported. The state third in rank was Wisconsin, with 523,924 cords, or 12.8 per cent. of the total. Almost the entire amount used in this state in 1910 was domestic wood. In New Hampshire, which ranked fourth, 423,931 cords, or 10.4 per cent. of the total, were consumed in 1910. This quantity, more than one-half of which was imported, was less by about 5,000 cords than that used in 1907. Pennsylvania was the only state, other than those mentioned, which consumed more than 300,000 cords of pulp wood in 1910. The combined consumption of these five states was 3,143,961 cords in 1910, or 76.8 per cent. of the total, as compared with 3,046,898 cords, or 76.1 per cent. of the total, in 1909.

The total quantity of pulp produced in 1910, 2,533,976 tons of 2,000 pounds each, exceeded that produced in 1909 by 42,570 tons, or 1.7 per cent., but it was less than the quantity produced in 1907 by 13,903 tons, or 0.5 per cent., despite the fact that over 3 per cent. more wood was used in 1910 than in 1907.

The quantity of pulp secured per cord of wood varies in the different states and in the same state in different years according to the kind and quality of wood used and the process of manufacture. In the majority of the states shown separately, an increase in the quantity of pulp produced in 1910, as compared with 1909, accompanied an increase in the quantity of wood used or decreases occurred in both items, while in some, like Massachusetts, Vermont, and Virginia, a greater quantity of pulp was produced from a smaller quantity of wood. In Oregon more wood was used in 1910 than in 1909, but less pulp was produced.

The average yield per cord of pulp wood, without distinction as to kind of wood or process used, was 1,238 pounds in 1907. The yield of pulp per cord of wood is approximately 2,000 pounds by the mechanical or ground-wood process, and about 1,000 pounds by the sulphite, soda, and sulphate processes.

Canadian spruce and poplar were, with the exception of a small amount of basswood, the only woods imported in 1910, spruce supplying over 95 per cent. of all the material imported in that year. Pulp wood was brought from Canada into every state touching the international line from Maine to Minnesota, but New York, New Hampshire, and Maine used by far the largest quantities of wood from this source. Massachusetts is the only state which does not lie on the northern boundary that used imported wood in 1910.

Of the spruce imported in 1910, New York used more than any other state, over one-half of its supply of spruce being imported. New York was also the leading state in the consumption of imported poplar. Of the total quantity of wood consumed in this state, domestic spruce constituted 38.6 per cent., and imported spruce 41.9 per cent., while hemlock, balsam fir, and domestic poplar each formed about 5 per cent. The quantity of balsam fir reported in 1910 from New York, 48,513 cords, was more than five times as great as that reported in 1909.

Maine, the second state in the consumption of pulp wood in 1910, was first in that of domestic spruce, reporting more than one-third of the total, about the same proportion as in 1909, when the quantity used was nearly 52,000 cords greater. In 1910 this wood formed 54.6 per cent. of all wood consumed in Maine, while imported spruce and domestic poplar formed 17.8 and 14.2 per cent., respectively. More domestic poplar was used in Maine than in any other state. Balsam fir, as well as slab wood and other mill waste, were used in much larger quantities in this state in 1910 than in 1909.

Wisconsin reported nearly one-half of the hemlock used for pulp in the United States in 1910. This wood constituted 58.2 per cent.



of the total quantity of wood consumed in the state, and domestic spruce 34.5 per cent.

Of the wood used for pulp in New Hampshire, 92.3 per cent. was spruce and of this more than one-half was imported.

All the beech reported was consumed in Pennsylvania, while the use of white fir (*abies concolor*) was confined to Oregon and California. A large quantity of chestnut used in North Carolina is included under the head of "All other species." The principal woods included under this head for Pennsylvania are maple and gum.

#### Consumption, by Process of Manufacture

Of the wood used in the manufacture of pulp in 1910, 54.9 per cent. was reduced by the sulphite process, 28.8 per cent. by the mechanical process, and 16 per cent. by the soda process, while the percentage reduced by the sulphate process, for which detailed statistics are given for the first time, was only 0.2. As compared with 1909, increases are shown in the proportions reduced by the sulphite and soda processes and decreases in the proportions reduced by the mechanical process and the relatively unimportant sulphate process. Hemlock and balsam fir are the only woods for which the mechanical process was more extensively used in 1910 than in 1909.

Of the domestic spruce consumed in 1910, 49.9 per cent. was reduced by the mechanical process and 49.8 per cent. by the sulphite process, the amounts reduced by the other processes being negligible. Somewhat less than two-thirds of the imported spruce was reduced by the sulphite process and all the remainder by the mechanical process. For 94 per cent. of the hemlock the sulphite process was employed, while 96.1 per cent. of the poplar was reduced by the soda process.

In the reduction of balsam fir, white fir, and slabs and other mill waste, the sulphite process was the principal method used. For cottonwood the mechanical process was more extensively employed than any other.

The total quantity of pulp imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, was 423,721 tons, while for the year ending June 30, 1911, the quantity was 550,898 tons. In both years more than one-half of the quantity imported was ground pulp. The imports were principally from Canada, Germany, Sweden, and Norway. The exports of wood pulp are very small and have been decreasing for several years. In the fiscal year 1910 only about 9,000 tons were exported.

#### Poles Purchased in United States During 1910

The total number of poles purchased in the United States during 1910 was 3,870,694. Although this is the largest total ever recorded, it is only 131,954 greater than in 1909. The increase reported for 1909 over 1908 was much greater, amounting to 489,586 poles.

The demand for wooden poles, now amounting to nearly 4,000,000 annually, is supplied principally from three different sections of the United States, the northern white cedar region of the Lake states, the chestnut region of the eastern portion of the United States, and the western red cedar region of the Northwest, including Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Southern white cedar, or juniper, is found mainly in North Carolina, Virginia, and New Jersey. At present the largest part of the cedar used is cut in the Lake states, but the indications are that the Northwest will be called upon to supply a constantly increasing proportion.

The qualities most desired in a pole timber are durability, strength, lightness, straightness, and a surface which will take climbing irons easily. The various species of cedar combine these qualities in a high degree.

Next to cedar, chestnut, oak, and pine were the leading woods drawn upon. The demand for these four species grows greater each year. Over 80 per cent. of all poles reported were of cedar or chestnut, cedar alone supplying nearly 63 per cent. of the total. The number of cedar poles increased slowly during the last few years up to 1909, but shows a slight decrease in 1910. The use of chestnut poles fell off considerably from 1907 to 1908, but since the latter date has again increased.

The number of oak poles purchased shows a heavy increase throughout the period covered by the table, the number purchased in 1910 being more than three times that reported in 1907. Various species of oak are utilized in different parts of the country, the more durable varieties of the white-oak group being preferred. The number of pine poles has shown a slight increase for each year except 1908. Several species of southern yellow pine are used to considerable extent, principally in the Southern states. In the West another species, the western yellow pine, is reported. The latter is seldom used for poles without preservative treatment.

The number of cypress poles purchased seems to be falling off, the number reported for 1910 being only about three-fourths as great as in 1907. The use of Douglas fir in the Northwest is growing rapidly. Over 56,000 Douglas-fir poles were reported in 1910, as

compared with about half this number in 1909 and less than 16,000 in 1907.

The telephone and telegraph companies, which are the principal consumers of poles, reporting 73.2 per cent. of the total number used, purchased 84,195 fewer poles in 1910 than in 1909. The electric railroad and electric light and power companies, on the other hand, purchased 105,678 more poles than in 1909, while the steam-railroad companies purchased 110,471 more poles than in the preceding year.

More than one-half of the poles purchased are from 20 to 30 feet long, this being the length most commonly used by telegraph and telephone companies. About one-fifth are from 30 to 40 feet in length and one-twentieth from 40 to 50 feet. Only about 1 per cent. of the poles purchased exceed 50 feet in length. Cedar was the preferred wood for all lengths.

The increase from 1909 to 1910 in the total number of poles purchased was 3.5 per cent. The largest increase for any of the several classes was that for poles over 50 feet in length, 23.5 per cent., and the next largest that for poles from 40 to 50 feet in length, 16.9 per cent. A slight decrease is reported for poles from 20 to 30 feet long.

The great waste occasioned by the rapid decay of woods when in contact with the soil is very apparent in the case of poles. For a number of years past experiments have been carried on by private parties and by the United States Forest Service with a view to finding and perfecting methods of preventing such decay, and it may be stated that it is possible, through the proper application of certain preservatives, to increase the life of a pole from 50 to 100 per cent. The practice has proven a success economically. Not only does it lengthen the life of the pole, but it makes possible the utilization of many cheap local woods which without preservative treatment would be valueless for the purpose, thus reducing the cost of poles and transportation charges. The economy of the process has been so well established that as it becomes generally understood the percentage of treated poles reported in the United States will no doubt rapidly increase and the methods used become more effective each year. The preservatives most commonly used are creosote oil, a solution of zinc chloride, and various proprietary preparations, usually antiseptic oils of low volatility.

#### Veneer Consumption in the United States

The total quantity of wood used by the 563 United States veneer manufacturing establishments reporting in 1910 amounted to 477,479,000 feet, log scale, which was about 10 per cent. more than the consumption in 1909.

The widening range of uses for veneer largely accounts for the increased production. Formerly veneer making was confined to a few hardwoods selected for beauty of grain and used as an exterior finish for high-grade furniture and cabinet work. With the improvement of veneer machinery and methods of drying there has developed a large demand for veneers cut from cheap woods and used for packing boxes, berry cups, fruit baskets, veneer barrels, drawer bottoms, filling in three-ply lumber, glass backing, and novelties, such as butter dishes, wooden plates, and fancy confectionery packages.

On account of the constantly increasing price of hardwood lumber used for making furniture, fixtures, and cabinets, built-up lumber, which is usually made of three-ply veneer, is being extensively substituted. For manufacturing this built-up material, it is possible to use woods which heretofore have been but rarely used, owing to their tendency to twist and warp when sawed into lumber.

The principal methods of manufacture are rotary cutting, slicing, and sawing. The first named is the method most extensively used, and by it the cheap veneers are cut. Although the highest grade veneers are made by sawing, veneers made by the slicing and rotary processes are more extensively used than the sawed product, as they can be manufactured less expensively.

Out of the 18 principal domestic woods used in the manufacture of veneer a consumption in excess of 10,000,000 feet each was reported for 11 in 1910 and for 10 for each of the three previous years. The aggregate consumption of the 11 species exceeding this figure in 1910 represented 90.2 per cent. of all wood consumed.

In 1910, as in the three previous years, red gum was much more widely used for veneer than any other wood, and in each of the four years constituted approximately 30 per cent. of all wood used. The large increase in consumption over other woods is explained by the fact that it is considered an ideal wood for the rotary machine and that the stumpage is more easily obtained than that of any other wood, except yellow pine. The tendency of red gum to check and warp when used as lumber is overcome by converting it into veneer. It cuts well, especially in the rotary process, and with improved driers is easily kiln dried. Furthermore, for the manufacture of built-up lumber red gum is especially adaptable because it takes glue readily and because it can be used as either face wood or filler. More than two-thirds of the total increase in the amount of wood used for



veneers in 1910 over the amount used in 1909 is due to the greater use of red gum.

Next to red gum, yellow pine is the most important wood in respect to the quantity used in the manufacture of veneer. It stood second in 1910, 1909, and 1908, while in 1907 it stood third, cottonwood occupying the second place. The consumption of yellow pine in 1910 was less than in 1909 or 1908. The importance of yellow pine and cottonwood in the manufacture of veneers is explained by the extensive demand for cheap veneer products. Yellow pine is used for fruit and vegetable packages, white cottonwood is converted into trunk boxes, veneer and cases, drawer bottoms, and mirror backing.

### Wood Distillation

In 1910 the quantity of wood used for distillation by the 147 establishments reporting in the United States was 1,450,439 cords, which represents an increase of 14.6 per cent. over the quantity used in 1909 by the same number of establishments and an increase of 13.1 per cent. over the quantity used in 1907 by the 131 establishments reporting in that year. In 1908 the number of establishments was the same as in 1907, but owing to unfavorable business conditions the consumption of wood was nearly one-fourth less. Of the wood consumed in 1910, the hardwoods constituted 86.7 per cent., which is somewhat less than the corresponding proportions in the three earlier years shown.

The principal hardwoods used for distillation are beech, birch, and maple, and the destructive process is most commonly employed. Charcoal, crude wood alcohol, and gray acetate of lime are the leading products. Usually a cord of wood furnishes from 45 to 52 bushels of charcoal and distillates yielding from 7 to 10 gallons of wood alcohol and from 130 to 200 pounds of acetate of lime.

### Softwood Distillation

In softwood distillation the southern pines are the most important woods. Longleaf pine forms the bulk of the wood consumed in this branch of the industry, although shortleaf pine and Cuban pine are used to some extent. The other coniferous woods used are Norway pine and Douglas fir, the former being reported from the Lake states and the latter from Oregon.

Of the softwoods consumed in distillation in 1910, body wood constituted about one-half; sawdust, slabs, and other mill waste approximately one-fourth; and limbs, stumps, etc., the remainder.

In the distillation of softwoods both the destructive and steam processes are used. The principal products secured by the former process are turpentine, tar, and charcoal; and by the latter, turpentine and heavy oils. Owing to the difference in the resinous content of pine wood, the yield per cord of the several products varies greatly.

### Tight Cooperage Production in United States

The production of tight cooperage stock in the United States in 1910, as reported by 418 establishments, amounted to 355,660,000 staves and 26,073,754 sets of heading. Reports were received from 373 establishments in 1907, 406 in 1908, and 533 in 1909. The total output of the staves reported in 1910 was 6.2 per cent. less than in 1909 and 7.7 per cent. less than in 1907, while it was greater than the output reported for 1908 by 3 per cent.

Sawed staves, of which 304,060,000 were reported, formed 85.5 per cent. of the total stave production in 1910, a smaller proportion than in either of the preceding years, while the proportion of bucked and split staves showed an increase over 1909 and 1908, such staves forming 6 per cent. of the total in 1910. The reported production of bucked and split staves in 1909 was only exceeded by that of 1907. The steady decrease in the production of hewed staves since 1907 is noteworthy. There is much waste in the manufacture of this class of stock. High-grade white oak is required, and supplies of this wood in requisite quantity are constantly becoming more difficult to secure. The result is a tendency toward methods of manufacture less wasteful than hewing. In 1910 hewed staves formed only 1.4 per cent. of the total as compared with 1.7 per cent. in 1909, 2.3 per cent. in 1908, and 3.3 per cent. in 1907. The decrease in the manufacture of hewed staves is very marked in each class.

The quantity of heading reported in 1910, namely, 26,073,754 sets, was only 1,619,240 sets below the heavy production recorded in 1907, and was only one-fourth larger than the totals reported in 1908 and in 1909. The increase of sawed heading in 1910 over 1909 was nearly 4,607,000 sets, or 23.3 per cent., and the corresponding increase in beer and ale heading was nearly 776,000 sets, or 81.2 per cent.

The production of tight cooperage stock is greatest in a group of Southern states bordering the Ohio River and the lower Mississippi. It is in this region that oak stumpage, the principal raw material, is most available.

Sawed staves formed nearly seven-eighths of the total of all staves

produced, and the states which led in total stave production led as well in the production of sawed staves.

Owing to the fact that the entire supply of white oak is in the United States and that no substitute wood of equal value has been discovered, practically the entire western hemisphere depends upon the United States for its supply of high-grade tight cooperage stock. Of the sawed staves reported in 1910, 68.6 per cent. were of white oak and 10.7 per cent. of red oak. The two kinds of oak together furnished 241,164,000 staves, or about 6,500,000 less than in 1909. The relative proportion of oak staves, however, was greater in 1910 than in 1909, when these two varieties of oak furnished only 72.6 per cent. of the sawed staves.

Sawed heading formed 93.4 per cent. of the total quantity of heading produced in 1910, which is a slightly smaller proportion than in the preceding year. The production of sawed heading is centered in the states of the lower Mississippi region.

White-oak heading formed 69.9 per cent. of the total quantity of sawed heading produced in 1910 and 1908, and 59.3 per cent. in 1909. Red-oak heading, which in 1910 represented 10.8 per cent. of all sawed heading, forms each year a constantly decreasing proportion of the sawed heading made.

### Slack Cooperage Stock in United States

The output of slack staves reported in the United States during 1910 decreased from 2,029,548,000 to 1,460,878,000, or 28 per cent.; that of heading, from 140,234,000 sets to 97,037,000 sets, or 30.8 per cent.; and that of hoops, from 375,793,000 to 295,712,000, or 21.3 per cent. These figures also constitute a decrease as compared with 1908. These decreases no doubt represent to a considerable extent an actual falling off in the industry occasioned largely by the increasing use of veneer barrels in place of slack barrels, and the consequent decrease in the demand for slack stock.

A large majority of the manufacturers specialize in making one of the parts of which a barrel or cask is composed. Thus one establishment will manufacture staves, another heading, and another hoops. A few establishments make two of these parts, but rarely are all three produced by the same concern. Cooperage stock is manufactured according to standard sizes, the same establishment often utilizing a number of different kinds of wood. In consequence, the staves, heading, and hoops of the same barrel are frequently made of different kinds of wood from widely separated localities.

The quantity of staves, heading, and hoops produced gives but an indefinite idea of the amount of raw material required in the cooperage industry. It is generally conceded that more waste results in the making of cooperage stock than in the manufacture of any other forest product. Allowing for this large waste, it is estimated that the drain on the forests in 1910 for slack cooperage stock was over 192,561,000 cubic feet, or 2,310,732,000 board feet. Staves and heading are, however, largely made from grades of timber ordinarily left behind by the lumbermen, such as cut-offs, short lengths, and small timbers, so that the industry results in an economy of timber by largely utilizing material of low grade, much of which would otherwise be left to decay in the woods.

The largest production of staves reported for any year was for 1909, when the number was 38.9 per cent. greater than in 1910, 30.3 per cent. greater than in 1908, and 72.6 per cent. greater than in 1907. A comparison of the number of sets of heading produced during the same years shows somewhat similar results. The number in 1909 was 44.5 per cent. greater than in 1910, 13.2 per cent. greater than in 1908, and 32.2 per cent. greater than in 1907. The production of hoops was more irregular than that of either staves or heading. The largest production was in 1907 and the smallest in 1910. The number produced in the year last named was 21.3 per cent. less than in 1909, 12.1 per cent. less than in 1908, and 39.7 per cent. less than in 1907.

The four leading woods from which heading was sawed in each of the several years mentioned were pine, beech, maple, and red gum. These four woods combined furnished 61.3 per cent. of all the heading produced in 1910.

Nearly 96 per cent. of the sawed hoops produced in 1910 were made of elm. The proportion has been about the same in each of the four years under discussion, indicating that no satisfactory substitute for elm has been found among any of the cheaper woods. The increasing use of wire and metal hoops on slack barrels explains in part the decrease in production of wooden hoops since 1907.

A prominent firm of retail lumber dealers in Alberta report that the great amount of United States lumber delivered to the Canadian market during the last six months of 1911 so demoralized Canadian mill conditions as to have made the lumber trade bad. When one added to this the effects of an eight months' coal strike, the resulting conditions was one of which the less said the better. They find, however, that the prospects for 1912 are exceedingly good.

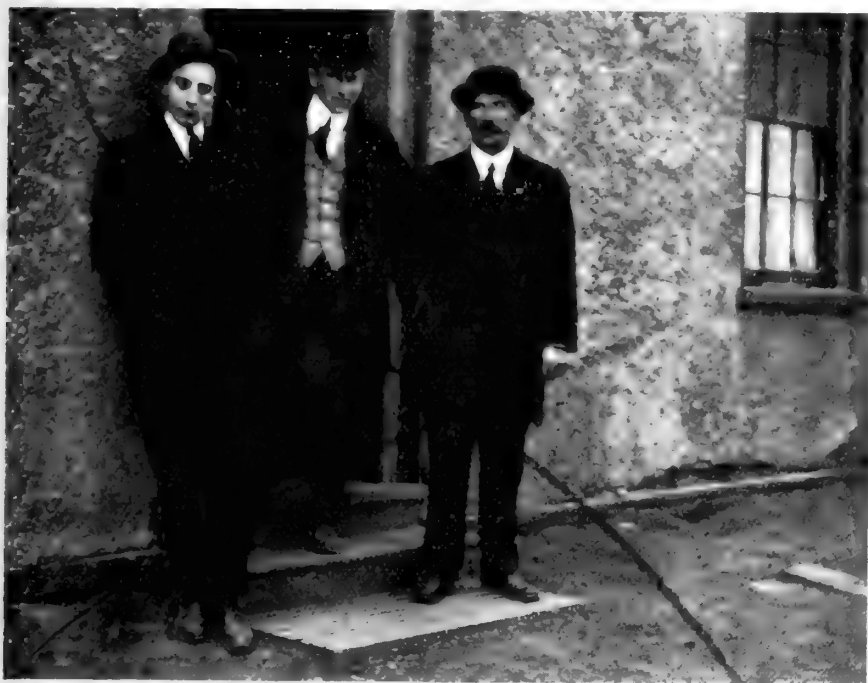
# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

R. A. Rastall and Co.'s Toronto Yard—The Value of Salesmanship

## New Toronto Retail Firm at an Old Stand

R. A. Rastall & Co., is the name of a new firm of lumber dealers in Toronto, who have been conducting a good business since the beginning of the present year, and who, if ordinary signs are to be trusted, will continue to do so for many years to come. The business itself is not a new one, as on the same site, on Queen street east near Pape avenue, Martin McKee & Sons were selling lumber at retail for about thirty-five years previous. Mr. McKee however considered that he had been long enough in the business and that it was time for him to step out and enjoy life more leisurely, at the same time providing an opportunity for some younger man to go into business for himself. Everyone in the Eastern section of Toronto, located over the Don River, has known of the business of Martin McKee & Sons for years back. It was a pioneer business to a large extent and had much to do with the great expanse which has taken place in that section of the city.

Of late years this growth has been most remarkable and it bids fair in the future to continue even at a greater rate. This at least is the conviction of those who are connected in a business way with its growth and of these the new firm of R. A. Rastall & Co. is one of the most active. The firm consists of Mr. R. A. Rastall, and Mr.



R. A. Rastall, Toronto, and his staff.

W. Boake. Mr. Boake is well known as a retail lumberman in Toronto where he conducts a most successful business in retail lumber at the corner of Brunswick avenue and Bridgeman street. When the firm of Martin McKee & Son was about to wind up its operations Mr. Boake persuaded Mr. Rastall to join him and take over the business. It is now being conducted by Mr. Rastall and his son Reginald who occupies the position of accountant. Mr. Stanley Nixon is order clerk. The firm carries about 1,500,000 feet of stock of various kinds and does an extensive business not only in retail lumbering but in manufacturing the various planing mill products which are so much in demand in a rapidly growing urban section. Interior finish, such as flooring, sash and doors, mantels, etc., are manufactured in large quantities.

Mr. Rastall, although still a young man has had wide experience in the lumber business. He was brought up on the farm and at an early age joined the firm of Mickle, Dymont & Son as tally boy. After occupying this position for a few years he went to the company's office at Goderich where he remained for fourteen years. Subsequent to this he was for eleven years in charge of the company's extensive business at Brantford, Ont. This position he occupied for eleven years and left it last December in order to go into business for himself at Toronto.

Mr. Rastall while in Brantford was one of its most highly respected and progressive citizens. The people of Brantford took so kindly to his business ability that for five years he occupied the honorable position of member of the city council. During the concluding year of his service in the council he occupied the position of mayor. It is the custom in Brantford, when a mayor filled the

position with credit and satisfaction to the citizens, that he should be given a second term and Mr. Rastall was in line for this honor when he decided to leave Brantford and take up his residence in Toronto. The people of Brantford will miss his advice and counsel, but the people of Toronto will certainly be benefitted by his presence among them.

Mr. Rastall has not allowed any time to elapse before becoming thoroughly acquainted with his new business and deciding to make a number of important improvements. One of these which has already been put under way is the installation of a fan blower system for the collection of sawdust and shavings from the various machines in the planing mill. Mr. Rastall has already let a contract for this work and the equipment will be installed in the near future. Alterations in the way of improving the roads in the yard alleys and erecting more commodious accommodation for the storage of stock, are now under consideration, and Mr. Rastall expects in the near future to have a yard and plant which will be second to none in the Eastern section of Toronto. One of the accompanying illustrations shows Mr. Rastall, his son Reginald and Mr. Stanley Nixon at the door of their office.

## Value of Salesmanship in the Retail Lumber Yard

By H. M. Yaw

Salesmanship—when we hear this term used we are quite apt to think of it as referring to some undefinable, indescribable attribute of an individual who calls around and after tactfully eliminating every opposition advanced against his proposition, induces a purchase.

Let us consider as to how great an extent this qualification of his—and of every one of us to a greater or less extent—enters into the every day transactions of a business man. The merchant employs it in disposing of his wares—the doctor, the lawyer and other professional men in offering their services for public benefit—the employee in proffering his services to the employer. In fact it is difficult to bring to mind any attitude assumed in regard to a matter of business where this element does not enter into it to a large degree.

### A Salesman's Qualifications

Certainly so important a factor ought to be subject to analysis: Let us see if it isn't. To illustrate, let us refer to some call which may have been made upon you by a salesman: When he stepped into your office, you admit that he was little, if any, short of being the personification of affability and enthusiasm; that he had a definite purpose in mind, a real desire to serve was easily discernible. He manifested an individuality. You were willing to grant him sufficiently of your time to learn who he was and what his business might be—in other words he succeeded in gaining your attention. In stating his business, he made early reference to some quality or property possessed by his wares and he so stated it that you recognized it as being rather out of the ordinary and perhaps as possessing exceptional merit. Your interest was aroused. Perhaps by emphasizing this particular attribute of his wares, beside which he may have offered other inducements, your desire was created. By further demonstrating the benefits which would accrue by reason of you handling his line he compelled action—you signed the order.

We see, then, that he proceeded along defined lines. His knowledge of both his goods and of human nature was organized—he gained your attention, aroused your interest, created a desire, brought about action.

### Retailers Also Need Them

You say, perhaps, that as a retail lumberman, these four steps do not apply in sales which you make. The only exception which might be granted is in the supplying of the needs of an established customer with whom the process has already been evolved. They do apply in every sale made to a new customer. The first two steps may have been established in the mind of the customer before you saw him. Perhaps he may have seen some of your advertising which had attracted his attention and aroused his desire. Accordingly, he came to your yard—you showed him desirable stock—explained to him its particular adaptability for the use for which it was required. His desire prompted him to action and he bought. Every such sale that is made follows closely along these lines.

As retail lumbermen, you are perhaps more deeply interested in salesmanship from the standpoint of what may be termed business building or the gaining of permanent, profitable customers. You have just sold a new customer; was the transaction consummated in such a manner that he will return to your yard when next he is in need of building material? Did the sale net you a profit?

These are the all important points to be considered for no business can be perpetuated without both. It is these which determine between a balance in the bank or a notice of Sheriff's sale on the office door.

### How to Make Permanent Customers

What then are some of the qualifications for the making of permanent customers? The most important requisite is a thorough knowledge of one's business. Knowledge is power. It gives confidence. Confidence in ourselves begets confidence in our customers. Through a thorough understanding of the requirements of customers, there are instances when, without lessening the profitableness of a sale, a very considerable saving may be made for a customer. When explained to him in this light, additional confidence is gained and a permanent customer is acquired whose wagging tongue will ever be an advertisement from which substantial returns will be realized.

Enthusiasm is another factor—belief in oneself—in one's business—in the fact that a genuine service is being done.

We sometimes hear, although not frequently nowadays, the statements made that "Business is business," that "Business is a coldblooded proposition." Such statements are made only by those of the old school of business and the fact remains that friendship—sentiment if you wish to term it so—enters extensively into business building and he who does not reckon with it wisely is overlooking an opportunity to make permanent patrons. Other things being equal, we prefer to deal with those who worship the same God—who belong to the same club, whose political inclinations are alike or whose interests are in common in any line of endeavor. It has been said: To have friends, be one. True friendship is born of a desire to serve.

It matters little how many people we may induce to come to our places of business or by what methods they have been induced to do so, if an interest is not manifested in their affairs—if satisfactory service is not rendered, we may not expect to gain permanent, profitable customers.

Business is the production and distribution of the world's wealth. This is human service and he who serves best, sells best and builds most soundly.

### The Value of a Good Plant and Adequate Stock

By E. W. Brown

I believe in a good plant and equipment for various reasons—first, it is more economical and there is less waste; second, you are able to give better satisfaction to your customers, and get better results from your men; and third, it is your best advertisement.

It is more economical and there is less waste where you have a good plant and sheds, because, in the first place, there is less depreciation in warping, twisting, checking, etc., and your material goes to the customer in much better shape, and in the second place, where you have ample shed capacity you can keep much better tab on your stock, thus enabling you to order more intelligently and eliminating, to a certain extent, the probability of over-stocking or accumulating undesirable or slow-selling stock. Besides, when you have good sheds, you can arrange to pile your stock in order and where it is so piled, it is easier to work off short lengths and other undesirable stock. Further, where your shed facilities are ample, you can have a place for each kind and grade of lumber you handle, thus reducing the cost of handling from the car to the shed, and from the shed to your trade. The same thing applies to your yard where you handle the common lumber, dimension, timbers, etc. If your yard is roomy and the different stocks are piled in rotation you can back up to the different piles to load and unload and in this way you can, in most cases, dispense with the services of one man, or in other words, one man can load and unload, where if your alleys are not wide enough so that you can back up to the piles, it takes one man to hand it down from the piles, while another loads in on the wagon.

It is more economical to have a good equipment because there is less cost in the up-keep, you don't have any breakdowns, you can haul larger loads and handle more material in a given time. Besides, I find that if you furnish a man with a good outfit he takes pride in keeping it up and that he has it in shape to do any kind of work at any time.

### Can Give Better Satisfaction

If you have good buildings and equipment you are able to give better satisfaction to your trade. We all know that the most particular things we have to handle are uppers and mill work, and that if we are not fixed to take care of them properly there is a large depreciation. If you have ample sheds and facilities you can keep your finish lumber, etc., bright, clean and straight and it certainly pleases your customers to have it come to them in this way and the same grade of finish handled in this way will give entire satisfaction, where if it is sent out dusty and dirty and with the grain raised, it will probably be returned. Besides, if you have the facilities you can store the special mill work you may order and deliver it to the job

as it is required and this is a great accommodation to the contractors and builders. Besides, where you have a good outfit, good sheds and a good complete stock well taken care of, you take more interest in it, you feel proud of it and are able to make a more convincing talk as to the advantage to be derived from buying of you, and you are proud to refer to jobs you have sold. Your entire force gain confidence in your stock, take an added interest in the business and generally become more efficient.

### Advertising a Necessity

I believe that all retail lumbermen are agreed that advertising is a necessity and I think there is nothing that advertises a business so well as good sheds, office and equipment, a neat, well arranged, well taken care of yard and a complete stock of good lumber. If you have a large shed and enclosed yard, people going by cannot help but notice it and if you have a conspicuous sign, they will remember you when they wish to place an order. I think there is nothing that attracts the attention of more people than does a good team and outfit and when we consider that our teams are in all parts of the town almost every day, we must recognize what a good opportunity there is for good advertising in having the right kind of team and outfit. My experience is that most prospective purchasers visit the different yards in the town before placing their order and you certainly have the advantage where you are able to show them a complete stock of lumber well taken care of in a modern shed. If, when you build your office, you take pains to select good material in the different woods you carry and have them finished up nicely and in different ways and you are able to show prospective purchasers that you have the stock on hand and how it looks after being finished, it aids you materially in making sales. Especially is this true when you are located in a community that has been accustomed to a different kind of material, of different patterns than you are introducing or making a specialty of.

### Stock Should be Complete

I believe in carrying a complete stock of all kinds of material ordinarily used by the trade in the territory where you are located, because if people learn that they can send to your yard and get any ordinary material at any time, they will become accustomed to sending their orders to you for anything that they may require and will not be looking to catalog houses or to manufacturers who sell direct to the trade for their supplies. I know that it requires a larger investment in stock, but my experience is that by being able to supply your trade, you will sell lots of building material that would otherwise be shipped in by the consumer. This applies especially where you are located in a mining territory, as most mills consider smelters, mines, etc., legitimate trade for wholesalers.

These are some of the reasons why I consider it a good investment to have good buildings and equipment and an adequate stock, when you are located permanently in an established town.

### Things the Retailer Should Know

It is not entirely wise to wholly avoid claims, as there are many reasons why claims should come up; some of them not legitimate from a manufacturers' view-point, but absolutely so from the view-point of the party "initiating" them, says the Pioneer Western Lumberman. You will notice that I use the word "initiating" rather than "making," because the party who starts a claim on its road is seldom the one who presents it to the shipper.

A claim is often started by a zealous yard foreman, anxious to impress his employers with his zeal for the interest of the business, and often by an ambitious man under the foreman, who is anxious to bring himself into better notice, and is wise enough to select, as a ladder by which to climb into the "lime light," something which will not cost the yard anything, but the record of which will carry his name and insure his being consulted in the further consideration of the subject. Or, it is started by some employee who has been negligent in the care of the shipment after it has arrived, whereby the material has become wet, sun-tanned or roughly handled, split or defaced, and the blame can be laid on the shipper with less inconvenience than to shoulder it himself. And claims of this character there is no means of avoiding. It becomes a question of how best to deal with them, and in dealing with such claims, the shipper needs the honest co-operation of the consignee, and full answers to necessary questions the shipper may propound in his efforts to determine whether or not the fault is at his mill or if it occurred after shipment was made.

### An Example

To illustrate: We recently ordered a new set of grates for the furnace heating our office, and a week later our colored porter asked that we demand new grates, as those received were "entirely burned out, and no good"—which was true so far as being burned out was concerned; but an investigation developed that the porter was running a "pressing club" as a side line, and would fill the furnace with



coal so as to be sure it would last until he could go to look after his "pressing club," and had left the ashes to pile up under the grates, so no cold air could get to them, which burned them out. Needless to say, no claim was made, except on the porter's time for better attention to the furnace.

### Legitimate Claims

Now, as to how to avoid legitimate claims. The easiest answer is, leave no legitimate grounds for such claims. It is right and proper that the customer should accept in any grade shipped him the defects naturally in the material, and allowed by the grading rules to be put in that grade, but the shipper should see to it that negligent methods do not add to the natural defects; that lumber is not black and unsightly; that in dressing it is not torn around knots and curly places, and that it is milled true to gauge; that it is loaded in or on cars so that it will stand the shocks and jars of transportation without being split or defaced. It should be loaded flat, with the edges of no piece lapped up on the next adjoining board, to be split later by the weight on the unsupported centre of its width; and material like base and casing should be loaded in the top of the car, and not have much weight piled upon it. If the surface of the load becomes uneven by reason of loading different thicknesses of lumber, it should be stripped across to give an even surface for a new start with four or five strips, so too much weight will not come upon any strip to mar the lumber under it.

### Watch Your Tally

Be careful of your tally in self-defence. Lumber should be tallied in the car, not on the truck, because if tallied on the trucks it does not always get into the right car; but, in tallying in the car, the tally man can only count what is actually found if he tallies it in its place in the car. Then make each tally man use different colored crayon, marking each piece of dimension boards or strips, and the end of each bundle of bundled stuff with it; counting as he marks, and keeping all cars checked up as fast as items, or even truck loads of items, are put in the car (so far as possible), and not interfere with the loading. Then the tally man can step back and look his work over. If he has counted anything twice, two marks of his color of crayon will appear on it; if he has not counted it, it is not marked at all, and either condition can be located because it is different. Then let the check tally man do the same. This method does away with the check tally man taking the first tally man's count of any item, as he must mark it, and as each has different colored crayons, failure to count and mark either will show for itself. I believe, too, each tally man should have his own tally card, and that the tally card should never be tacked on the car, as it tends to make the first tally set down accepted by the second tally man if there is a difference in the count, and the record is not as complete.

You must grade your lumber by the rules, and dress it to the standards provided; and the pocket rule is the cause of much mismanufacture, because if it is not held straight across the width or thickness, it will not measure either correctly. Better take a small piece of soft steel and have slots milled into it 1½ inches deep for each thickness dressed, and measure thicknesses with that gauge; and if it goes on too easily, the stuff is too thin; if it will not go on, it is too thick—and you can determine this when it is too dark to see the figures on a rule. A gauge for width can be made in the same way, but out of thinner material; and one of each such gauges should hang behind every machine, and the rule should never be used to determine thickness or width after such gauges are provided.

### Good Grader a Great Help

A good head grader is a splendid help in avoiding claims; be sure you have one, and then tell him how you want the stuff put up, and then let him go from grader to grader all over the plant continuously and keep each one grading a uniform grade. And do not let any one else talk on this subject except to talk to the head grader, and the head grader talk to the other graders; then when the association inspector comes around, let him and your head grader correct any errors that are being made.

Now, if you have done all this, and have kept a clear record by your tally man of whether each item was "dry," "medium" or "green" or "rain wet" as it went into the car, you are in a position to present to the customer your record of the shipment; and I have found that a resume of such a record has been the means, when consecutively presented, of many claims being withdrawn. But if they are not withdrawn, and you wish to test the reliability of your record, ask an association inspection to establish that your record is correct, even though you should allow the claim afterwards (which it is sometimes wise to do, to show the customer, whose nerves may be irritated by being put in the wrong by your record being more clear, concise and consecutive than anything he is able to offer), it will help to avoid claims with him on future shipments.

If you are sure your goods are right in quality, finish and quan-

tity, you can, with a confidence that will be impressive, present your records and your proof so as to convince a customer that you know of your own knowledge what was shipped; and unless he has absolute proof of a just claim, he will not contend against you a second time.

### Don't Regard Minor Claims

Now, finally, I do not regard claims of a certain class—those for small amounts on account of a few pieces of No. 1 dimension looking bad to the retailer, and which he claims was No. 2, because it is not as good as some he gets from Soft, Mark & Co.—as anything but an indication that your grading is in a healthy condition. Certainly if a man was shipping for me, and I never heard any of these grumbly claims, I would not keep him as a shipper, because I would know he was giving more than value received. But serious claims, those that break up happy trade relations, can be best avoided by the policy outlined above.

The best guide to learn the actual condition of your shipments as to grading and manufacture is not the report of your shipping clerk, and often it is not your own conclusions, but it is the unbiased report of the association inspector, who visits your mill with no other interest than to find conditions as they actually are, and to report them as they actually are found by him; and if he is able to report you as 95 per cent. correct on grade, you will be able to avoid all serious claims.

### Prices in the Spring

In the first rush of trade in the spring there is a natural inclination to forget that the prices made at this time will have a strong tendency to govern the prices during the rest of the year, says C. H. Ketridge in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. On a mixed "jag" of lumber sold to a farmer now he will remember the prices quoted him for the several items for the balance of the season and if perchance the dealer will be forced to raise his prices during the summer he will be pretty apt to be reminded by that farmer when he comes again in the fall, of the prices he paid for the same stuff in the spring. Carpenters, too, will come in now and want to know if there is any difference in the price of material from what it was last fall. And the hunger for business prompts the dealer to "shade" a little on some of the items he may happen to want in order to encourage him to get started on his spring work. And whatever the prices quoted him he will expect to the same right along afterward and resent the raising of them on him should there be an advance in the market to the dealer.

A bill sold at this time in a farming neighborhood determines the scale of cost for such buildings in that locality for some time to come, for sooner or later every one of the farmer's neighbors will be made acquainted with the details of the cost and the kind and quality of the materials in it, and from what yard they were bought. Such things as these soon become common property among the farmers, and it is for this reason that retailers dread so much the shipping in by a farmer of a bill he has bought from a mail order dealer.

It is not so much the loss of such a sale that the local dealer cares for, as it is the adverse effect it is sure to have on those of his customers who will later on know all about what has been paid for it. It is this sort of publicity that we don't want, because we know of its detrimental tendencies to the business of the local yards.

A good many dealers scout at the idea that advertising in the local paper will benefit them. They won't recognize the potency at all. But let a bill be shipped from outside parties, or a load of lumber be hauled into the place that has been bought in the next town, and it will start his excitement at once, for he fears the advertising it will produce against his interests. When a dealer sells a bill it is generally supposed by the people who learn of it that the purchaser bought it of him because his was the lowest figures. That is the prominent idea which prevails in the minds of the public in such cases. People don't think of any of the other considerations which may have entered into the causes of the sale that perhaps determined it regardless of the lower figures which may have been offered.

### A Bad Way to Start

The prevalent idea with most dealers is that by selling the spring bills at low figures it will serve them as a good advertisement for the rest of the year. Of course, there is a chance of the market prices going down and in such a case their anticipations may be realized. As a rule, however, it is not good policy to start in the spring by cutting prices, for it is bound to react before the year's business is closed. I realize, though, from my memory of actual experience along this line, that it is one thing to talk of what ought to be done and quite another thing to do it, and besides there is the added danger of the government's "big stick" in preventing any approach to an agreement on prices among lumbermen. So it would be futile in me to advise the getting together of competing dealers for this purpose. But there is no law, neither can there ever be one



enacted, to prevent dealers from being on friendly terms with each other. Being friendly there is nothing to debar them from discussing the best methods and the cost of doing business in the town where they are, and when both have arrived at a definite knowledge of this important thing the chances are greatly in favor of their being governed by its application in their subsequent figuring on bills that are on the market. They can be of the same mind, also, relative to the percentage of profit above the cost that they ought to have. There is no need in agreeing to get it, but if they are good business men, with an ordinary amount of common sense, and friendly with each other, it logically follows that they will conduct their business on a paying basis.

You will, no doubt, readily see that the significant part of all this is the being friendly with each other to the extent of being willing to join in studying the business problems that are of equal interest and common to both.

The general ignorance that prevails among business men regarding what it costs them to run their business is largely responsible for the unwise and ruinous competition which prevails in many places. And in the majority of cases, too, it is needless. Take, for instance, the beginning of business this spring. There is no need of slashing prices to sell lumber to people who have made up their minds to build, unless in cases where the parties are figuring with the mail order people. The general public knows little about whether lumber prices are high or low. If you quote the average man a price \$5 below cost he won't know whether it is or not. The probability is he will think it high enough and that you are not foolish enough to sell without a profit.

### Prices Always Have Been High

From the time the first sawed lumber was offered for sale up to the present the prices of lumber always have been high, in the opinion of the general public, and they always will be regarded as such as long as lumber is used for the wants of man. This attitude of mind which the public holds towards the lumber dealer is largely his own fault. He always has assumed the defensive in his ways with people. He asks the favor of their trade, so that they in turn have come to consider that they are doing him a favor in trading with him, and therefore he is under obligation to them for their patronage. The time has come when the retailer in every line of business must change his attitude in this respect. He must educate his trade to understand better the relations between the merchant and his customer, that instead of a favor being granted by the purchaser it is an exchange of values between them, and for the patronage given him the merchant requites the customer by the service of delivery and credit given him. For all of this the retail merchant is justly entitled to a fair compensation for his services and his investment of capital with all its attendant risks.

The old subservient, cringing attitude of retailers in the past is giving way slowly before the more intelligent understanding of the true nature of business that is characterizing the modern, up-to-date merchant, and it is time that the lumber dealers cease their apologetic attitude with the public and their immediate relations with customers, and stand squarely against the assumption that their position in the economic system is a "necessary evil."

I have seen enough of the world to know that unless an individual puts a high appraisal upon his attainments and ability no one else is likely to do so, and that the public, in the great majority of cases, takes one at his own valuation. This holds true with the retail lumberman in his business relations with the public. If he don't do anything toward asserting the true facts about the business he is engaged in people will naturally accept as truth what is said about him.

### The Industry Must Be Set Right

The lumber industry is in need of being set right with the public, but it will never be done except through the individual and collective efforts of the lumbermen themselves. From this one the retailer will have cause to give his attention to some essential things affecting his business, other than that of the buying and selling of lumber and collecting for it. The volume of public opinion is set against him, and it is necessary for his business salvation that he set about it to carry on a definite and persistent system of educating the public to a true understanding of his position and economic value in the social order of things. And, let me tell you, my lumbermen friends, this campaign of education rests largely upon the efforts of the retailers outside of the large cities. Their enemies are centralized in the large centres of trade and defence must be made by the country retailers. They must get together and hang together, or they are in danger of hanging separately.

I have often thought in considering this matter that the basic cause and the beginning of this prejudice against the retail lumberman was the prevailing idea among the general public that the margin of profit that the retail dealer got was unreasonable and unjust to the consumer. I have rarely known a man engaged in other

lines of business even but what was possessed with the same idea, and this was strengthened, too, from the fact that numerous failures were common among other classes of business men, but the lumberman seemed to be immune from bankruptcy. No other reason could be adduced than that they were getting a bigger profit out of their business than any other class of retailers, and so this belief has gone on and grown in the public mind until there has developed a prejudice that is unreasonable because of the existence of a total ignorance of the nature and facts of the retail lumber business. I confess that this always was a source of concern and worry to me while I was running a country lumber yard. I had it thrown up to me so often, and in various ways, by all classes of people, that it got on my nerves and I often felt that as I "had the name I might as well have the game." We expect something of the kind from a farmer because his training is along different lines, but we naturally suppose that a brother business man would know better.

### Showed the Banker

I call to mind an instance when one of our bankers was talking to me about his building a good residence, for which the bill for material would amount to \$3,000. I remember his saying he wanted, of course, to buy it at home, but that we fellows asked such big profits on our lumber that he was thinking of sending for an estimate to a friend of his who was in the wholesale lumber business. I saw that he meant it and knowing he was a fairly liberal sort of fellow I asked him to come over to the office in the evening and I would show him just what margin I would be making on his bill if I sold it. He did so and I showed him without reserve the amount of the gross profit in the estimate. I saw in an instant that it was so different from what his preconceived belief of it was, that he was inclined to be a little suspicious that I was holding something back. On my convincing him to the contrary he was perfectly willing to concede that the profit was no more than what a business man was entitled to on a sale of that amount and he cheerfully gave me the bill to fill. He afterwards told me of his great surprise in ascertaining the facts as I showed him, but that he had got his opinion of the profits of the lumber business from the general talk around him about the lumbermen.

A good deal of this erroneous opinion has been produced by senselessly cutting down the prices on bills. One dealer will give an estimate based on a fair profit. The bill is figured on by another dealer and he cuts it \$50. This difference causes the purchaser to think that he may save some more money by giving another dealer a chance at it. This fellow, maybe, is so greedy for business that he shaves off another \$50. Then perhaps it goes back to the dealer who first figured on it, and on learning the cut that has been made he gets mad and sells it at \$110 less than what he had previously solemnly said were "very low figures." Now is it to be wondered at that the farmer, ignorant of the lumber business, should think that the business must be a mighty profitable one to stand such a large cutting down from the first figures given him? With all this cutting his common sense will make him believe, too, that he is paying a good profit to the one who sold it, even though the facts may be that the dealer is but trading dollars for dollars with him.

A few years ago I bought a hat at a bargain sale in one of the large city stores. The price was a great reduction from the tag price on it. And still I fully believed that though I was getting a bargain I was paying the merchant a fair profit on what it had cost him. Yet he might have been making a sacrifice for all I knew to the contrary because of my ignorance of the hat business.

### Must Do More Than Talk Back

While I believe that the lumber dealer in a town should be more aggressive in standing up for his rights and refusing to hear unjust aspersions cast on his business without giving "back talk" to the parties making them. I think, however, it would be well also to adopt the policy of being willing to convince by other means than talking back. Mere assertion against another assertion is like blowing against the air.

Of course, the public community in which a dealer is doing business cannot be educated to change an old opinion in a short time. Such a process requires a good deal of patience, also, as well as time. He cannot reach every individual man to reason with, and therefore he must depend largely on the educating of the comparatively few and their influence will react on the rest, just in the same way as the prejudice was formed in the first place. I think before I left the old town where I had run a yard for over twenty years there were more men in that community and neighborhood who knew the cost and profits on lumber than in any similar place. At least, I thought so when I was there. I know I choked off the attempt to start a co-operative yard by getting two or three of the "bell wethers" together and showing them the inside and the outside of the business. I know my contractors and the leading men in general were willing to pay me my prices, after I had shown them that they were in error in thinking that my margins were unduly large.

What I did in this respect I know others can do if they get in the same spirit.

There is nothing new under the sun, according to an old and well authenticated saying, yet now and then something crops up which bears on its face, if not the stamp of absolute novelty, at least the merits of the same. Most people would not look for a phenomenon of this sort in a retail lumber yard, yet it may sometimes be found, even in a most unexpected place, and in a retail yard it has been shown by an enterprising dealer in a United States town that a novel idea may be applied with most unexpected results. The dealer in question, according to the American Lumberman, decided to hold a spring opening in his yard. The event extended over three days and was largely attended not only by people of the town but by those of the surrounding territory. One of the three days was devoted specially to the retail dealers in nearby towns and its effect upon them is illustrated by the experience of one of the visitors. This retailer who is a believer in expensive advertising in the home papers was specially interested in a series of "home builders" advertisements inserted by the company in the local newspaper. The series was run through several weeks and dealt particularly with the value of various building materials handled by the company. The visiting retailer referring to this said:

"This dealer appears to have some original ideas, to say the least, and he puts them into advertising, but this spring opening was unique and it was a great advertising scheme. During the week of the opening he ran his advertisements in a particularly attractive style, commencing each paragraph with large three-line initial letters, these letters spelling his name. The character of the stock carried by the company was expressed in the sentence 'We are more than a lumber yard, we are a department store in building materials.'"

Over one of the alleys in the yard this dealer had put a plank floor covered with a tent, in which he displayed a large number of exhibits. These exhibits were contributed by the various concerns who had supplied him with their different lines of material. The dealers, managers, clerks and stenographers were kept busy taking orders and receiving money for cash sales for which special inducements were offered. Each visitor was requested to register his name and address and answer a number of questions which gave the company valuable information for future use. So successful was this plan that other dealers who were present decided to adopt it in connection with their own yards. There is no doubt that this method of securing the interest of customers is an excellent one and that it could be developed profitably in practically every locality which is served by a retail yard.

# THE WOODWORKER

## Cost-keeping System in Woodworking Plants

By F. R. Morse

Each employee has a number, and must use only one slip for each job number. In other words, if he works two hours on job No. 600, then works two hours on job No. 700, then works balance of day on No. 600, he must turn in two time slips for job No. 600. These time checks must be made out when each job is finished, not waiting until the day's work is done, but must be set down at the hour and minute that he finished working on each job number. These checks

OIL CITY WOOD WORKING MANUFACTURING CO.			
Consigned to		Reno, Pa. 4/29/11 191	
#429 Second International Bank, Akron, Ohio			
DESCRIPTION			
54 lin ft	Base Mold #22	P.R. Oak, Flemish Finish, tied	
54 "	" "	Shoe #24	in one bundle for room #206-13
56 lin ft	Base Mold #22	P.R. Oak, Flemish Finish, tied	
56 "	" "	Shoe #24	in one bundle for room #206-13
66 lin ft	Base Mold #22	P.R. Oak, Flemish Finish, tied	
66 "	" "	Shoe #24	in one bundle for room #207
2	Des. Casings 7x13 7/8x4-6 7/8	#1	1/4" Oak, tied in one bundle for opening #200-1
2	" "	" 1-8 1/2"	" "
1	" "	" 1-8 1/2"	" "
1	Stool 7x4 7/8x20 1/2	#194	" "
2	Des. Casings 7x13 7/8x12-1"	#39	1/4" Oak, tied in one bundle for opening #217 and #218
1	" "	" 7-1 1/4"	" "
2	Des. Casings 7x13 7/8x6-4 1/2	#1	1/4" Oak, tied in one bundle for opening #343
1	" "	" 1-8 1/2"	" "
1	Apron " "	" 1-8 1/2"	" "
1	Mullion Casings 7x13 7/8x6-1 1/2	#33	" "
1	Stool 7x4 7/8x20 1/2	#21	" "
2	Des. Casings 7x13 7/8x6-5 1/2	#1	1/4" Oak, tied in one bundle for opening #300-301-302
1	" "	" 1-8 1/2"	" "
1	Apron " "	" 1-8 1/2"	" "
2	Mul Casings 7x13 7/8x6-2 1/2	#33	" "
1	Stool 7x4 7/8x20 1/2	#21	" "
Car No. _____ From _____ Via _____			
Date Rec'd _____ Rec'd by _____ For _____			
Remarks _____			

Itemized List

are taken up each morning at 7 o'clock by the timekeeper, figured up and carried to time cards, then the time checks are taken to the office, posted to their respective jobs, and filed for further reference.

You will note this time card is for two weeks' pay, and the timekeeper keeps this on file in his office. On pay-day he totals up the amount and puts same on card as below.

This card is for twenty-five pays, which will take care of one year's work. Each pay-day the timekeeper brings this card to the

office and the checks are made out and checked off. It is then returned to the timekeeper until another pay-day. At the end of the year these cards are filed for future reference.

We keep two draftsmen and make full-sized shop drawings for all work before it goes to the shop. These drawings are made and all figures and measurements put on same. Then, when cutting orders are made out, these figures are checked by the man that makes

PAINT SLIP				
Job No. 600		2/5 1912		
1 2 PINTS	PINTS	QUARTS	KIND OF MATERIAL	NET COST
		8	Acid Stains #460	
		3	Orange Shellac	
		2	Primer, Metallic Paint	
		1	Brush	60
Remarks _____				
Must be turned into the office daily				

Paint Slip

out the cutting orders, which makes one check on the measurements. When the material is brought to the bench to be laid out, we get another check, which eliminates all mistakes, providing the measurements are taken right at the building.

The proper way in any shop is to have one or more men do all the laying out. In our shop we have two men who do nothing but

To 2/9 1912 No. 16				Rate per hour 30¢			
DATE	DAY	TIME	AMOUNT	DATE	DAY	TIME	AMOUNT
1-27	Sat.	9-	2.70	3	Sat.	9-	2.70
	Sun.				Sun.		
27	Mon.	9-	2.70	5	Mon.	9-	2.70
30	Tues.	9-	2.70	6	Tues.	9-	2.70
31	Wed.	9-	2.70	7	Wed.	9-	2.70
2-1	Thurs.	9-	2.70	8	Thurs.	9-	2.70
2	Fri.	9-	2.70	9	Fri.	9-	2.70
		54	16.20			108	32.40
Name John Doe				Ford			
				Total			

Memorandum of Drawings

lay out all the work. We make blueprints for all work. These are used by each department to machine the work and assemble same at the benches. Each man knows just what he has to do. He must follow the details, and he can put out more work than he could if he only had a pencil sketch. All work is turned out of the shop in much better shape by having full-sized details to work to.

We furnish each contractor with a set of floor plans, with each





tually put the whole wood-working business on a better competition basis, and leave the balance on the right side of the sheet.—The Wood-Worker.

### Filers Findings

The following pertinent paragraphs are reprinted by the courtesy of "Simonds Guide for Millmen," which is issued in the interests of the Simonds Manufacturing Company.

Rust spots on a saw are signs of neglect, and burnt spots are a sign of abuse.

One can test the metal of saws by running them into spikes, but that is not the right way to do it. The real test is the amount of good wood sawing it will do day after day.

The fewer sins the saws commit the lighter the burden for the planer to carry.

A board thick at one end and thin at the other won't average up right—it makes too much shavings and not enough lumber.

Remember that the mainstay of a saw tooth is its corners—and keep them well braced up.

A good sawyer does the least complaining because there is less to complain about—see?

All the honor is not in the work of the big saws, the little ones cut wood, too.

Blessed is the filer that maintains a perfect tooth for he shall save hammer marks and elbow grease.

Sometimes doctoring a hot journal will save hammering a contrary saw.

It may be the number of feet going through the mill that makes the sawyer's tally, but it is the quantity and quality that he gets from each 1,000 feet of logs that finally makes his reputation—and is often a deciding factor in the mill's chance for profits.

When the sawyer and filer pull well together the pulling is easier for both.

The cross-cut filer in the woods may not study the science of filing like the man in the mills, but he nubs after the knack of making his saw eat wood and pull light in a way that often delivers the goods.

The saw gummer gets its name from the fact that it is used to dress down that part of the saw around the base of the teeth that some facetious man might designate as gums. It's an old derivation, but there are many other things in this world that can give it odds and beat it.

### Safeguarding Machinery

By L. D. Burlingame

There have been in the past two general reasons for putting safeguards on machinery. The one has been to protect the machine from injury and the other has been to protect the workman. The protection of the machine has been in the past one of the great objects sought. For example, in grinding machinery the gearing and working mechanisms have been more thoroughly guarded than similar parts of other tools for the purpose of protecting them from water and grit. The wheel guard, or hood, was originally provided rather to prevent the machine from slopping and throwing water and grit than to protect the workman. Latterly, however, pressure has been brought to bear through accident insurance companies and employers' liability and compensation laws, to make it more worth while financially for the manufacturer to guard the dangerous parts of machinery than to leave them unprotected. It is perhaps too much to expect that complete safeguarding will be adopted generally by manufacturers without compulsion, but such a course would be far preferable to a delay until compulsory legislation shall enforce such a procedure.

Safeguarding, furthermore, means expense to the manufacturer in two directions. There is, first, the direct cost of installing guards, railings and other safety appliances; there is, second, the added cost of doing work where the workman is hampered by the safety provisions.

It is much better that the manufacturer of tools should provide the safeguards than that the user should have to design special guards for each make of machine that he happens to buy. Some investigation of the claim that safety devices retard production has made the writer feel that there is less in this argument than is often urged. Ingenuity, a time study, and special training with proper readjustment of piece work rates, will often not only insure absolute safety, but even a higher rate of production than at present. A classification of safeguarding devices to eliminate features of danger may be grouped into ten classes.

1. Guards for gears. All running gears within a workman's reach when standing on the floor should be guarded at least on the intaking side of the gears.

2. Railing, or boxing for heavy and high speed belts, and for pulleys which are near the floor. These guards may be either a com-

plete enclosure within boxing, or by railing around them, or by a combination of railing and wire mesh. Even when the combination seems unreasonably safe, there is danger of accident from slipping or falling. An accident has often resulted in this latter case in the workman being caught between belt and pulley.

3. Protecting set screws. All revolving projecting set screws should be either guarded or replaced with a style which does not project. This projection is most important in places within reach of the workman, but is also present in overhead shafting where there are parts requiring oiling or adjustment.

4. Securing overhead parts against falling. Any overhead parts which may drop on a workman's head below should be so held as to make this impossible. Traveling cranes, for example, should have a cradle below them to catch any keys or gears which might work loose. Sufficient space should also be left between pulleys themselves and between hanger and pulleys so that a belt which runs off cannot become wedged and drag down the countershaft on workers below. Counterweights which may strike a workman in falling should be boxed or encased in metal tubes. In overhead runways in foundries which have switches, a safety guard should prevent the trolley with its load of melted metal being run into an open switch so that the melted metal can fall.

5. Safety stop for planers. All planers should be provided with a safety pin to lock the shipper lever so that it cannot be accidentally displaced.

6. Chains for hoists. Frequent inspection is the only safeguard here. Some experiments in annealing chain to remove the tendency to brittleness after service have not been convincing that this can be depended on as respects ordinary chains not exposed to heat.

7. Fingers and hands between dies and shears. The only fully safe rule is to forbid hand feeling and compel a mechanical feed, or the handling of the work with tweezers, pliers, etc.

8. Safety appliances for wood working tools. Band saws can be fully guarded by a hinged guard covering the upper wheel to catch the saw if it breaks, and a head guard following the saw down to a point near the work. A suction draught to carry away chips and sawdust is also desirable. These help also to keep the floor clear and less liable to become slippery. Padded leather aprons to be used with circular, slitting or ripping saws are a protection to the workman against the throwing of the block against him if it should catch in the saw.

9. Cleanliness, light and air. Adequate light not only keeps the workman in better condition for work but more alert. Noxious fumes also make him stupid, as well as being a menace to health.

10. Education and instruction to prevent accident. Many accidents occur with new men just starting in. The foreman must exercise constant watchfulness over men showing a tendency to recklessness.

It is not claimed that these ten headings exhaust the list of avenues through which accidents occur, but if each shop were inspected, taking these items one at a time, a very large reduction in the number of accidents would follow. Classification and specific investigation followed by the adoption of thorough means of safeguarding, and maintained by periodic inspection to see that provisions which have been adopted remain in use is perhaps, after all, the most effective combination.

### Cost Finding An Investment

By J. L. Maltby

It is not my intention to say very much to you about the theory or desirability of keeping costs, for much has been said on previous occasions and I do not think that we need any longer make excuses for figuring costs.

In the first place I want to impress on your minds that I do know something of unprofitableness of some cost systems. It has been my work on several occasions to devise workable systems for plants where through some means or other they had been over-systematized. On the other hand it has happened to me to be thrown against a set of records, costing perhaps \$1,000 per year to maintain and to be told that "these are cost records, but they are not right." Money can be wasted both in spending too much and in spending too little. Many a well-meant effort has gone astray, because there were not proper men employed at the outset, or that there was incompetence in the handling of them.

I wish to address myself to that class of employers who look upon cost finding as an expense and will try to show that the only way to look at the subject is from the standpoint of investment. The first question should be, not how much will this cost me, but what will I get out of it. Go to this subject just as you would if you were buying a machine or any other appliance for doing work. To say that a knowledge of cost does not help you when making prices,



that you are controlled by the state of the market or some other man's prices, is not answering the question in a way to do you any lasting good; in fact, if knowledge of your costs were known, some of you might cease to do business at once in a dignified manner before being forced out by the sheriff. The fact that some competitor through superior advantages of whatever nature may be able to make a profit, is not a guarantee that you, with some handicap, are making a profit.

Many people will spend money for plate glass and mahogany offices and shrink from the cost of knowing what is going on in the shop. The greatest care is exercised to know that every nickel is accounted for by the cashier, and yet after that which is represented by money is placed in the shops, it is assumed that no further effort can avail to account for it. Should not the same care for \$1,000 worth of material or labor receive the same care as the money itself?

A few days ago the proprietor of a factory asked us, "What shall we do with all this product if the men work as they do since we have put on the time system?"

"Fitting costs to a particular business is best put into the hands of a specialist whose fee, like that of the architect or engineer, would be balanced against losses almost sure to follow when the parts of the home-made plans do not fit." One of our clients who boasts of his 27 years in business, and has therefore "complete knowledge of it," had to allow that an outsider could show him something about shop accounting.

I said that I would address my remarks chiefly to the matters of association costs. What is wanted now is a definite purpose and

a well-defined programme, and in this matter I will give you what is going on in other industries. Groups of plants are made up by the secretary of the association and a cost man makes a survey of the plants in that group, collecting, summarizing, analyzing and adapting the best that can be found in already existing systems. The members of this group freely contribute of their experience for the betterment of the whole. Forms are then devised and installed by the cost man and cared for for a period of months during their installation. At the end of this time there is in each factory a uniform method, a set of trained clerks to keep it up, and a proper outline of the proper method for arriving at the total cost. The value of this manner of taking up the work is two-fold. First—in giving uniformity in cost finding. Second—in reducing expense per member.

First—Uniformity. The chief difficulty comes from the factory where only guesswork is used and the expense of cost finding is avoided. There are at present a number of systematized factories in Chicago in another industry who are spending still more in order that their competitor may have occasion to know his own costs and thus stop ignorant competition, which can never be a permanent benefit to any community.

Second—Economies of installation. Before being able to plan for a long period ahead a systematizer is able to offer the most advantageous terms for his time. The expense of travelling from point to point is reduced to a minimum and the purchase of books and forms, saving up to 30 and 60 per cent. The continued visitation of an uninterested person will bring into use all the experience insofar as may be for the good of the whole.

## CAMP DEPARTMENT

### British Columbia's Important New Forestry Bill

The Forestry Bill recently passed by the Legislature of British Columbia is one of the most complete and practical that has ever been devised and enacted into law. Its provisions for the prevention of fire are unusually comprehensive and radical, and are likely to be used to a large extent as the basis of legislation passed by other provinces or countries in the future. The fire prevention clauses are as follows:

**Application to Railways.**—The provisions of this part of this Act shall apply to every railway company and every railway subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia: Provided always that the provisions of this part of this Act shall be deemed to be in extension of any existing statutory provisions applying to the railway companies and railways aforesaid, and not to repeal, abrogate, or derogate from any such other statutory provisions.

**Application to Municipalities.**—The provisions of this part of this Act shall apply to every municipal corporation and shall have force and effect in and throughout the limits of every municipality within the Province of British Columbia; Provided always that the provisions of this part of this Act shall be deemed to be in extension of any existing statutory provisions applying to municipal corporations and to municipalities, and not to repeal, abrogate, or derogate from any such other statutory provision or any municipal by-law passed or made pursuant to any such other statutory provisions.

**Close Season.**—The period from the first day of May to the first day of October in each year shall be known as the close season in respect to the setting of fire; but when circumstances of unusual danger render it necessary in the public interest, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation, extend the said season.

**No Fires Allowed Except on Certain Conditions.**—During the close season it shall be unlawful for any person to set out, or cause to be set out, started, or kindled, any fire in or near any forests or woodlands except for the purpose of clearing land, cooking, obtaining necessary warmth, or for some necessary industrial purpose permitted by the Minister, and unless the obligations and precautions imposed in the following sections shall be observed.

**Permits to be Obtained.**—During the close season no person, firm, or corporation shall set out, or cause to be set out, fires in or near slashings or forest debris, standing or fallen timber, or brush land for the purpose of burning slashings, brush, grass, or other inflammable material, or for any industrial purpose, without first obtaining a permit therefor: Provided that no person shall be convicted who shall have set in good faith and with reasonable care a back-fire for the purpose of stopping the progress of a fire then actually burning.

**Permits for use of Fire—Special Conditions.**—The Provincial Forest Board is hereby empowered to issue and may issue permits authorizing the use of fire for the purposes set forth in the preceding section. Every such permit shall be subject to every regulation for the time being in force under this Act, and also to every condition, provision, restriction, and regulation which in the case of any permit the Provincial Forest Board may deem necessary or expedient and may incorporate in such permit. Any person obtaining or acting under any such permit and contravening or committing any breach of any condition, provision, restriction, or regulation incorporated into such permit by the Provincial Forest Board shall be guilty of an offence against this Act;

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by order in Council, prohibit the issuing of permits, and the setting of fires thereunder, in any portion of the Province for such period as he may think fit.

**Regulations Concerning Campers, Travellers, Etc.**—The Provincial Forest Board is hereby empowered to issue and may issue regulations governing the use of fire for the purpose of preparing food and affording necessary warmth to travellers, campers, or workmen. Any person contravening or committing any breach of such regulations shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**Precautions in the Case of Burning Substances.**—During the close season every person who throws or drops any burning match, ashes of a pipe, lighted cigarette or cigar, or any other burning substance, or who blasts wood with any explosive in any forest or brush land, or at a distance of less than half a mile therefrom, shall completely extinguish the fire of such match, ashes of a pipe, or other burning substance before leaving the spot.

### The Operation of Railways

**Rights-of-Way to be Patrolled by Railway Companies.**—When in the judgment of the Minister there is danger of the setting and spreading of fires from locomotive engines, the Minister may order any railway company to provide such patrolmen for the following of trains and the prompt extinguishing of fires as he may deem necessary. When the Minister has given any railway company notice to provide such patrol, the said company shall immediately comply with such instructions throughout the territory designated; and upon any failure to do so, the Minister may employ patrolmen with the necessary equipment to patrol the right-of-way of said company, and the expense of the same shall be charged to said company, and may be recovered at the suit of the Crown in any Court of competent jurisdiction: Provided that the Minister may appoint officers of the Department to act as supervisors of railway patrols, and the expense of any such supervision shall be chargeable to the company concerned as aforesaid.

**Fires to be Fought by Railway Companies.**—Any fire burning within two hundred feet of the right-of-way of any railway company operating within the jurisdiction of the Province shall be presumed to have been caused by said company, and all expenses incurred in preventing the spread of and extinguishing said fire shall be chargeable to and shall be paid by said company, and said company shall have the right to enter upon any lands adjoining its right-of-way for the purpose of extinguishing said fire: Provided that if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Provincial Forest Board that any fire so burning was not caused by the railway company or its employees, then the company concerned shall be entitled to a refund from the person responsible for said fire, or from the Crown, of any moneys paid by it in accordance with this section.

**Clearing of New Rights-of-Way.**—No railway company completing the construction of any line after the passage of this Act shall operate locomotives on said line for passenger or freight traffic until a certificate has been obtained by said company from the Minister, to certify that the right-of-way in question has been cleared of inflammable material, in accordance with this Act, the "Railway Act," and the regulations issued thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and that all debris caused by construction of said line on adjoining lands has been removed and destroyed to the satisfaction of the Minister.

**Railway Construction.**—For the enforcement of any provisions of the "Railway Act" or any regulations issued thereunder governing the construction of railways in the matter of the prevention of fire, the Minister may appoint such number of Fire Wardens as he may deem necessary, under a Chief Warden, to supervise any railway construction.

The railway company and their contractors shall at any time, upon demand, place at the disposal of said Chief Warden as many of their employees as he may need for the extinguishing of any fire or the protection from fire of any forest or woodland along or adjacent to the line under construction, and the expense incident to and connected with such appointment of wardens and protection of the forests from fire shall be debt due to the Crown from the person or company constructing such railway, payable upon demand to the Minister, and may be recovered at the suit of the Crown in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

**Railway Companies Subject to Penalty for Negligence.**—For each and every case in which a fire is started by sparks or hot or burning material from a railway locomotive or carriage, and either begins outside of the right-of-way or spreads therefrom to the adjoining land, the company which is operating the railway at the time shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered by summary prosecution before a Sessidary Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace; Provided that it shall be sufficient defence against any such prosecution if it be shown by the railway company—

(a) That the company has used upon the locomotive the best available modern appliance for the purpose of preventing sparks and burning material spreading therefrom, and upon the carriage such appliance as the Minister may have prescribed:

(b) That no negligence conducing to the starting or spreading of the fire has been shown by the engineer or fireman of the locomotive or by any other servant of the company, and that the regulations issued by the Minister and governing the actions of such persons have been obeyed:

(c) That the company has maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Minister an efficient staff of fire wardens properly equipped with all suitable appliances for fighting fires, and provided with proper and efficient means of travelling from place to place along the line of railway, and that said staff has been prompt and diligent in taking all possible means to prevent the fire from spreading.

**General Penalty for Infringement of Act by Railway Companies.**—Except as provided in the preceding section, any railway company committing an offence against the Act, or violating any regulations governing the operation of railways in the matter of prevention of fire issued by the Minister, shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence. It shall not be necessary in any such action for penalty or damages to prove the name or number of a locomotive, or the name of the engineer or fireman in charge of the same.

**Logging Railways.**—Debris alongside the track of any logging railway or other railway not under charter as a common carrier shall be piled and burned or otherwise dealt with by the person or company operating such railway in accordance with the orders of the Minister, and such patrol as the Minister may deem necessary shall, at the expense of the person or company aforesaid, be maintained after the passage of any locomotive along such railway: Provided that, should any such person or company fail when notified immediately to comply with the provisions of this section, the Minister may by his officers deal with such debris or maintain such patrol, and the expense of so doing shall be a debt due to the Crown from the person or company concerned, and may be recovered at the suit of the Crown in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

**Watchman for Stationary Engines, Etc.**—During the close season a watchman shall be maintained at the point where any stationary or portable engine is located in or near any forest or woodland for at least two hours following the time when said engine shall have ceased operation, to prevent the escape of fire therefrom.

**(1) Safety Appliances.**—During the close season in each year it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation—

(a) To use or operate any locomotive, logging engine, portable engine, traction, or stationary engine using fuel other than oil within a quarter of a mile of any forest slashings or brush land which is not provided with a practical and efficient device for arresting sparks, together with an adequate device for preventing the escape of fire or live coals from all ash-pans and fire-boxes, and which does not comply in every respect with any regulations for the time being made and in force under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act:

(b) To operate any river steamboat using fuel other than oil on any of the rivers or lakes within the Province of British Columbia which is not provided with a safe and suitable device for the arrest of sparks from the smokestack thereof, complying in all respects with any regulations for the time being made and in force under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act:

(c) To destroy any wood-waste material by fire within any burner or destructor operated at or near any mill or manufactory, or to operate any power-producing plant using in connection therewith any smokestack, chimney, or other spark-emitting outlet, without installing and maintaining on such burner or destroyer or on such smokestack, chimney, or other spark-emitting outlet a safe and suitable device for arresting sparks, complying in all respects with any regulations for the time being made and in force under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act:

(d) Being engaged in the manufacture of lumber or shingles or other forest products, to destroy wood waste material by burning the same at or near any mill without properly confining the place of said burning, and without further safeguarding the surrounding property against danger from said burning by such additional devices as may be requisite in order to comply in every respect with any regulations for the time being made and in force under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act.

**(2) Fire-Fighting Equipment.**—It shall be the duty of every person or corporation operating any engine referred to in this section to provide equipment in the way of tools, hose, and other fire-fighting appliances in accordance with any regulations for the time being made and in force under and by virtue of the provision of this Act.

**(3) Depositing Live Coals.**—During the close season no deposit of fire or live coals shall be made from any locomotive or engine within one-quarter of a mile, of any forest, woodland, or hay land upon any railway right-of-way outside of yard limits, unless said deposit be immediately extinguished.

**(4) Any person or corporation committing any breach of any or either**

of the provisions of this section of this Act shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**(5) Operation of Engine Can be Prohibited.**—Upon proof that any prosecution has been instituted under this section by any duly authorized officer of the Department, any Court of competent jurisdiction shall enjoin the further use of the locomotive, engine, steamboat, burner, or destructor in question until the defendant has been acquitted of the charge preferred, unless said locomotive, engine, steamboat, burner, or destructor shall have been equipped with safety appliances to the satisfaction of said officer.

**Duty of Engineers.**—It shall be the duty of every engineer in charge of any locomotive, steamboat, or engine upon which safety appliances are required to be maintained under the preceding section to see that all such appliances are properly used and supplied. Any person neglecting or refusing to perform or fulfil any duty imposed upon him by this section of this Act shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**Disposition of Debris.**—The Minister or the Provincial Forest Board shall have power to declare any inflammable material which endangers life or property a public nuisance, and upon receipt of notice to this effect the owner or occupier of or the person conducting any operations for the cutting and removal of forest material from the land upon which any such nuisance exists shall immediately remove or abate such nuisance to the satisfaction of the Minister or the Provincial Forest Board: Provided that due notice shall be held to have been given to said owner or occupier when a copy of such notice has been mailed to him at his last known place of address, and a copy has been posted in a conspicuous position upon said land. Any person neglecting or refusing to perform and fulfil any duty imposed upon him by or pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**(1) Debris to be Protected by Fire Lines.**—When the safety of any forest or woodland or cut timber is endangered by the debris caused by any lumbering or other industrial operations, the Minister or the Provincial Forest Board may require the person or corporation conducting such operations, or the owner or occupier of the land on which such debris exists, to cut down dead trees and stubs within such area, and to establish a safe fire line around the area or areas covered by such debris. Said fire line to be cleared of inflammable material and to be of a width and character satisfactory to the Minister or to the Provincial Forest Board. Any person neglecting or refusing to perform and fulfil any duty imposed upon him by or pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**(2) Debris Around Camps, Mines, Mills, and Stationary Engines.**—Every camp, mine, sawmill, portable or stationary engine using any fuel other than oil and located within a quarter of a mile of any forest or woodland shall, by the person in charge thereof, have such space surrounding said camp, mine, sawmill, or engine cleared of inflammable material as the Minister or the Provincial Forest Board may direct. Any person neglecting or refusing to perform and fulfil any duty imposed upon him by or pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**(3) Debris from Roads, Right-of-Way, Etc.**—Every person, persons, or corporation clearing right-of-way from any road, trail, telephone, telegraph, power, or pipe line, tote-road, ditch, or flume shall pile and burn on such right-of-way all refuse, timber, slashings, choppings and brush cut thereon as rapidly as the clearing or cutting progresses and the weather conditions permit, or at such other times as the Provincial Forest Board may direct, and during the close season shall obtain, before burning said material, a permit from said Board. Any person neglecting or refusing to perform and fulfil any duty imposed upon him by or pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**(4) Debris Caused on the Land of Another.**—No one slashing brush or timber for the purpose of clearing land, or in the conduct of any lumbering operation, or in the cutting of any road or right-of-way shall fell or permit to be felled trees or brush in such a manner that said trees or brush shall fall and remain on land not owned by the one felling or permitting the felling of such trees or brush. Any person neglecting or refusing to perform and fulfil any duty imposed upon him by or pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**(5) Safety Zone Alongside Railway Right-of-Way.**—Any person who within two hundred feet of the right-of-way of any railway causes any accumulation of inflammable debris shall immediately pile and, subject to the requirements of this Act concerning permits, burn the same. Any person neglecting or refusing to perform and fulfil any duty imposed upon him by or pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act:

Provided that when, after sufficient notice, any person or persons shall fail to carry out the requirements of this section to the satisfaction of the Minister or any officers appointed by him for the purpose of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. In addition to any penalty, the Minister may by his officers enter upon the land on which the debris, dead trees, or stubs in question exist and carry out the requirements of this section and the orders of the Minister issued thereunder; and the expense of conducting such work shall be a lien upon the said land or upon the lease or license under which the timber on said land is held, and such expense shall be a debt due to the Crown in right of the Province of British Columbia that may be recovered from the person or corporation who cut the timber or wood from which the said slashings and debris were made.

### Forest Protection

**(1) Levy for Forest Protection.**—There shall be created a fund for the protection of forests and woodland against fire. From the owner of any land sought to be classified as timber land under section 25 of the "Taxation Act" there shall be payable and paid to His Majesty in right of the Province of British Columbia, on the first day of February in each and every year, upon demand by the Minister of Lands, an annual tax at the rate of one cent for each and every acre of such land; and from the holder of every timber, pulp, or tan-bark lease or special timber license one cent for each and every acre comprised in such lease or license.

**(2) To the amounts thus receivable by the Crown in any year there shall be added equal amounts from "revenue" as defined in and by the "Revenue Act," and the total sum thus obtained shall be placed to the credit of a Forest Protection Fund in the books of the Treasury Department of the**

Province of British Columbia, and, upon certification of the Minister of Lands, the Minister of Finance may make payments out of the said fund.

(3) The Minister, through the Department, by means of said fund shall maintain and equip a patrol and fire prevention force, the membership whereof shall consist of such Fire Wardens, constables, and other officials as may from time to time be fixed and appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor by Order in Council; shall construct necessary trails, look-out stations, telephone lines, and other permanent improvements; and shall authorize the employment of such assistance as the Department may require in the controlling and extinguishing of fires: Provided that the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this subsection and those of section 26 shall be a charge upon the Forest Protection Fund:

Provided that if in any year the total amount available by means of said fund be less than the amount needed for the work required to be done, then the deficiency so created shall be made by special warrant under direction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, refund of half such deficiency being made to the Crown in the following year by a suitable pro rata increase in the amount per acre, payable by the persons aforesaid and by the Crown to the Forest Protection Fund:

Provided also that if any surplus shall at the end of any calendar year have accumulated in said fund sufficient, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to provide for all expenses in connection with said fund during the ensuing twelve months, then the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, relieve all persons and the Crown from making any payment imposed by this section to said fund during the said period of twelve months, or may authorize the collection, pro rata, of an amount less than the amount otherwise payable under the provisions of this section:

**Method of Sharing Cost of Fire Fighting.**—When any fire other than a fire set under permit under the provisions of this Act originates on any land upon which any operation is being carried on for the cutting or removal of forest material, brush, or debris, the person, persons, or corporation conducting such operation by themselves or their agents or contractors shall diligently attend to the controlling and extinguishing of said fire, and for that purpose shall employ the services of as many of the men employed by them, up to the total number of such men, as may be necessary, and shall himself or themselves pay for the services of such men employed: Provided that if the land in question be certified as Crown-grant timber land in accordance with the provisions of the "Assessment Act," or be comprised in any timber, pulp, or tan-bark lease or special license, and that all charges authorized by this Act in respect of said land and said operation have been duly paid to the Forest Protection Fund; and

(a) That the provisions of this Act and the regulations of the Minister in respect to the operation of spark-emitting engines, the disposal of debris, and the maintenance of patrol and watch men have been complied with;

(b) That proof has been submitted showing that immediate notice of the fire was dispatched to the nearest Fire Warden by the best available means of communication;

(c) That proper proof sworn to by the person in charge of said operation has been submitted showing where the fire started, accompanied by a tracing from a blue-print showing the lot number and location of the point where the fire started;

(d) That a receipt has been produced from each man employed for the amount paid him by the operator for fire-fighting;

(e) That the time-sheet showing the number of hours worked each day by each man employed in fighting the fire has been produced, and that both this time-sheet and an itemized statement of the expense of fighting the fire has been sworn to by the man in charge of said operations;

(f) That one copy of each of the above documents has been mailed to the Fire Warden, another copy to the Supervisor of Fire Wardens for that section of the Province, and a third copy to the Minister, within fifteen days of said fire having been brought under control,—then half of the total expense of controlling and extinguishing said fire shall be borne by the Forest Protection Fund; and the Minister shall pay from said fund to the person entitled to receive it, or shall receive from said person, such amount as will cause the total expense aforesaid to be equally divided between the said fund and the person in charge of the said operation. Any money due to the Forest Protection Fund under the provisions of this section shall be payable upon demand to the Minister, and in default of payment shall be a lien on the land or leasehold on which said fire occurred, and in the case of land included in any special timber license shall be paid before the next renewal thereof, and may be recovered at the suit of the Crown in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

**Duty of Owners, Operators, Etc.**—Any person who wilfully neglects to do his utmost to prevent the spread of any fire or fires burning on his own property or on property on which he is conducting any land-clearing or lumbering operation, or who refuses to place at the disposal of a Fire Warden, for the purpose of preventing such fire from spreading from said property, and at his own expense, his services and those of any men employed by him, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable for all expenses incurred by the Department or by another in controlling and extinguishing said fire should it spread beyond the boundaries of said property, or should it threaten so to do.

**Board to Act on Provincial Forest Reports.**—Where from any report made to the Provincial Forest Board by any member of the patrol and fire-prevention force it shall appear that there is danger of injury from fire by reason of any failure, neglect, or refusal to comply with any statutory provision or any regulation for the prevention of fires, the Provincial Forest Board may cause to be served upon any person or corporation a notice requiring compliance, within such time as in and by such notice may be fixed with any Statute, provision, or with any regulation for the prevention of fires; and any person or corporation upon whom by such notice any duty shall be imposed, who shall fail or neglect to perform or fulfil such duty pursuant to the tenor of and within the time fixed in and by such notice, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

**Rights of Entry and Egress to Officials of Patrol and Fire Prevention Force.**—Every person employed in any capacity in connection with the patrol and fire-prevention force shall have lawful right, while in performance of his duties in connection with said prevention of fire, to enter into and upon any lands and premises other than dwelling or other houses.

## The Indian a Good Forest Ranger

### Archdeacon Renison's Appeal to the Government to Employ the Red Men for the Protection of the Forests

At the convention of the Canadian Forestry Association which was held recently at Ottawa, one of the most interesting addresses delivered was by Archdeacon Robert J. Renison, who for many years was in charge of the interests of the Church of England in Northern Ontario and who has an intimate knowledge of the conditions of the country and of the people who live in it. His remarks included a strong appeal on behalf of the Indians of that part of the country and he urged upon the government the wisdom of employing them in the work of forest protection. In the course of his address he criticized the Ontario government on the score of having sent out men as forest rangers who were not suited for the work. The reports of this part of his address were unfortunately distorted and it was made to appear that he had been criticizing the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. In order to place the matter in its proper light the following extract from the address of Archdeacon Renison is reproduced:

"It requires great temerity for a lonely missionary to venture to address a great national convention such as this. But, after all, I suppose, even forestry experts may be interested in altruism, and I hope, on the other hand, that even a missionary may call himself a Canadian. For the last fifteen years I have lived on the shores of Hudson Bay, at Moose Fort, and from that central point have had the privilege of roaming over hundreds and hundreds of miles in every direction. We have only been discovered, comparatively speaking, within the last two or three years; and one of the reasons I have ventured to say a word to-day to this convention is that the only scenery I have looked upon for fifteen years has been the scenery of the forest. You can start from Moose Factory and travel to Nitchigan, fifteen miles and see nothing but spruce and poplar and pine. Up the Albany River for 800 miles you pass a great panorama of trees. Every one of the mighty rivers that flows down into the Bay drains a forest country, and these rivers come down over hundreds of mighty cataracts only awaiting the touch of Aladdin's wand to transform them into electric power.

But I wish to say something of the human equation in this problem. I have seen something of fires and fire rangers within the last few years, and I hope that I may be allowed, as an outsider to say a word. We know that it is only lately that the general public has become interested in the subject of conservation of our natural resources. In Northern Ontario—and I speak of that especially but only as an example of the rest—we have a vast country which is a perfect labyrinth of rivers and lakes,—a magnificent country. But the ordinary traveller can hardly venture from one lake to the other, of course, everything must have a beginning, and I am willing to believe that the best intentions were at the back of the fire ranging system as it has been carried out thus far. But let me tell you what I have seen. You know that a fire ranger ought to be a man who is not afraid to go away from the bank of the river. But I have seen fire rangers—and I speak as a Canadian—men who did not know the difference between a frying pan and a paddle, and who could not tell you the difference between a birch and a spruce. I used to be a University student at one time, and am sorry I never had an opportunity in those days to go into the forest. And I do not think a man should be barred from being a fire ranger simply because he is a University student. But the fact that he is a student ought not to be his only qualification. A man may be a post graduate of a University, and yet know little besides his Algebra and Euclid. I am here on behalf of my good friend the Indian. After all, the Indians are the original Canadians."

In this connection it is of interest to publish a letter written by Archdeacon Renison to the Editor of the Canada Lumberman, in reply to a request for a statement regarding his remarks upon the subject at Ottawa. Archdeacon Renison writes in part as follows:—

For the last few years I have been deeply interested in the Canadian Indians and the genuine desire of the Dominion Government to help them and train them for the new environment of civilization. The ordinary Canadian has taken for granted that the future of the Indian must be that of a farmer or mechanic and that he is rapidly disappearing. I took the census for the Dominion Government over the whole Hudson Bay country last year and found that the Indians were more numerous than they were 10 years ago. The great forest lands of North Ontario and the pulpwood regions on the banks of the great rivers will offer a home for the Indian in his natural environment for generations to come.

I have watched with interest the evolution of the idea of Forest conservation in North Ontario. I saw the first fire rangers sent out by the Ontario Government, mostly University students who were not as a rule the athletic set. I saw with my own eyes one man get into a canoe with his face to the steersman. In my address in Ottawa I did say what was



substantially true—"that the Ontario Government were sending out men to fight fires who dared not leave the river banks for fear of getting lost, who did not know the difference between a frying pan and a paddle, or between a birch and a poplar," while on the other hand they ignored the finest natural genius in the world for this kind of work. The Indian boy knows the forest as the University student knows the bleachers of the campus. I don't want to elaborate the obvious, but I would also suggest that the Indians already cover the whole country as hunters. They never invade their neighbors' grounds. All that would have to be done would be to appoint really competent white men to organize them and supply the initiative and vision required.

### Interesting Defiance Machine

The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, manufacture a number of excellent wood-working machines and one of the most interesting and useful of these is their No. 1 Patent Automatic Hub Turning Machine, an illustration of which is published herewith.

The company claim that this is the largest and most powerful machine of its class, designed especially for making carriage and wagon hubs of different sizes and shapes up to 18 in. diameter, 18 in. long at the largest, and having a capacity for finishing 600 heavy hardwood hubs in ten hours, or roughing out 2,500 blocks.

The machine receives the block in its rough state, performs the roughing, turning, cupping, finishing the ends, cutting beads and shoulders for bands, making hubs any size or shape complete at one operation, and the company state that the work is more uniform and perfect, and is performed at an immense saving as compared with hand turning.

The frame is composed of iron, a massive casting in one piece, of neat design and of sufficient weight to stand firm and perform the heaviest turning without jar or injury to the working parts.

The carriage is built in two parts. The lower half is gibbed and fitted to the frame in angular ways, with adjustment horizontally in line with the mandrel by hand-wheel and screw to center the knives with the turning. The upper table with the roughing and finishing knives attached at either end is mounted upon and gibbed to the lower table, and it slides from right to left at right angle with the mandrel by turning the large hand-wheel to bring either the roughing or the finishing knives up to the work to be turned.

The roughing knife is 18 in. long and it is held in a stand at the back of the sliding carriage with its cutting edge extending downward, and when in operation removes the surplus material from the hub block in the form of a veneer or ribbon  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. thick, full length of hub, at one cut, requiring no adjustment for length or diameter of block. A gauge governs the depth of cut and the amount of feed.

The patent finishing knives are located at the opposite end of the carriage from the rougher knife, with their cutting edges extending upward, consisting of a body knife with cutting edge shaped to correspond with the style of hub to be turned, and flat knives at either end for cutting the band seats and cutting off the hub to the proper length.

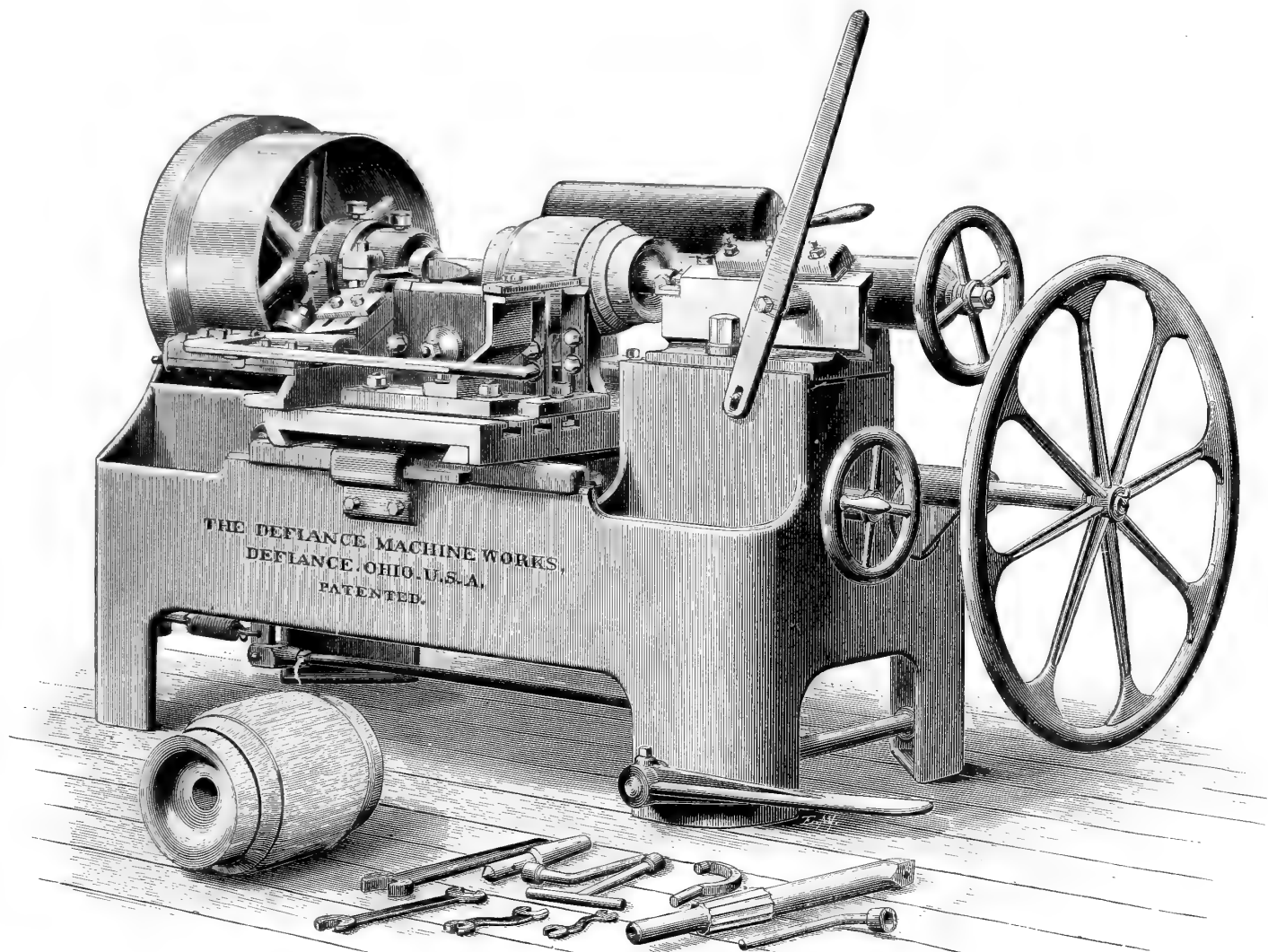
The cupping attachment is gibbed to the tail stock and provided with a gauge to regulate the depth of cut. The shape of knife governs the style of cup. A special back cupping attachment can be furnished when so ordered, which attaches to the carriage of the machine.

A powerful friction clutch, fitted upon a 3-in. steel spindle driven by an 8-in. belt, communicates power to revolve the hub. The frictions are engaged or disengaged by a convenient foot treadle. A single movement of the operator's foot upon the treadle instantly starts or stops the machine without changing the position of the operator or shifting the belt.

The operator has complete control over the machine from the working side. As the material to be operated upon revolves, the roughing knife is first presented to its action by turning the large hand-wheel to the left, reducing the hub block to the proper diameter for finishing knives. By a reverse movement, the roughing knife retreats, and the finishing knives which shape the hub to the desired form and length are brought into service. The diameter of turning is regulated with graduating screws attached to the carriage, and when once adjusted for hubs of one diameter no further adjustment is required, and all hubs will be turned to exact size and shape at one starting and stopping of the machine.

The countershaft is  $2\frac{7}{16}$  in. diameter, 56 in. long; two No. 3 hangers, 28 in. drop; one belt shifting apparatus, complete; one driving pulley, 40 in. x 8 in.; tight and loose pulleys, 20 in. x 8 in.; speed, 400 rotations per minute.

The friction pulley is 20 in. x 8 in. and its speed is 800 rotations per minute. Six horse power drives the machine and it occupies a floor space of 48 in. x 84 in.



Defiance Machine Works' No. 1 Patent Automatic Hub Turning Machine



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-1f

### Oak Wanted

Five or ten cars 4/4 Plain Red, Ontario Oak in good shipping condition. Reply Box 475, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-11

WANTED—1 million feet 1-in. log run Black Ash. Name price and point of shipment; also quantity you have. Reply T. Sullivan & Co., Buffalo, N.Y. 10-12

### White and Red Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

### Lumber Wanted

Sap Birch—Basswood 4 x 4 inches 1st and 2nd. All 10 ft. lengths.

LUCAS E. MOORE,  
11 Broadway,  
New York, N.Y.

9-12

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

### Telephone Poles For Sale

Telephone poles peeled ready for loading. For prices, etc., apply P.O. Box No. 213 Almonte, Ont. 9-10

### For Sale

To the manufacturers: Birch, Maple, Basswood and Elm in all thicknesses. Send us your enquiry. The Meaford Lumber Company, Meaford, Ont. 7-20

### Long Piling For Sale

200 to 300 red pine piles for sale, 50 feet long and up to 70 feet. Immediate shipment.

J. SHEPPARD & SON,  
Sorel, Que.

10-11

### For Sale

300 M. ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16 ft. Dry Cull Spruce. 50 M. ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/16 ft. Mill Cull White Pine. Fred T. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 1-1f

### For Sale

80 M. feet 1-in. Basswood shorts, 2 to 5 ft. One car 1 1/4-in. Soft Maple, log run. Three cars 1-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 1 1/2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 3-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

c

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

### For Sale

One horizontal boiler 6 x 16 ft. with all fittings. Also one 50 h.p. saw mill complete. Both nearly new. Address S. L. Purdy, Coe Hill, Ont. 10-11

### For Sale

Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Wiarton, equipped with 70 H.P. boiler, 60 H.P. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, Ont., good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water. Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

### Relaying Rails For Sale

8 miles 56 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
6 miles 65 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
Also 12, 25 and 30 lb. per yard.  
New, light rails, all sections, in stock.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,  
58 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont.

8-11

### Tug For Sale

Canadian Tug for sale or charter, or will contract tug and crew for towing. Engine 22 x 24 high pressure. Boiler allowed 140 pounds of steam, equipped with steam steerer, tug in good condition. For further information, address Box 162, Amherstburg, Ont. 8-10

### Machinery For Sale

A Waterous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

J. S. FINDLAY,  
Owen Sound, Ont.

2-TF

### For Sale

Sawmill machinery, consisting of one 100 H.P. Engine, one 57 H.P. Engine Four Boilers, Three Block Carriage, Cunningham Feed, Nigger, Log Kicker, Gang Edger, Lath Machines, Pulleys, Shafting, etc. All in good condition. Address:

Vigars-Shear Lumber Company, Limited,  
Port Arthur, Ont.

9-10

### Saw Mill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, adjacent to North Shore, good two-storey circular mill in good running condition, double edger, trimmers, capacity about 12,000 feet per day; plenty timber available and ready sale for slabs; splendid opportunity for small millman; will be sold cheap as owners have other interests requiring their attention. Box 444, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-TF

### Machinery For Sale

Carver, four spindle, Rohlman.  
Cut-off saw, railway.

Dovetailer, Boulders.  
Engines and boilers.  
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.  
Jointer, 16-in., Clement.  
Moulder, 2-side, 6-in. Smith.  
Moulder, 3-side, 6-in. Smith.  
Moulder, 4-side, 6-in. Houston.  
Moulder, 4-side, 9-in. Fay.  
Moulder, 4-side, 12-in., Woods, inside.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Planer, 20-in., Gem.  
Planer, 24-in., Cincinnati.  
Planer and matcher, 9 in. by 6 in., Berlin.  
Resaw, band, American 48-in. wheel.  
Resaw, 42-in., circular.  
Ripsaw, band, Berlin, 44-in. wheel.  
Ripsaw, circular, self feed, Williamsport.  
Sander, 24-in. Perry, power, two drum.  
Saw gummer, Rogers.  
Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel, carriage 18 ft.  
Shaper, home made, wood frame, 2 spindle.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, light.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, heavy.  
Swing saws, five and six feet.

O. L. PACKARD MACHINERY Co.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

c

### Machinery For Sale

One 24-in. Timber Planer; one 15-in. Heavy McGregor-Gourlay Matcher; two 12-in. Cowan Stickers (new); one 20-in. Cowan Double Surfer; 1 Pipe Bender; 1 Rope Drive Equipment complete; Dry Kiln Trucks; Carpenter Benches; Knives, etc.; 1 Door Cramp; 1 Veneer Press; 1 Sash Sticker; 2 Grand Rapids 4-bit Sash Pulley Borer; 1 Foot Power Mitre Machine; 1 D.C. 25 h.p. Generator, 250 v.; 1 D.C. 15 h.p. Motor, 250 v. Apply Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 10-11

### Whitney Saw Mill For Sale

We offer the Whitney mill at \$25,000 as it stands. This mill is equipped with good heavy machinery and is in good repair. Cost when new \$170,000.00. Has three single cutting nine foot band mills and one nine foot band re-saw. Three edgers, trimmers, lath and picket mill, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc. 750 horse-power Engine with battery of eight boilers, 6 ft. x 20 ft. Machine shop, refuse burner, sprinklers, lighting plant, etc.

THE MUNN LUMBER CO.,  
Orillia, Ont.

7-1f

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

An Ontario Commission Lumber Traveller wishes to get lists from manufacturers who are in a position to fill orders for Hemlock, Pine and Spruce. Box 488, Canada Lumberman. 9-t.f.

### Timber Estimating

Roads and limits surveyed, water powers examined. Any kind of Forest Engineering. Many years experience. Know the West well. Good references. Charges moderate.

E. B. NAGLE,  
191 Augusta St.,  
Ottawa, Ont.

10-13

### Position Wanted in Western Canada

Position as superintendent or general superintendent in Western Canada by an up-to-date progressive lumberman who has the ability to organize and build up his organization and get results. One who has been through the big White Pine Mills in Wisconsin but is now in the South. No question as to ability and determination to make a success. Reply Box 495, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-13

### Position Wanted

A man speaking English and French languages, with over six years' experience in lumber business, wants a position as traveler in a wholesale lumber company. Apply to Daniel Plouffe, Cartierville, Que. 8-11

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—Lumber Salesman with good references; must know hardwood grading. State experience. Good salary to right man. Box 496, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10

### Buyer Wanted

Wanted—Hardwood Buyer and Shipper for Ontario. Must have a knowledge of grades and values and a knowledge of road-work. We want a good live practical man who will guarantee to make good. No booze need apply. Will pay large salary to right man. State age and experience. Must have highest references. Strictly confidential. Reply Box 487, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-t.f.

### Reporter

We want an energetic representative in each town in Canada to report on building and engineering work—to tell us where machinery, equipment, supplies or materials may be sold. Reports are paid for on the per item basis. It depends upon your own efforts how much you make. This is a profitable side line and there is good money in it for a hustler. Write to MacLean Daily Reports Limited, 220 King Street West, Toronto.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### For Sale—Timber Limit

50 square miles, excellent quality of Spruce, North Saskatchewan; driveable river dividing limit. Address Box 464, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

### For Sale

Heavy portable saw mill with single edger, also Leonard Eclipse boiler and engine 35 h.p. Mill now running in first class order. Situated near Delaware Village. For further particulars apply Geo. A. Patrick, Delaware, Ont. 5-tf

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

## FOR SALE

### Saw Mill and Timber Lands

At Stirling Bay, St. Joseph Island, Algonoma, Ont. Capacity of mill, 15 to 20 M. ft. Full equipment of machinery, Lumber Dock and Blacksmith Shop, Two Barns, five dwellings and office.

About 2,000 acres of timber lands, principally hardwood, hemlock, cedar and spruce. To close out an estate.

For further particulars apply to E. Stubbs, Box 189, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 9-12

### Timber Limits

Callieres Timber Limits and Saw Mill are for sale. The Callieres Limits, Charlevoix County, and Saw Mill at Port aux Quilles near St. Simeon, about 100 miles below Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Apply to Herman Young, Quebec, Que. 9-12

### Timber Limit and Mill For Sale

Saw Mill and Limit for sale; situated on Mary's Lake. Shipping point Huntsville Station, G. T. R. Capacity of mill 15,000 ft. per day. 2,000 acres timber. Timber is large per cent. hemlock and hardwood. Will be sold cheap, owners having other interests requiring their attention.

For particulars apply to  
PARKER BROS.,  
Parkersville, Ont.

8-11

## Canadian Timber Limits

### E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609. C

**For Sale**

Mills, docks and trams at Fort River, Mich. Call or write to, I. Stephenson Company, Trustees, Wells, Michigan. 7-10

**Timber Limit For Sale**

1,200 acres Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar. Some Pine; 9 million feet for \$5,000 cash. Five miles from railroad; two from river. Box 431, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-t.f.

**FOR SALE****Saw Mill Property in Northern New Brunswick**

Completely equipped twelve machine shingle mill; electric light equipment; heated by Sturtevant blower system; Lidgerwood log piling equipment; two stables; one-third interest in Boom Company; all the Cedar Timber on about five hundred (500) square miles Government limits; all the timber, Spruce, Pine and Cedar (over one-third soft White Pine) on about 140 square miles Government limits. Nearly all timber being on Nepisiquit River and tributaries. Mill located on Main line of Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst, N.B. To be sold at auction in front of the Court House in Bathurst, N.B., on Wednesday, June 26th, at Twelve o'clock noon.

For further particulars address W. H. Harrison, Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B., or Fred S. Morse, Box 1600, Springfield, Mass. 9-12

**For Sale**

Saw Mill situate in the heart of the City of Brandon, and Timber Limits situated in Duck Mountains, comprising 37½ square miles of Spruce Timber.

**ALSO**

The oldest established Retail Lumber Yard and Sash and Door business in the West.

These propositions will be sacrificed by the owner, owing to his leaving the country.

For full particulars apply to J. Hanbury, Vancouver, B.C., or to J. H. Hines, Brandon, Manitoba. 8-10

**Adjustment of Planers**

When a planer pulls hard and seems to take more power than it should do not assume right off the reel that the knives are dull or that you have taken too heavy a cut, but investigate and analyze it.

If the knives are requiring too much power this will generally manifest itself in a strain on the cutter-head belts. Even then, though it may not be due to tight journals or to any one of several causes. The knives may not be ground slender enough, and the heel of the bevel may be striking. They may be too close to the lip for the kind of work they are doing, thus making the cutting unnecessarily heavy. In fact, there are a number of things that may use up power, and what have been suggested are only a few of them.

There is really more of what might be termed unnecessary power used up in the feeding mechanism of the average planer than anywhere else. Sometimes this is hard to avoid, because it is essential to hold the stock firmly as it passes through the machine to get good work.

One can minimize the power required, though, by a careful analytical study of his machine and

its adjustment and by proper lubrication. Sometimes the pressure bar may be unnecessarily tight, the feed rolls may be coming down heavier than is really necessary, or the stock may be running so flat on the bedplate that it drags hard. Possibly it can be improved with a little lubrication on the bed. Anyway, all the time there is room to study these things carefully, every detail of them. It will not only help save power, but it is a great aid to understanding thoroughly the work of the machine; and frequently in the process of eliminating waste power one will also be led into doing better work with the machine.

So, when your planer pulls heavily, put on your thinking cap, get your analytical powers to working and go over it carefully bit by bit. Take into consideration every detail of the condition and work of both the machine and the knives.—"Simonds' Guide for Millmen."

**Why Bandsaws Break**

One of the most fruitful sources of annoyance in the average woodworking plant is undoubtedly the bandsaw; especially is this the case when light machines and small saws are used. The heavier variety usually have more care bestowed on them from the first, i.e., choosing a site and fixing them securely down on a solid bed, so that they naturally run much steadier and cause less trouble. Their smaller brethren, however, are often less fortunate in this respect. They are usually found on an upper floor, which is often a very shaky one, while the only fixing that is possible is a short wood screw in each corner of the base. Is it then, any wonder that bandsaws do break more or less frequently under such trying conditions? I often wonder (says a correspondent) how such a thin band of steel travels so quickly on an unsteady machine with badly-covered wheels. It certainly speaks well for the quality and temper of the saws, but very little for the management of any shop to allow such conditions to exist.

Bandsaws are like all other high-speed machines. Rigidity must be obtained and maintained. We cannot always have them on the ground floor, unfortunately. But they can usually be shored up in some way to increase their stability. It is a simple matter to strut them from overhead, or shore them from the floor. The wheels should also receive attention from time to time, to ensure steady running. It is only a small matter to true the wheels up and set them in line, yet it makes all the difference between good and bad work. It is a great mistake to put too much strain on narrow saws. The less you can do with the better will it

be for the machine and the saws. Make your machines as steady as possible; have the wheels true. Don't strain the saws, but have them sharp and finely set.

**Motor-Driven Portable Saw Bench for Yard**

Where electric current is available at a moderate price an extremely useful adjunct to a yard for jobbing, cross-cutting purposes, etc., is a motor-driven portable saw bench. This should be of strong construction and mounted on wide travelling wheels to enable it to be readily moved from place to place as occasion may require, a locking arrangement being fitted to the front pair of wheels. The exact form of motor will depend on whether the current is direct or alternating, but in any case it should be strong and well protected from the weather; an enclosed pipe-ventilated motor has lately been introduced which should be specially well suited for this class of work.

The motor can be conveniently placed on the travelling carriage beneath the bench, and drive the saw spindle direct by means of a pitch chain, of course, a motor of a suitable speed being selected. A starting switch fitted with an automatic arrangement for cutting off the current in case of overloading should be fitted. For long cross-cutting in the yard a motor-driven, single-bladed cross-cut saw will be found extremely useful and save a large amount of labor.

**Strain on Log Band Saw Blade**

The following article on the straining tension on a log band saw blade appeared in a recent issue of the London Timber Trades Journal:

"T. J. J." writes: 'I should be obliged if you would inform me what would be the correct amount of strain to put on a log band saw blade 6 inches wide, and is there any book which deals fully with the working of these machines?'

"There appears to be considerable difference of opinion as to

the above, but supposing the blade to be of good quality and the machine working under ordinary conditions, we think the following strains would be about right:

6-in. saw, 20 gauge .. 2,268 lbs.  
6-in. saw, 19 gauge .. 2,718 lbs.  
6-in. saw, 18 gauge .. 3,174 lbs.  
6-in. saw, 17 gauge .. 3,756 lbs.  
6-in. saw, 17 gauge .. 4,212 lbs.



**Saddle Tank Locomotives  
Geared Locomotives  
Steel Rails  
Flat Cars  
All Secondhand  
Correspondence solicited  
SESSENWEIN BROS.  
Montreal**

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**100 m ft. clear hard Maple  
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# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The lumber trade throughout Ontario, although not quite as active as the wholesalers would like to see it, is on a generally satisfactory basis. In the larger centres especially, such as Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford there is a good trade in progress. In the smaller places however, the trade is quiet as the farmers are very busy just at present. They have not time to devote either to buying or making improvements. Travellers report that retail yards in general are fairly well stocked and that retailers are expecting a good season's business. The outlook for the building trade is most promising and the number of permits issued in the larger centres is in excess of previous years. Stocks of dry lumber have been pretty well consumed and as soon as this year's cut can be placed upon the market there will be a good demand for it. Lath are very scarce and in splendid demand. The 1911 cut of lath has practically disappeared. There is a slight improvement in the market for shingles and they are moving fairly well again. The price situation remains unchanged. In regard to the outlook for stock for the coming season most of the mills in Ontario are now operating and it is not long before new stock will commence to arrive. In the old stock there is a shortage of several lines, especially in the low grades. The demand continues strong both for low grades and good lumber. Hardwoods continue to be in good demand and the outlook is for a very active trade throughout the summer with a possibility of stiffening prices.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber trade at Montreal is exceptionally active and promises to continue so for most of the present season. The car shortage has come to an end and wholesalers are busy catching up to their arrears of business. It will still take some time for business to get back upon a normal plane as there is now a congestion of traffic at the freight terminals. The improvement in trade is noticeable all around and prices continue strong. In some cases an advance of about 5 per cent. is reported. The building trade is more active than ever before and the building in progress is greater than at the same time in any previous year. There is a good demand for dimension timber. Hardwoods are strong and common lumber is selling well. Lath and shingles are in good demand and shingles especially are firm.

A firm market is reported at Boston for Eastern spruce. The demand has been quite active during the past few weeks and is increasing. Frames are selling at \$25 and in some cases as high as \$26 has been secured. Random is firm and boards are selling better. Hemlock at Boston is extremely firm. The supply of Eastern clipped boards is small and they are selling at \$22. A few sales are reported at \$21.50. Shingles continue firmer. Offerings are small and the demand is improving. Cedar extras are held at \$3.75 although one Canadian manufacturer states that he is accepting nothing less than \$3.85. There is a fair demand for clears at firm prices. The best are sold at \$3.35. Lath are firm and active at \$4.10 for 1½ inch and \$3.60 to \$3.65 for 1½ inch.

New York: There is a strong demand for eastern spruce. Random is selling at \$25 and 10 inch stock at \$26.50 and \$27.00. Hardwoods are in good demand. Hemlock is moving plentifully although business is extremely active. Boards are firm at a slightly higher price. Wholesalers are expecting higher prices.

## Great Britain

The West coast c.i.f. market for spruce deals has shown no alteration during the past fortnight. There is a little more stock to offer, but on account of the high freight rates, prices are very stiff, as a result of which, cargos, sold at the last reports, had brought full prices. Under present conditions the market is dependent entirely for its stability upon freight rates. Small liner parcels which arrived recently sold at full prices and were taken rapidly into consumption. A firm market is reported for birch with supplies somewhat more plentiful and arrivals passing direct into consumption. Stocks are very low and it looks as though the demand can take care of all arrivals.

The spot market at London has improved somewhat since the miners' strike came to an end. Consumption is gradually increasing and the opening of navigation is expected to increase the trade activity. The export trade of Great Britain in general is active and packing requirements are therefore large. The building demand however, is only moderate. Forward buying is not very active, largely on account of the unsettled condition in connection with freight rates. Shippers are reported firm in their attitude regarding prices. Deliveries at London docks for the week ending April 20th amounted

to 3270 standards, compared with 3747 during the corresponding week of 1911.

At Messrs. Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale a lot of 3 x 11, 11 to 16 ft. 1st quality pine from Montreal was sold at £42, 5s. Quebec spruce 3 x 9, 13 ft. 1st, was sold at £17, 10s. For 3 x 9, 13 to 14 ft. 1st, the price was £17, 15s. and for 3 x 9, 6 to 12 ft., £16, 15s. For 3 x 8, 3 x 7, and 3 x 5, 10 to 14 ft., £14 was secured.

Liverpool reports indicate that business has improved materially of late. Stocks of the leading descriptions such as spruce deals, sawn and hewn pitch pine timber, oak, both in logs and wagon scantling are lower than they have been known for some time. Spruce deals from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., have sold of late at £8, 17s., 6d. c.i.f. for Halifax shipments and at correspondingly higher prices for the ordinary specifications of St. John shipments. The advance in price is the result of the scarcity of tonnage and increased ocean rates. There is a probability also that insurance charges will increase in the near future. The result is a belief on the part of those who are in close touch with the situation that dealers ought to lay in stocks at present rather than await further developments.

The spruce spot market prices are in harmony with c.i.f. prices. The spot demand in general is fair although consumers seem to imagine that the present price will not hold, and are simply filling their actual requirements. Stocks are extremely low, especially 3 x 9 and scantlings are not too plentiful. There is a fair stock of imported boards, but mostly of the narrow widths. A good demand is expected in the near future.

Birch timber from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is arriving plentifully at Liverpool on contract. A recent arrival of British Columbia pine—to take the place of United States hewn pitch pine—the importation of which has recently fallen off—has attracted some attention. It is expected that importations of this nature will increase. A feature in favor of British Columbia pine is the fact that it is sawn die square and parallel from end to end, whereas the shipments from the Southern states are irregular and tapered. Freight rates from Montreal to Liverpool to-day are 42s. 6d. per standard and even at this price space is difficult to obtain.

At Manchester, trade conditions are improving with the arrival of better weather. Labor troubles however, are threatening in connection with the cabinet makers, the French polishers and the joiners. Chances for a peaceful solution were considered favorable at the latest report. Prices in general are firm. There is a scarcity of spruce deals, but new stuff was expected to arrive shortly at the time of the latest writing. Reports intimate that it is difficult to foretell the course of prices during the year, but that it is quite certain that there will be no cheap spruce for some months. The present prices are £8, 17s., 6d. to £9 ex stock for scantlings, £9, 10s. to £9, 15s. for 3 x 7 and so on.

At Glasgow there is nothing new of importance to report. Prospects however, are fairly good, as most of the trades are quite busy. Shipbuilding is unusually active with a certainty of full employment for a long time to come. House building is rather dull. The demand for spruce continues and stocks are lower than they have been for a long time. Only a few arrivals are reported and they are immediately sold at full prices.

## United States

General business conditions in the United States are extremely satisfactory at present. Improvement has been steady and widespread during the last few weeks. This is intimated forcibly by the bank clearings for the last month, which, it is estimated, are \$1,000,000,000 heavier than for the corresponding month of 1911 and \$1,500,000,000 heavier than during February of the present year. The total clearings for the first three months of the present year were nearly \$2,500,000,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1911. In general, the lumber market is strong as a result of the active demand for building lumber, car and railroad material and wood working material generally. Lumbermen are taking a more cheerful view of existing trade conditions and report favorably upon the prospects for the coming season.

Chicago: Northern pine at Chicago is moving fairly actively. Large quantities are going into consumption for manufacturing and building operations. The country trade has eased off as farmers are now busy. There is a good demand for pattern lumber. Common stocks are selling actively. Prices in general are steady and strong. The upward movement in hardwood has continued with a marked improvement in the demand for the lower grades. Dry stock is short in many of the upper grades. Plain red oak is quite scarce. The northern stocks are firm particularly birch and maple. Basswood





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is in good demand and soft elm and rock elm are selling extensively. A brisk demand continues for hemlock, and dry lumber is scarce. Prices in a few instances are a little better than the list, when prompt delivery is required. A better demand is reported for red cedar shingles and prices are a little higher. Clears are quoted at \$3.05 to \$3.07 and stars at \$2.61 Chicago basis. White cedar shingles are moving plentifully. The market for lath is strong and all varieties are scarce.

**Buffalo:** The higher grades of northern pine are rather dull. The lower grades, particularly box lumber, are quite active and scarce. Box manufacturers are rather doubtful as to where they will secure stock for their business. Most of the available stocks have been picked up and prices continue strong. The hardwood trade is active and improvement is expected. The backward weather has had something to do with the dull trade of the last few weeks. Stocks of some woods are rather low, for instance maple and birch, for which a fair demand is expected this season. Plain oak continues strong and active. Stocks of hemlock are rather broken. The building demand is improving and the outlook in general is for a good trade at strong prices. The trade in shingles and lath has been fair and stocks are plentiful. More active business is expected in the near future.

**North Tonawanda:** Extensive orders are being placed with dealers of northern pine. Stocks, however, are badly broken and cannot be replaced until shipments commence to arrive by vessel. The general feeling is quite optimistic.

## Market Correspondence

### Excellent Trade at Montreal

**Montreal, May 9th.** (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—So far as the car supply is concerned, matters are now getting back into their usual condition. Some lumbermen however, are having trouble over a congested state of freight at the terminals. Plenty of cars have reached Montreal, but owing to the accumulation of traffic it is impossible to get the lumber delivered. As fast as wholesalers can obtain their goods they are rushed out, as the demand is exceedingly keen. Business, in fact, is satisfactory all the way round, and prices keep high; in some instances advances of five per cent. are reported.

The dislocation which resulted from the car shortage will involve a rushing business during the remainder of the season. Building was never more active than it is just now, and according to the secretary of the Builders' Exchange the work contemplated and in course of execution will approximate fifty million dollars. This will indicate the satisfactory state of affairs, and it is certain to have its influence on the lumber trade.

Dimension timber is in good request. Hardwoods continue strong, while all kinds of common lumber maintain their values. There is an especially good inquiry for lath and shingles, the latter being very firm in price.

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways have issued a fresh circular embodying the new conditions as to stop-off privileges which were agreed to by a committee of the lumber section of the Board of Trade.

The general market for paper of all descriptions is good, particularly for news.

The tendency in ground wood is towards higher values, sulphite having advanced \$1 to \$2 since our last report, owing to the growing scarcity. The season thus far in Quebec is very dry, and it looks as if the streams will not have high water for driving purposes much longer unless rain comes very soon.

### Riordon Company Makes a Change

**Montreal, May 9th.** (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—The Riordon Paper & Pulp Company, Ltd., has been formed with a capital of \$6,000,000 to purchase the business of the Riordon Paper Company, Ltd., of Montreal. The new sawmill of the company which has been under construction at Calumet, Que., for six months, will be starting operations about May 15th. The mill is one of the most substantially built in North America, being of reinforced concrete, and is fitted with the most modern machinery for manufacturing clapboards, &c. The company have also constructed a sawmill and a new log-cutting plant in connection with their sulphite mill at Hawkesbury, Ont. These will materially increase their facilities for pulp wood. The company have now six mills, two in Quebec, and four in Ontario, the latter turning out over 160 tons of paper pulp per day.

## Timber Trade in United Kingdom

**Railways Manage to Provide a Fair Movement of Wood Goods — Markets Quite Active — Spruce Trade Good**

By J. Hammer Quail

**Liverpool, April 30th.** (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—Business has been rather slow in attaining its old pace and volume since the ending of the coal strike. This has been mainly due to the railway, heavy goods' traffic being suspended through fully half the period of the strike, and to the delay in re-starting the different railway services since the strike came to an end. The number of goods trains which could be got to work was small, as fuel was still scarce, and the quantity of goods waiting to be forwarded was so great that the companies hardly knew where to break into the mass. A start was made and though the railway services are not yet working on their normal scales, they are working to an extent which is admitting of the conveyance of much timber from the ports inland. This is accordingly permitting business to go on with fair activity. The public sales give no indication of things being other than ordinary, and of trade being other than healthy and active. At London and at Liverpool, interest in the offerings has been well maintained. The attendance has been good, and the bidding, for the most part, has been prompt and spirited.

### Good Demand for Pine Boards

Deliveries from yards have been on a fairly large scale. Pine boards, rough and planed, have been in good demand. Deals have had a moderate sale and stocks are now within a small compass. Flooring boards, matchings and battens have sold freely.

The inquiry for builders' timber is only moderate. In the building trade, things are unsettled owing to the movement among joiners for an advance in wages. This is restricting business, as builders and master joiners hesitate to enter into new contracts while the wage question remains unsettled. Whitewood is moving freely, planks and boards of good quality, especially, being wanted.

Oak continues to sell steadily. Quartered oak, plain sawn, and thin boards have been in satisfactory demand. Black walnut is in improved demand and thin boards have practically been sold out. Planks of prime quality are selling freely. Low grade sawn wood has moved but slowly.

At Liverpool, business has been more active since the railway companies began to move timber, on the termination of the coal strike. The movement is still on a limited scale, as regards the convenience afforded by the railway companies, but merchants are doing their best under the conditions and much timber is being sent by rail. Interest now attaches to the opening of the direct St. Lawrence steamship services. These have been inaugurated by the sailing of the C.P.R. steamer Empress of Britain on April 19, and by the Allan liner Virginian, on April 26.

Spruce continues in good demand, and prices are higher. Recent arrivals from St. John and Halifax have been taken up eagerly. Stocks show no sign of increasing. Canadian pine goods generally have sold freely, deals, boards and sidings being in request. An attractive cargo of Canadian pine to hand lately, ex ship Quebec, was quickly absorbed, leaving practically no trace on stocks. Oak continues to find a good and free market. Stocks of wagon wood have been worked down and fresh supplies sell readily on coming to hand. Walnut has been more inquired for. Log stuff of good quality is now in short supply and higher prices are being asked for logs on hand.

### Spruce Stocks Moving Freely at Manchester

At Manchester, spruce has been more in demand and stocks have moved rather freely. Prices are hardening. The demand for joiners' wood has improved, the building trade of the district being now well astir for the season, and a good deal of constructional work of a special kind, requiring spruce, deals, red pine and yellow pine, being in progress. Floorings have sold more readily, at about £9, 15s. per standard, c.i.f.

The outlook in this branch is just now clouded by a demand from joiners for an advance of 1d. per hour, in their rate of pay. Apart from this the timber trade is promised a good and prosperous time, the demand being on the increase and prices being on the move upwards.

On the Tyne, trade has greatly improved since work was resumed in the coal industry of the district. Spruce and pine deals have been in good inquiry. Boards have been in more demand.

At West Hartlepool business in timber has much improved. Deals, red and white, have been in demand. Battens have been more inquired for.

At Glasgow, more activity now prevails in the timber trade. Spruce has been in request and quantities coming to hand are largely bespoken. Oregon pine has been more called for. The outlook, and the tone of the market have decidedly improved.

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## EDGINGS

### Ontario

A meeting of the Hemlock Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Ontario will be held at the Queen's Hotel Toronto, on Wednesday, May 22nd, at 2 p. m. sharp.

Keenan Brothers, Owen Sound, did not operate their mill at Millar Lake last winter, but drew logs to Georgian Bay with the intention of sawing them at their Owen Sound Mill.

R. L. Graham, Silverwater, Ont., has 200,000 ties and 100,000 posts to deliver at Wiarton, Ont., during the present summer. The freighting will be done by the Lemcke Tug Co., Ltd.

The Northern Investments Limited have been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 to deal in timber, real estate, timber limits, &c., with head office at North Bay, Ont. The provisional directors are John Ferguson, A. J. Young and W. W. Ferguson, all of North Bay.

Work has been commenced at Fort Frances, Ont., upon laying out the site for the paper mill of the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company. Mr. T. D. McNulty of St. Paul, Minn., a former Canadian, has been engaged to superintend the construction of the plant. It is expected that six hundred men will be at work upon the building in a few days.

The new paper mill at the plant of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, is now completed, and producing paper. In order to inspect the entire plant and see the new paper mill in operation, the Dominion Bond Company, Limited, took a party to Espanola, on special trains leaving Toronto and Montreal on Tuesday evening, May 14th, and returning on Thursday morning.

The City of Toronto is calling for tenders for supply and delivery of lumber for the Property and Street Cleaning Department for the period commencing June 1, 1912, and ending May 31, 1913. Tenders will be received until May 21st. Specifications may be seen and tender forms obtained, together with all necessary information at the offices of the Department of Property and Street Cleaning, City Hall, Toronto.

The Eganville Pulp Milling and Manufacturing Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital of \$225,000 to operate pulp lumber and other mills, to develop water powers or other motive powers and deal in all kinds of lumber and wood products. The head office is at Eganville, Ont., and the provisional directors are Dr. M. J. Maloney, Henry Dover and Alex. Mills, all of Eganville.

Schroeffler & Johnson, contractors of International Falls, are contemplating the erection of a large woodworking factory at Fort Frances, Ont. They have purchased half an acre of land from the Mackenzie & Mann Town-site Company and intend to build an up-to-date plant. They will manufacture finishing material for buildings, sash and doors, etc., and will also carry a full stock of builders' supplies. The plant will be operated by electric power and the intention is to make it thoroughly modern and complete. Work is expected to start immediately.

R. Laidlaw & Co., Toronto, suffered a loss to the extent of about \$6,000 by a fire which recently occurred in their east end yard. The fire is supposed to have commenced in a car load of lumber and before the night watchman was able to send in an alarm the flames had spread to the southwest corner of the yard. The stock destroyed included dressed lumber and hardwood mouldings, flooring, etc. A lumber shed also was destroyed. The loss was fully covered by insurance. The stock destroyed amounted to about 10 per cent. of the stock in the yard. The lumber destroyed was mostly hardwood of various kinds including a large quantity of quartered oak. Fortunately at the time of the fire there was no wind, otherwise it is more than likely that the loss would have been a great deal larger.

### Eastern Canada

Benoit Fils, 409 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, are erecting a sash and door factory to cost \$8,000 on St. Timothee street. The building is to be three storeys, 88 x 72 feet, of brick encased construction, with concrete foundation.

The capital stock of the Rolland Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal, has been increased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. The powers of the company are also extended to take over as a going concern the business, property, assets and liabilities, including the good will, of "La Compagnie Des Moulins Du Nord."

A report from Chatham, N.B., states that the mill belonging to the Miramichi Pulp and Paper Co. was sold by auction recently for \$26,000 to F. R. Taylor, of the firm of Weldon & McLean, St. John, acting for the Bank of Montreal. The town of Chatham had a claim for \$3,160 against the property for taxes.

The Laurentide company at Grand Mere, which has been systematically enlarging its plant and increasing its output for a number of years to meet the phenomenal growth of the paper trade, is this year devoting special attention to the sulphite mill. Work is now starting on the extensive addition to the sulphite plant planned earlier in the year and by the beginning of 1913 the capacity of the mill will be about 100 tons a day, an increase of 25 per cent.

It is reported from Fredericton, N.B., that the firm of United States capitalists headed by Senator Jones of Bangor, who are taking over the Gibson Company's timber lands, intend to shut down the mills at Marysville and saw all their logs at St. John. The Gibson Lumber Lands include limits along the Nashwaak River, comprising several million acres and contain some of the best lumber in the province. It is understood that the purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

A report from Fredericton, N.B., states that the water in the St. John

River has recently been falling. Bank logs were coming in plentifully at Springhill and a large run of logs had entered the booms of the St. John River Log Driving Co., at Sugar Island. The prices paid at present are reported to be a trifle lower than those of last year, ranging from \$12 to \$13. The drive operated by Mr. John S. Scott on the North branch of the Oromocto River came out safely and totalled about 1,000,000 feet. Aitken's drive on the Mactaquac was also brought out safely, but it was feared that the drive belonging to Messrs. Barr & Currie would be hung up unless a sudden rise occurred in the water of Mactaquac.

### Western Canada

Stanley V. Basley, lumber dealer, Grayson, Sask., has been succeeded by Lumber Manufacturers Yards, Limited.

The Central Lumber & Implement Company, Rapid City, Man., has been incorporated with authorized capital of \$100,000.

The lumber yard of Brown & Rutherford on Higgins avenue, Winnipeg, Man., was seriously damaged by fire recently.

Woodworkers Limited have received a permit from the city council of Victoria, B. C., to erect a factory on Maple street.

Murray & Company, lumber dealers, Bredenburg, Sask., have been succeeded by the Lumber Manufacturers' Yards Limited.

The R. S. Crabb Lumber Company Limited has been incorporated in B. C. with a capital of \$25,000. The head office is to be at Vancouver.

An interest in the Dickenson sash and door factory, North Vancouver, has been acquired by W. R. Smith, Chicago. The plant is being enlarged.

The Doak Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Saskatoon, Sask., have prepared plans for a planing mill. The building will be two storeys of frame and brick.

It is reported that work will be started immediately upon the extension of the Howe Sound Railway line to Daisy Lake. Some of the finest timber in British Columbia is to be found in that district.

The plant of the Red Fir Lumber Company, Limited, on Burrard Inlet, six miles from Vancouver, will not be acquired by E. H. Heaps & Company, Limited, as seemed probable for a time. The creditors asked a price which the latter firm deemed prohibitory for a short-log mill.

The National Land and Loan Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, to deal in timber limits, wood and lumber and forest products, etc., with head office at Winnipeg. The incorporators are J. Ledingham, E. B. Eadie and Robt. Siderfin, all of Winnipeg.

The Canadian North American Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000, to carry on a timber and lumber business in all its branches, with head office at Winnipeg. The incorporators are E. G. Hooper, Wm. Thorburn and L. E. MacGregor, all of Winnipeg.

The Park Lumber Company has been registered under the Companies' Act of British Columbia, to carry on business within the province. The head office of the company is situated at St. Paul, Minn. The head office for the province of British Columbia is at 504 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. The capital of the company amounts to \$50,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are calling for tenders for various timber structures in Alberta. Tenders will be received until May 15th and include tenders for timber structures and about one-half the area of the eastern section of the company's irrigation block in Alberta. It is reported that about 4,250,000 feet B.M. of timber will be required.

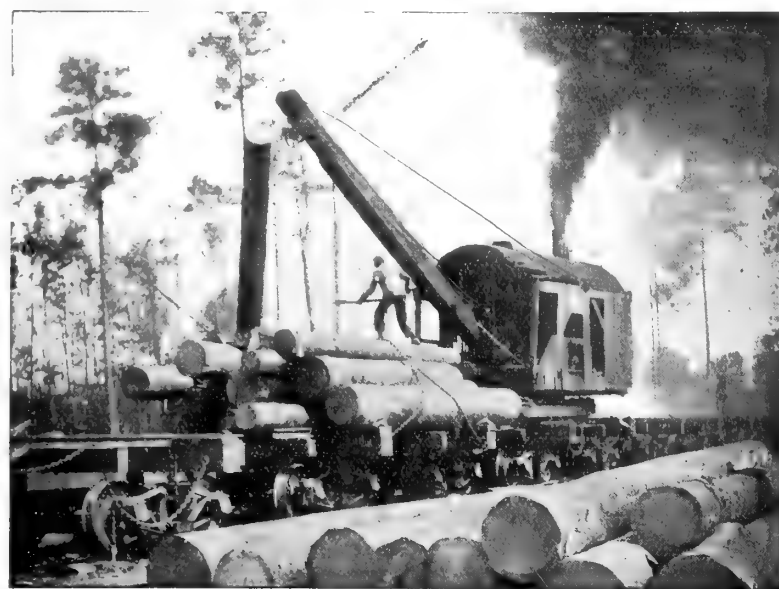
The Newport Timber Co., controlled by Captain Magnuson and MacKinnon & Norton, one of the largest operating companies in the Howe Sound district, B.C., are preparing to double their output. Their force in the woods now amounts to 150 men and they are shipping from their mill between 120,000 and 150,000 feet of lumber per day.

The railroads in the Kootenay District of British Columbia are reported to be taking steps earlier than usual this year for the prevention of forest fires along their right-of-way. Many miles have already been cleared of brush and other debris and it is expected that the right-of-way of the various lines will be in much better condition than formerly.

A fire recently occurred in the planing mills of The Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Mills, Rock Bay, Victoria harbor, B.C. The planing mills, sash and door factory and a part of the saw mill, together with a large amount of finished lumber were damaged, involving a loss of \$100,000 covered by insurance. Mr. Delbert Hankin, manager of the company, announces that immediate steps will be taken to erect new buildings in the place of those which have been destroyed. The intention is to make the new buildings larger and better equipped. A new planing mill and box factory and sash and door factory will be erected upon the sites of the destroyed buildings.

J. C. Shields, president of the Dominion Lumber & Timber Company, Limited, Vancouver, has commenced the construction of a small electric sawmill on the site of the Pitt River plant, about ten miles from New Westminster, which was destroyed by fire about a year ago. The Campbell Construction Company, Vancouver, prepared the plant, and will superintend the work. The mill will have a capacity of about 35,000 feet per day, and will be in operation shortly. The plant will be replaced by a modern sawmill in the course of a couple of years' time, when the shipping facilities, and presumably the freight rates, will offer a greater inducement than at present.

Mr. C. F. Lindmark, Superintendent of the Dominion Saw Mills Company, announces officially on behalf of Sir William Plender, the receiver and manager appointed by the court in England, that operations will start immediately at the saw mills and camps at Taft, Three Valley, Comaplix and Cascade. It is expected to employ about two hundred men at each of the mills, camps and logging railways at Taft, Three Valley and Comaplix, making in all six hundred men, while at Cascade about one hundred men will be employed at the mill. The intention is to operate this season so as to ascertain the real commercial value of the properties from a manufacturing standpoint. If the results are satisfactory it is believed that an entire reorganization upon a permanent basis will be carried through.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE  
RED PINE  
SPRUCE**

Enquiries solicited from the  
wholesale trade.

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

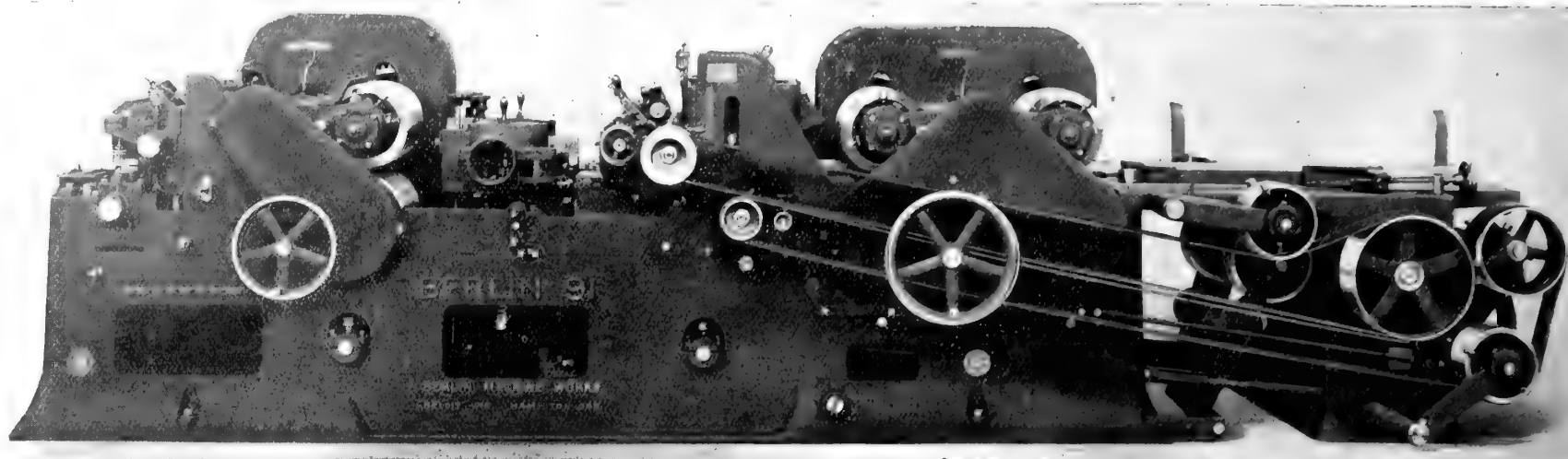
Ottawa

49 Metcalfe Street

Montreal

Canadian Express Bldg.





**B**ERLIN "91" at a higher initial price than was ever paid for a matcher establishes new standard of efficiency in planing mills.

Buyers of this new machine have, however, considered this *first cost* only from the standpoint of what they were getting for their money. And none have regretted the outlay. Their belief in the "best is the cheapest" has been realized in each and every case.

The standard of efficiency in planing mills that have installed this new machine has been raised enormously and manufacturing costs reduced 40 per cent and 50 per cent.

We cannot say if this reduction of costs would warrant *your* investment in this high-priced tool. It all depends on your conditions. Your present output might not require this high capacity "91." In that case we propose a Berlin matcher of lower capacity. One that will guarantee the same high quality to your product. And the price is within reach of everyone.

That element of efficiency is not lost either in comparison to what you are getting out of an old style machine. In fact, no matter what Berlin machine you buy for any class of wood-work, the quality of *your product* is everywhere considered the best.

No one knows *your* business better than *you*. Grant that *we* know *ours* as well and we may get together for our mutual benefit.

Full data and information on the above machine and any others you may be interested in will be sent free upon request

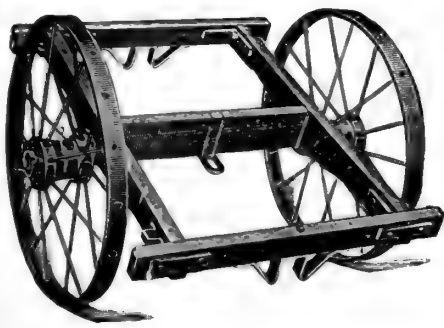
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Largest Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery in the World

Hamilton, Canada

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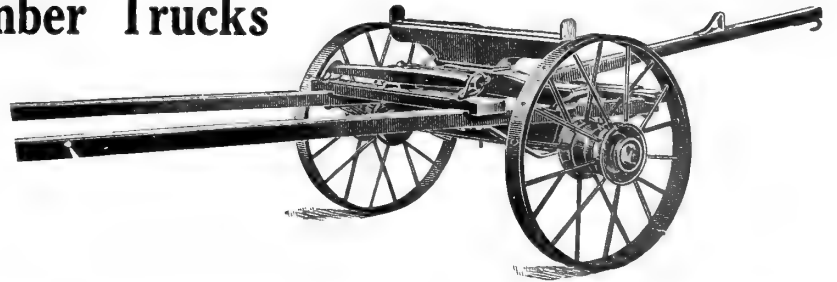
Beloit, Wisconsin



## Detachable Lumber Trucks

with  
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

for Saw Mills, Planing  
Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



## Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout.



## Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

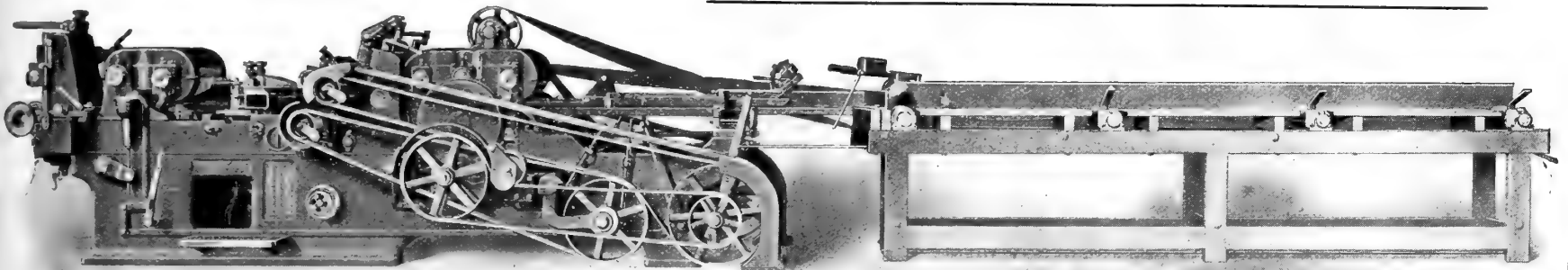
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Successors to TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LIMITED

ORILLIA - - - ONT.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

## The result of CUMULATIVE EXPERIENCE of YEARS, SPECIALIZING in the manufacture of "THE PLANERS OF WOODS"



Receding Table Patent Applied for

(Front View) Woods No. 404 High Speed Planer and Matcher with an Automatic Feed Table. Capacity 200 to 300 lineal feet per minute

This combination decreases your operating expense and produces in quality and quantity what it is recommended to do.

ANY ONE FEEDER CAN DO IT

No mill man need hesitate to-day—any one of "The Planers of Woods" (No. 400 series) equipped with an Automatic Feeding Table will eliminate the objections heretofore considered against the installation of fast feed planers.

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Specialization has meant progress for our customers and ourselves. WE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE

**S A Woods Machine Co Boston U S**

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Manufacturers High Grade Cylinder, Engine and Machine Oils, Lubricating Greases, Mill Supplies, Etc.

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Admitted to save 50% in cost of Lubrication, and 75% in cost of application, continuous Lubrication, economy and safety from overheated Journals are the results of its use.

Write us for Prices and Samples or if you wish our Representative will call and advise you the most economical and best suited grades for your plant.

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34 Atlantic Avenue, - - TORONTO, ONT.

## Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



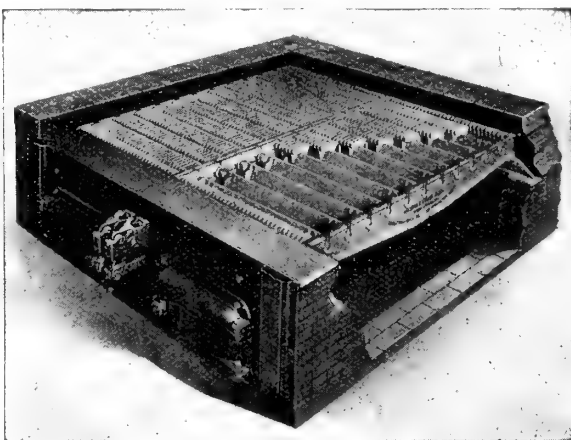
There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
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## MACDONALD SHAKING GRATE

You can change the grade of coal without getting a new grate. Simply take off the detachable tops and put on new tops having correct air openings.



Change the Air Spaces when you Change the Fuel

You save in repair expense for you don't need to replace the whole grate simply because a small part is burned out.

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39-24

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## The Rat Portage Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of

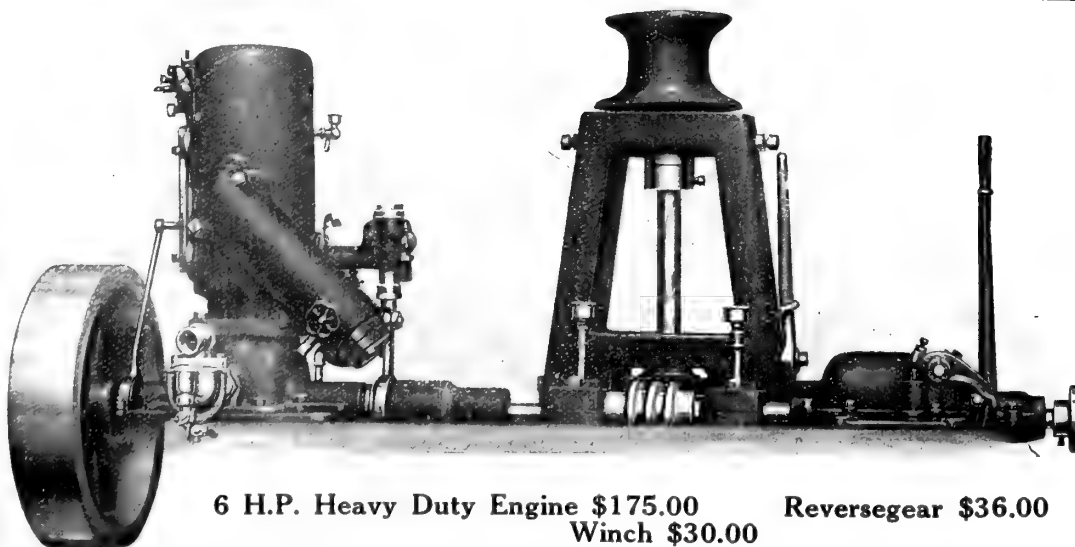
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**LUMBER**

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers  
for heavy construction work

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6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00  
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will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

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Made only by—  
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The installation of efficient mill equipment will reduce the working cost of any mill to a minimum.

### We specialize in the very best Mill Supplies

Here are a few of our lines:

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Reasonable Price

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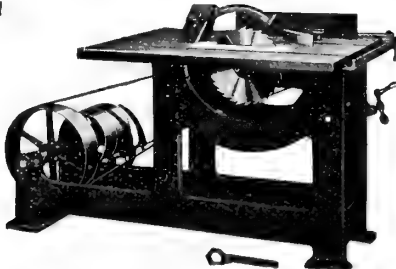
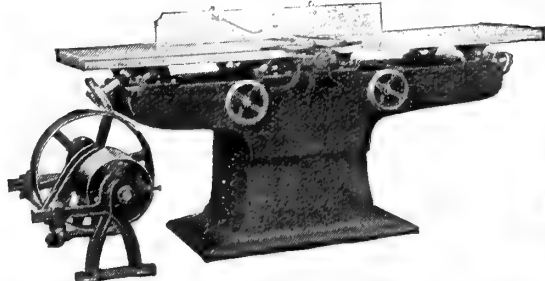
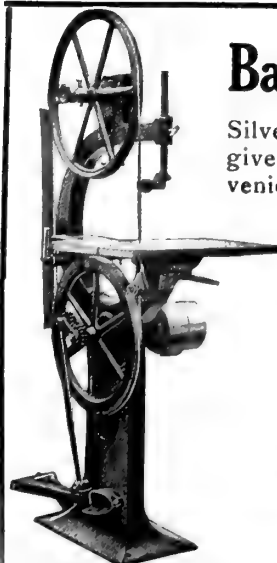
Silver's New Wood-working Machines are Newest, most improved tools on the market. The cuts give a slight suggestion of their neatness of design and construction. In rigidity, in ease and convenience of operation, in moderate price, they beat all others to a frazzle.

Silver's Machines are high-pressure machines  
They will do your work to the limit and do it well

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SAW TABLES—Two Styles

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and Special Prices at once.

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5 Broadway - Salem, Ohio



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(WATERPROOF)

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costs you less per day of service

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*For over 35 years the makers  
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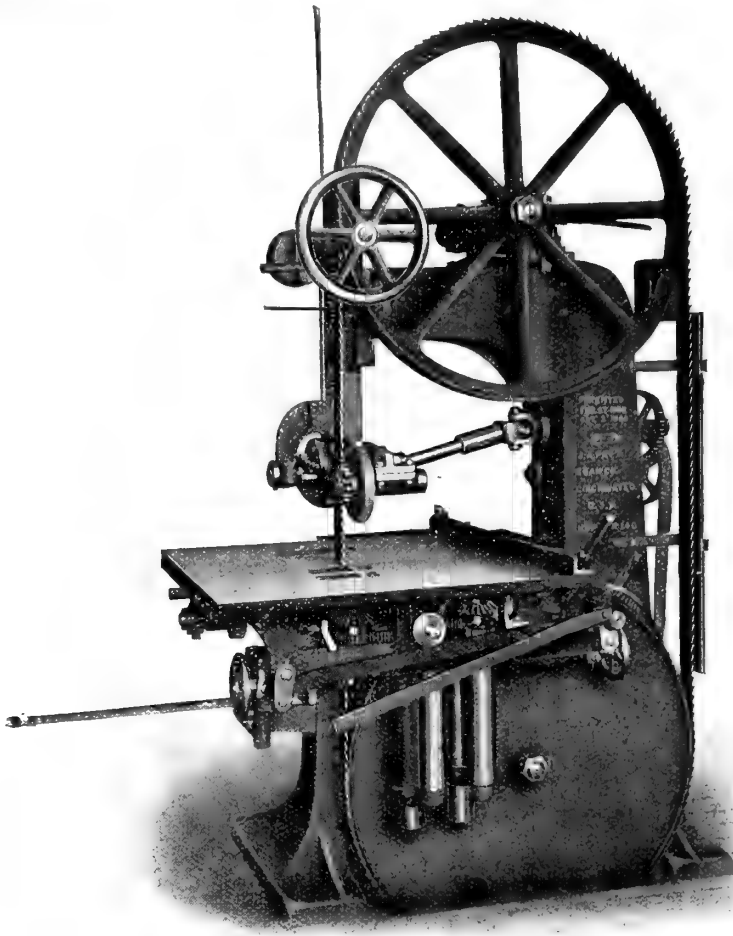
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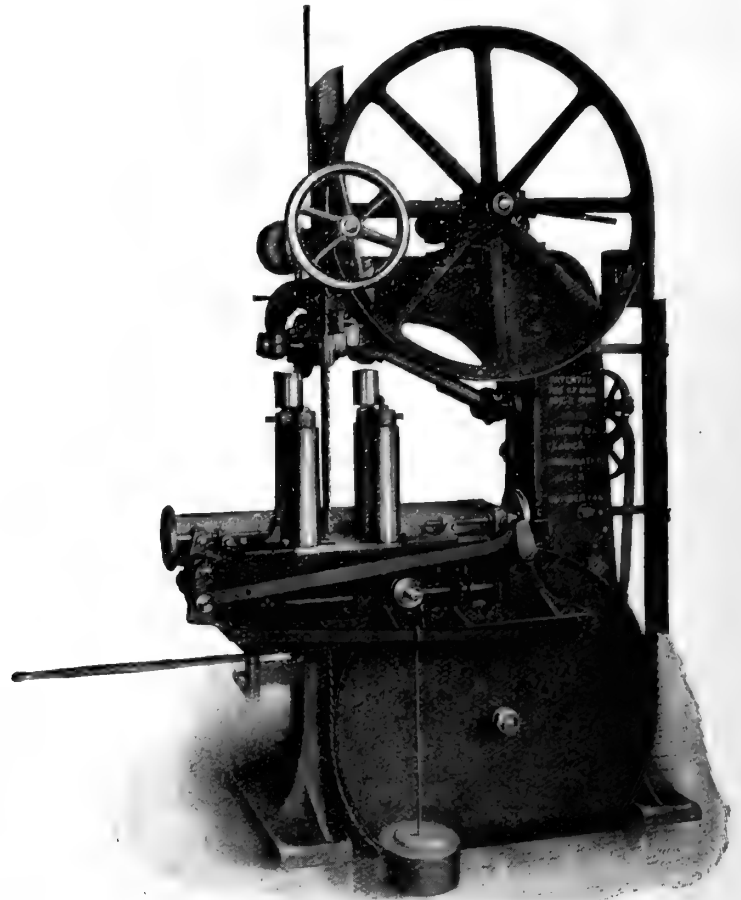
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As a Band Rip Saw



As a Band Resaw

Ready in a moment to either Rip or Resaw—the **FAY-EGAN** "LIGHTNING" No. 146  
Combination Band Rip and Resaw is the machine you need.

If your combined ripping and resawing does not exceed 50 to 60M lineal feet per day on soft woods, or 20 to 25M feet on hard woods, you do not need to put in two separate machines.

A Fay-Egan No. 146 will take care of all this work in the most economical manner.

At the very beginning you save the price of one machine.

You save the space occupied by one machine.

You realize the highest return on your investment, as the one machine is kept busy all the time.

By simply reversing the table and raising or lowering the ripping rolls, the No. 146 is changed from a rip to a resaw or from a resaw to a rip saw—it takes but a moment to do this.

As a rip saw, it will handle material up to 24 in. wide.

As a resaw, it will cut to the center of 8 in. and up to 18 in. under the guide.

The No. 146 has all of the advantages of a separate band rip or resaw. And its value is attested by hundreds of users in all parts of the world—we'll be glad to refer you to one in your vicinity—or write us for further information:

Every type of Band Rip, Scroll, Edging and Resaw is shown in our catalog—Write for it to-day.

The World's Oldest  
and Largest Manufacturers  
of Woodworking  
Machinery.

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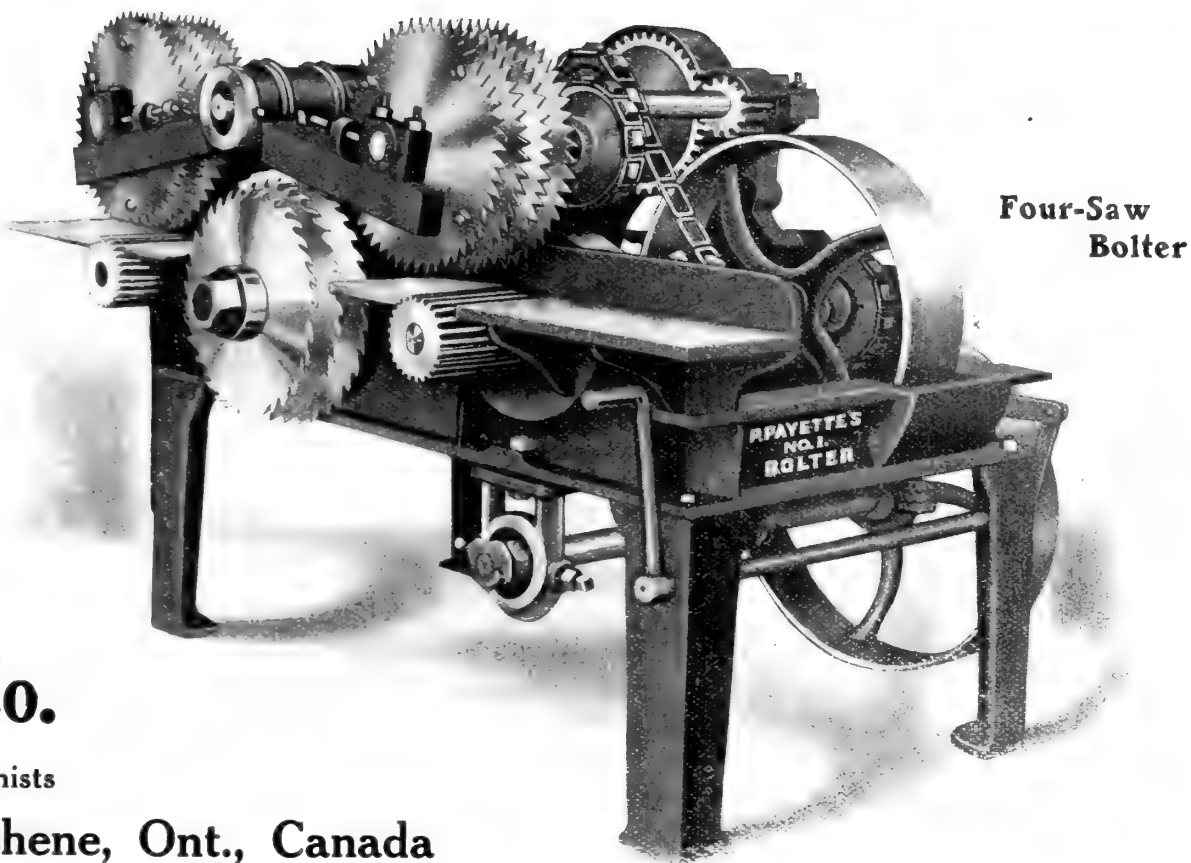
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# 128,350 Laths in Ten Hours

Our Bolter and Lath Mill have made a test cut in ten hours of 128,350 four foot Laths,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. x  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. counted, tied and piled.

We also make a full line of Lath Mill and Picket Mill Machinery for Mills both large and small.

Ask for our new booklets, illustrations, etc., on our new heavy No. 2 B Three-head-block Carriage, Gang Circulars and Edgers, Set-works, Payette Patent Mill Dogs, Log-Decking Machinery and a general line of Sawmill Machinery.



Four-Saw  
Bolter

## P. Payette & Co.

Engineers and Machinists

Penetanguishene, Ont., Canada

# Buy Guaranteed Chisel Tooth Saws

You need have no doubt about the quality when you buy

## SMITH'S CHISEL TOOTH SAWS



No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Tooth

**NO. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  TOOTH**—Designed for heavy feeds. Suitable for mills where independent steam feeds are employed, and also for edger saws.

**NO. 3**—Principally for hardwoods. The best saw where both soft and hard woods are to be cut.

**NO. 4**—Specially recommended for British Columbia, and for cutting soft, pitchy lumber where more throat room is required.

Smith's inserted and solid Tooth Saws are specified by the Largest Canadian Manufacturers of Mill Machinery.



No. 3 Tooth

# R. H. Smith Company Limited

St. Catharines,  
Ontario



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

## White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	39 00	41 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	17 00	17 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	18 00
1-in. dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	28 00
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	22 00
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	25 00
Norway, c and cf 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and cf 1½-in.	35 00	38 00
Norway, c and cf 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	21 00	22 00
Spruce mill culls	15 00	16 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	20 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18		
18x18, and 20x20	34 50	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 00	
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
anh 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following ad-		
vances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and		
2-in. Fir rough	47 10	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 25	
1½-in. No. 2 4 ft. lath	3 75	
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XXX pine or cedar shingles	3 30	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	2 40	
XXX B. C. butts to 2-in.	3 30	
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 52	
XXXXXX	3 75	
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00
Ash, brown, common and better	37 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1st and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4	42 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4	44 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	29 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4	
& 8/4	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts & 2nds	43 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts & 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½	
and 2-in.	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	
and 16/4	70 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts	

and 2nds	87 00
White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$53 00	55 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	52 00
2-in.	50 00	55 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	30 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	50 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better, 12 ft. to		
16 ft.	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1-in.	22 00	25 00
Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.	17 00	19 50
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	14 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	16 00	18 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 00	19 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10", & up, 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1½"x7" 8-9" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	27 00
Hemlock 1-in. cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run, 1x5	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black, log run	25 00	28 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	14 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	13 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.	3 75	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	3 00	3 25
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 75	3 00
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. av-	cts.	
erage, according to lineal	85	90

## Oak—Michigan and Ohio

By the dram, according to average		
and quality	62	67

## Elm

By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 40 to 45 feet	80	83
By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 30 to 35 feet	60	65

## Ash

13 inches and up, according to aver-

age and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40

## Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

## Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	Per M.	18 00	19 00
Oddments		15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.		15 00	16 00

## Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
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## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	67 00
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	69 00
2 in. and up wide	72 00

## Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	55 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	65 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	67 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	52 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	54 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	50 00

## No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	60 00
2½ and 3 ft., 8 in. and up wide	75 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	85 00

## No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	31 00
1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	42 00
1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	44 00
2 in., 6 in. and up wide	48 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and	
up wide	62 00 65 00

## No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6 in. and up wide	24 00
1½ and 1½ in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2 in., 6 in. and up wide	33 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6 in. and	
up wide	43 00 48 00

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	22 00
1-in. x 5-in.	24 00
1-in. x 6-in.	26 00
1-in. x 8-in.	27 00
1-in. x 10-in.	30 00
1-in. x 12-in.	35 00
1-in. x 13-in. and up	35 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	32 00

## No. 1 Barn

1 inch	31 00	45 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	45 00
2½ and 3-in.	45 00	
4 inch	50 00	

## No. 2 Barn

1 inch	28 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.	38 00	

## No. 3 Barn

1 inch	21 00	28 00
No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	25 00

## Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	22 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	17 00	21 00

## Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in.	16 00
1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.	18 00
No. 2	14 00 15 00

## Lath

No. 1, 32-in. pine	1 50
No. 2, 48-in. pine	3 75
No. 3, 48-in. pine	3 00
No. 1, 48-in. pine	4 25
No. 1, 48-in. hemlock	3 25

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

Dimensions, Rough		or S. 1 S. and 1 E.	
	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft 14x16 ft
x 4 ..	14 00	17 00	20 50 18 50
x 6 ..	16 50	17 00	20 50 18 50
x 8 ..	18 00	18 50	22 00 20 00
x 10 ..	19 00	19 50	22 50 21 00
x 12 ..	19 00	20 00	24 50 22 50

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have been sold and used continuously for the past **SEVENTY-TWO YEARS** in ever increasing quantities.

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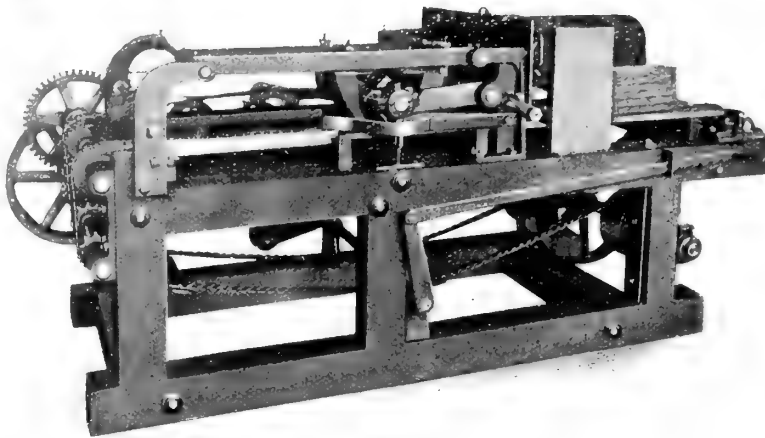
## HENRY DISSTON & SONS

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Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

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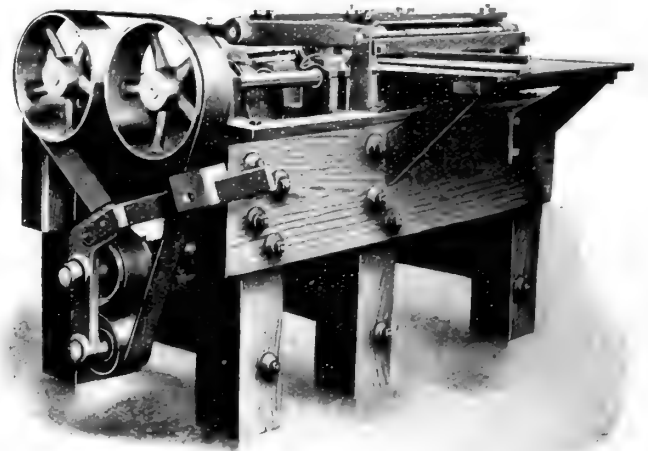
NO. 420 RECESSING MACHINE

This No. 50 lath edger will enable you to use cheaper labor, less men per thousand lath and get more lath out of every slab handled besides getting number one lath out of thin slabs that would be worthless using any other system. The saws are spaced to rip one and one half inches wide. The first saw cuts one and one half inches from the guide so there is no waste on straight edge stock.

Send for complete catalogue of box machinery, resaw and saw mill machinery.

Our No. 420 Automatic Recessing Machine will cut recesses with safety and dispatch.

Two boys will turn out more work than four men can accomplish of a similar kind on the ordinary cutter head most often used for the purpose. Will handle stock 20 inches wide by 30 inches long composed of one or more pieces, only occupies a floor space of 2 ft. 11 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.

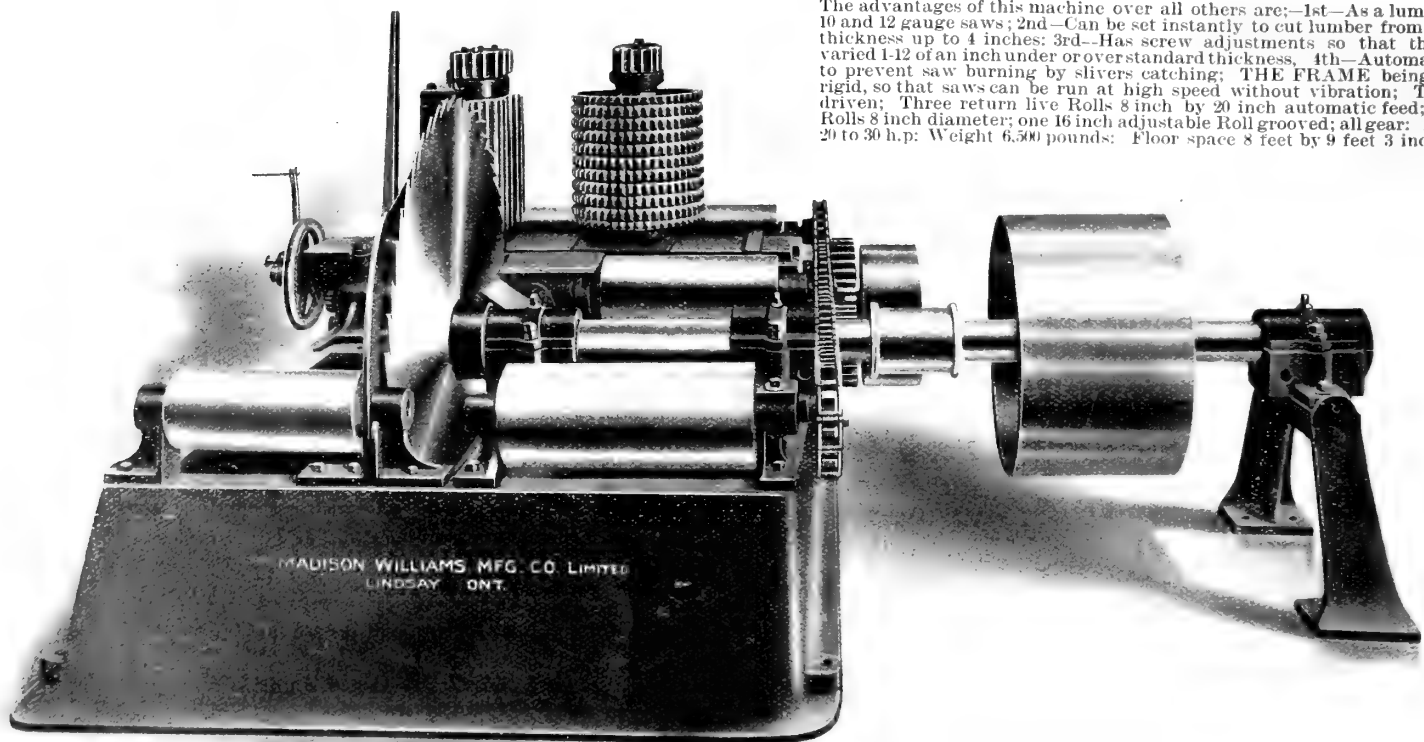


No. 5 LATH EDGER

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company**

**Minneapolis, Minn.**

## JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker



The advantages of this machine over all others are:—1st—As a lumber saver using 10 and 12 gauge saws; 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to any thickness up to 4 inches; 3rd—Has screw adjustments so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness; 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching; THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration; THREE POINT driven; Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed; Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required 20 to 30 h.p. Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:

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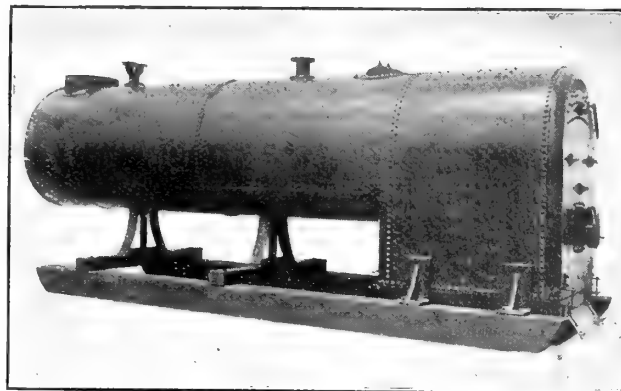
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We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

### International Silver Pine Healing Oil

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

### International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

### International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

### International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

### International Gall Cure

Cures while horses work or rest.

### International Foot Remedy

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

### International Harness Soap

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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Toronto, Ont.

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We can equip your mill with everything you require and at lowest prices.

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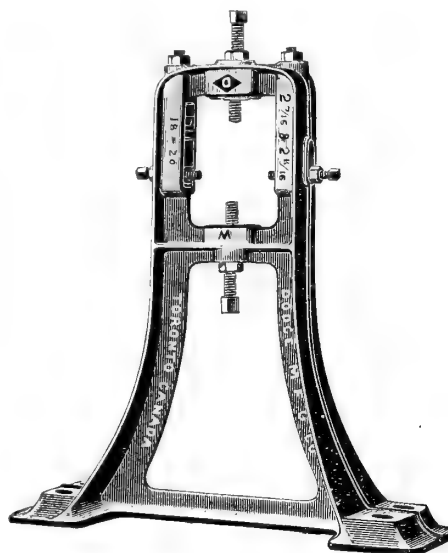
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The manufacturers we represent are those whose names are a guarantee of the quality of their output.

We carry a complete stock and can fill orders promptly. We are satisfied with a fair profit and give you the benefit.

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**GUILDFORD & SONS**  
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When ordering from your Jobber specify

## Pink's Lumbering Tools

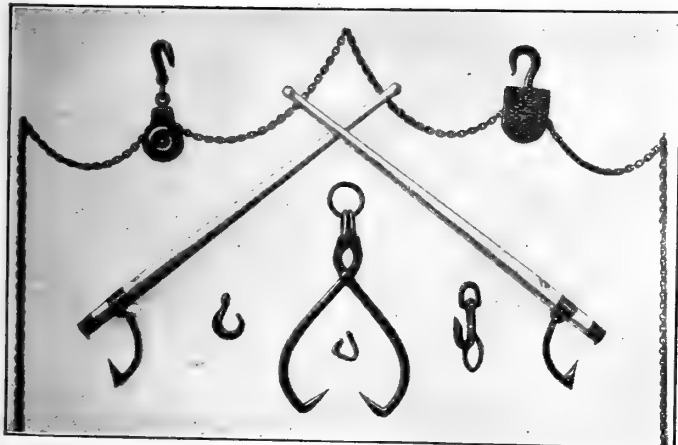
and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Limited

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada





## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

No. 2 Cuts 6/4	45 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	50 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	33 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	34 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	36 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	51 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	34 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	36 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	30 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	32 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	23 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	25 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	22 00
Box 1 x 10	23 00
Box 1 x 12	25 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	30 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

White Ash	
1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00 42 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch	44 00 46 00
2 1/4 to 4 inch	48 00 54 00
Strips	22 00 24 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00

Black and Brown	
1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00 42 00
Common good culls	14 00 20 00
1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00 42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up	30 00 32 00
Common and good culls	16 00 18 00

Elm	
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in. and up	34 00 38 00
Common and culls	16 00 20 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	28 00 32 00
Common and culls	13 00 18 00

Maple	
1st and 2nd hand	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00
1st and 2nd, soft	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00

## BOSTON, MASS.

White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00 100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	72 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	74 00 75 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	45 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.	58 00 60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00 37 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	45 00 48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00 52 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	43 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00 37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00 35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	33 00 34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	28 00 29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00 29 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00 24 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00 27 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under	25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths,	
10 ft. and up	24 00 25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	
and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10	
feet and up	20 00 22 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	21 00 22 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.	19 00
Vermont spruce boards, matched	22 00 23 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1 s clipped and bundled	19 00 21 00
1 3/4-in. spruce laths	4 00 4 10
1 1/2-in. spruce laths	3 60

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$3 60 \$3 75
Clears	3 25 3 40
Second clears	2 75
Clear whites	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45 2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50 1 60
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 50 4 00
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-in. butts to 2-in.	4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 3/4	4 75
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar	3 50

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"IT HANDLES ANY SIZE LOGS!"

A beautifully illustrated book, fully describing the working of the McGiffert and the immense savings it makes possible, awaits your request for "CATALOGUE M."

That allows employees to pass through on the same track without jacking up the loader on spuds.

### The McGIFFERT Steam LOG LOADER

It is self-propelling, moves and spots its own cars, dispensing with the services of a road engine.

It cuts the cost of logging some 66%. We would like to send you a book of facsimile letters that PROVE this.

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It will pay you to equip your Tram Cars with our special

## Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

We will fit these to your old axles, or furnish new axles and wheels separately.

Price, quality and service considered, we can save you time and money.

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We have planned a local campaign for every dealer who handles our line. It is the most effective aid ever given to dealers, and is entirely new and in advance of anything ever done in this line. It is all planned at our office and done at our expense. It not only helps your Roofing sales but advertises your other sales as well. You owe it to your business to investigate this proposition.

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1009 White Bldg.  
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No. 31. "Farmers Delight"  
for Harvesters; oil-tan or russett;  
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No. 17 1/2, Regular 10 in. High Cut

The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.

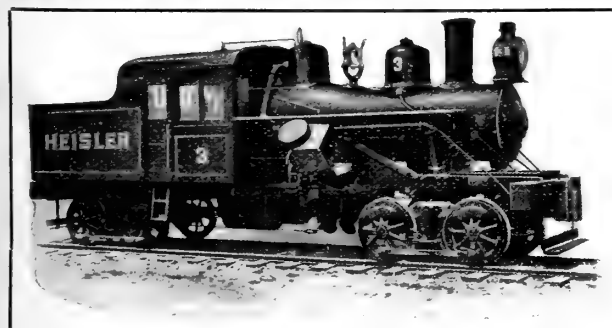


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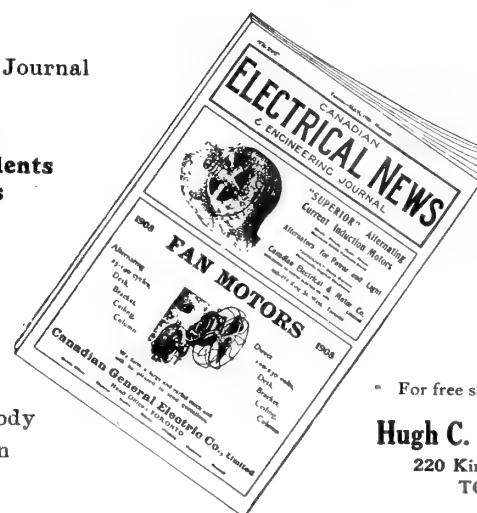
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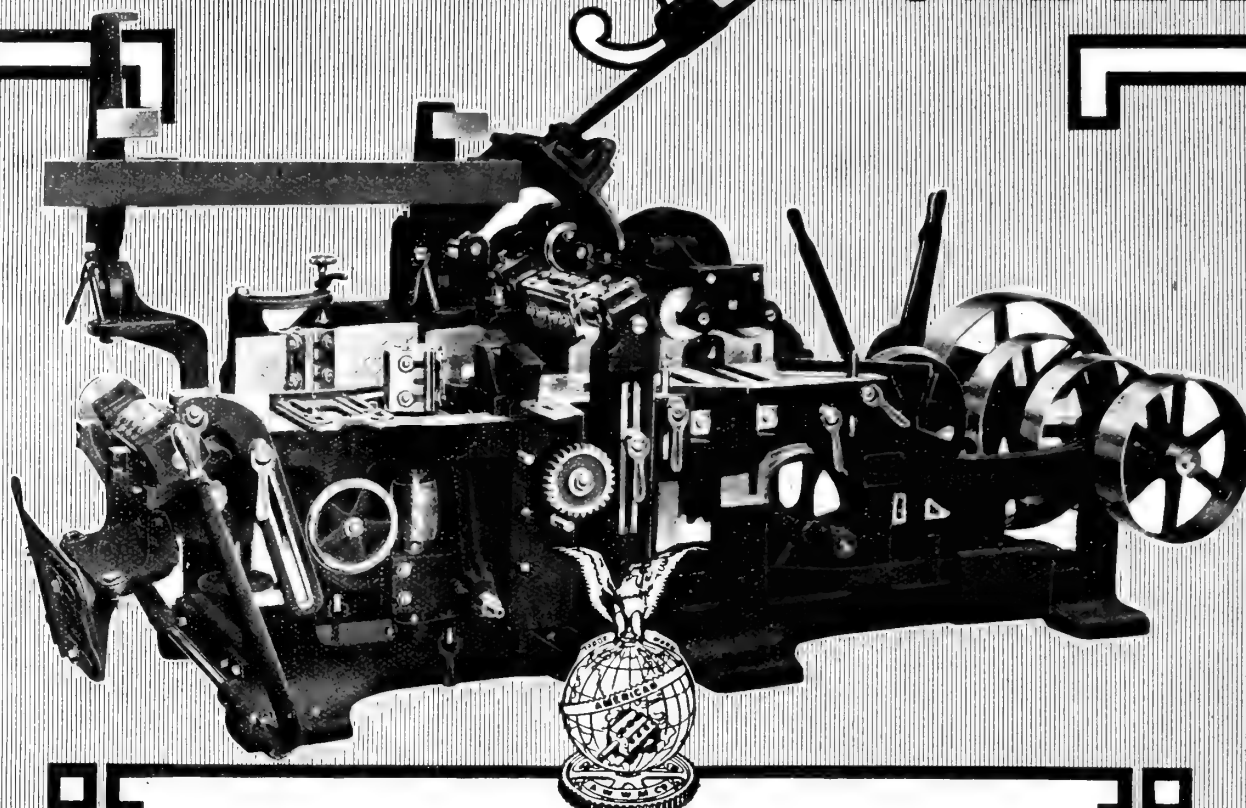
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For Solid Substantial Wear, no Pants in Canada like them. DEALERS if interested, write us for terms, etc.

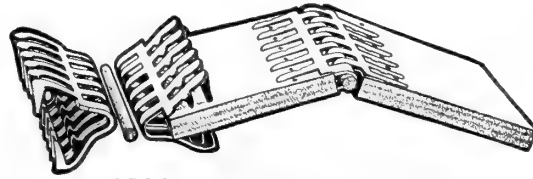
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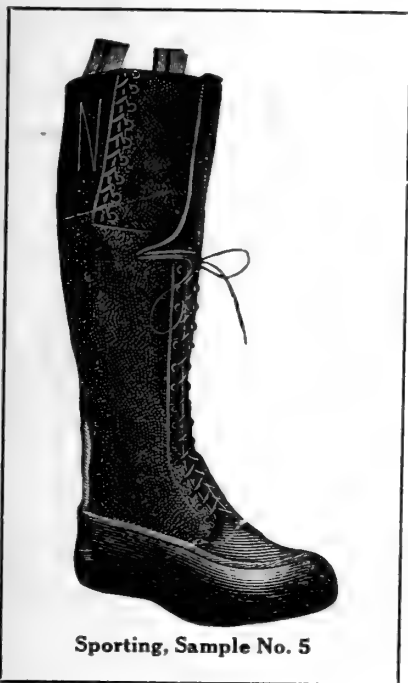
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Sole Manufacturers, Penetanguishene, Ontario



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### Two of Our Twenty Different Styles

Every Lumberman needs something to keep his feet dry and warm. This Special Pack will do this for him. The foot is of the best Oil Tan stock, pliable and waterproof. The upper is of the finest soft Mennonite Grain and is always a perfect fit.

Sample No. 5X is the same stock and style as No. 5 with hand sewn sole sewn onto bottom of pack. There is no insole in this pack, making it



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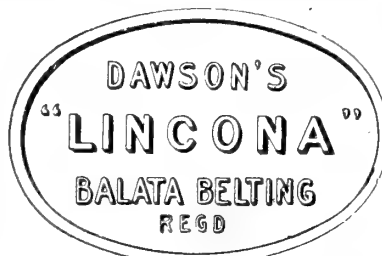
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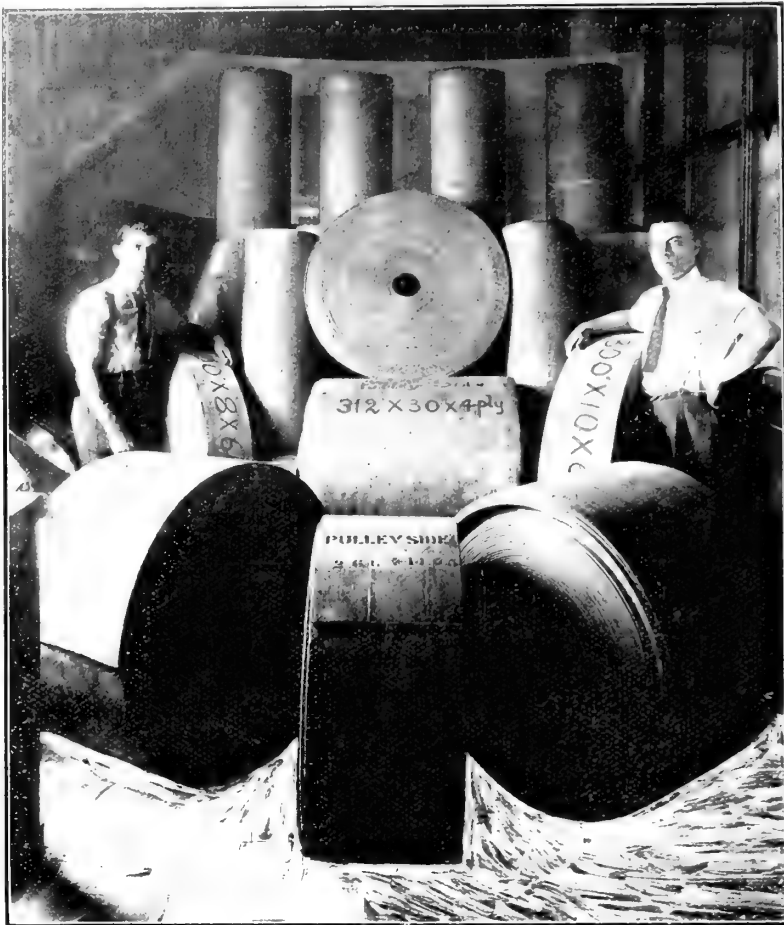
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## VI-BALATA

Vast improvements have been made in recent years in the manufacture of Balata belting. No old belt however good or however well repaired could possibly give as much satisfaction as a new one of more recent manufacture.

Vi-BALATA Belting embodies every improvement of importance that has ever been made in Balata Belting—it is the evolution of scientific experiment—the finished and perfect product of the most modern and complete process.

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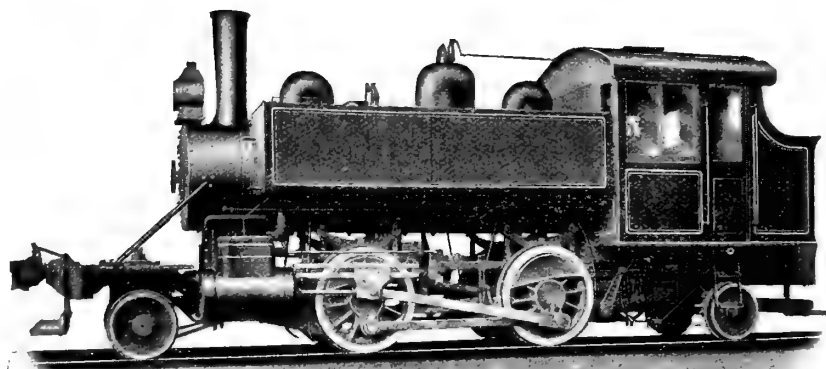
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Market and Louise Sts., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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machine will not be idle at a critical time for necessary repairs or renewals. Spare parts must be instantly available, made so well as to go into place without a machine shop.

Visit our works and see how all this is accomplished.

It is important for you to know what a locomotive will do to justify its cost.

It must pull the required load, start it and keep it going.

It must provide just the right amount of the right material in the right place.

Each and every part must be sure to fit not only the locomotive of which it is a part, but every other locomotive of the same size and design. Every operation must be made in fixtures or to templates

compelling accuracy of manufacture so that the

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BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

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Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

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have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

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**Larrigans**

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**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

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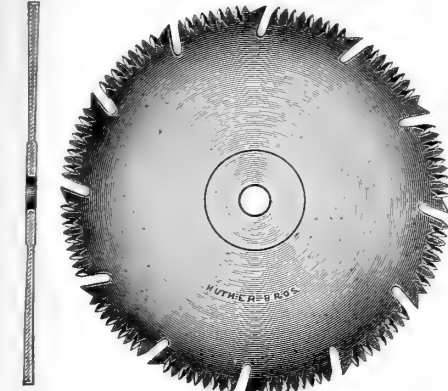
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"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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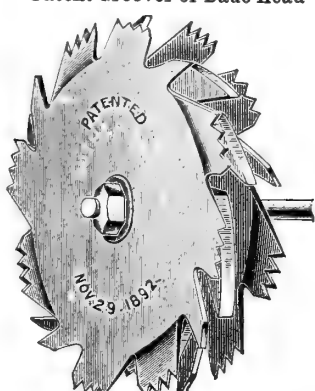
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Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.  
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Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

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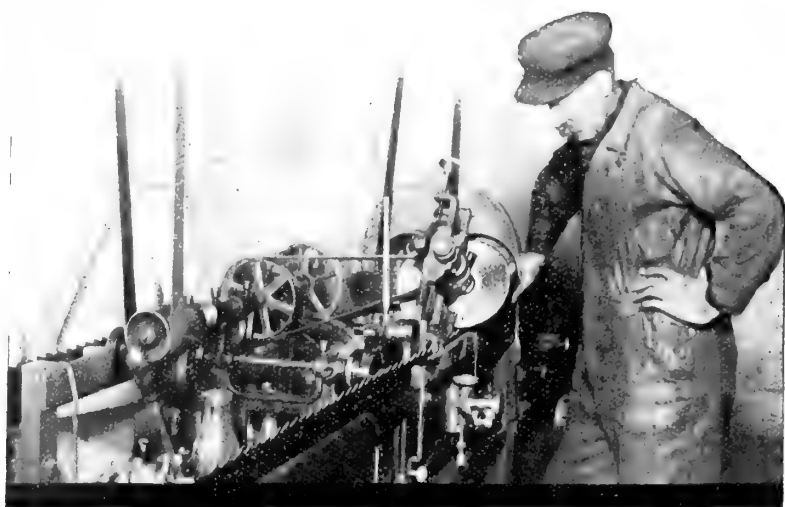
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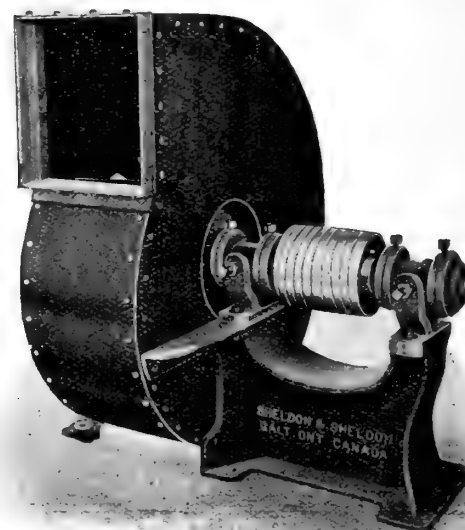
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The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

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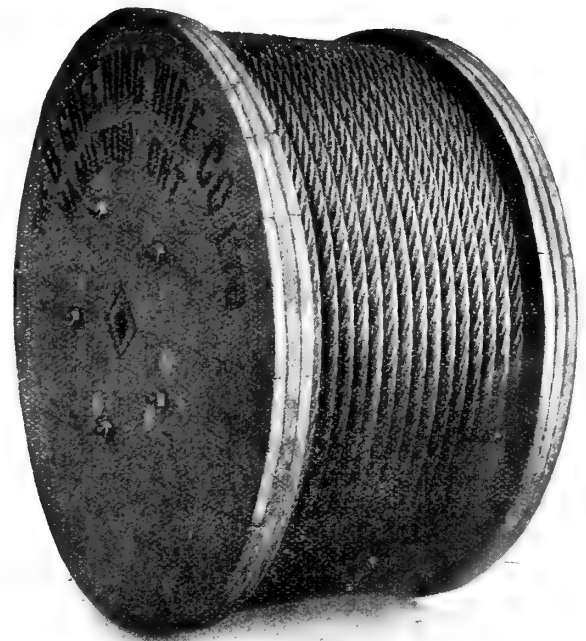
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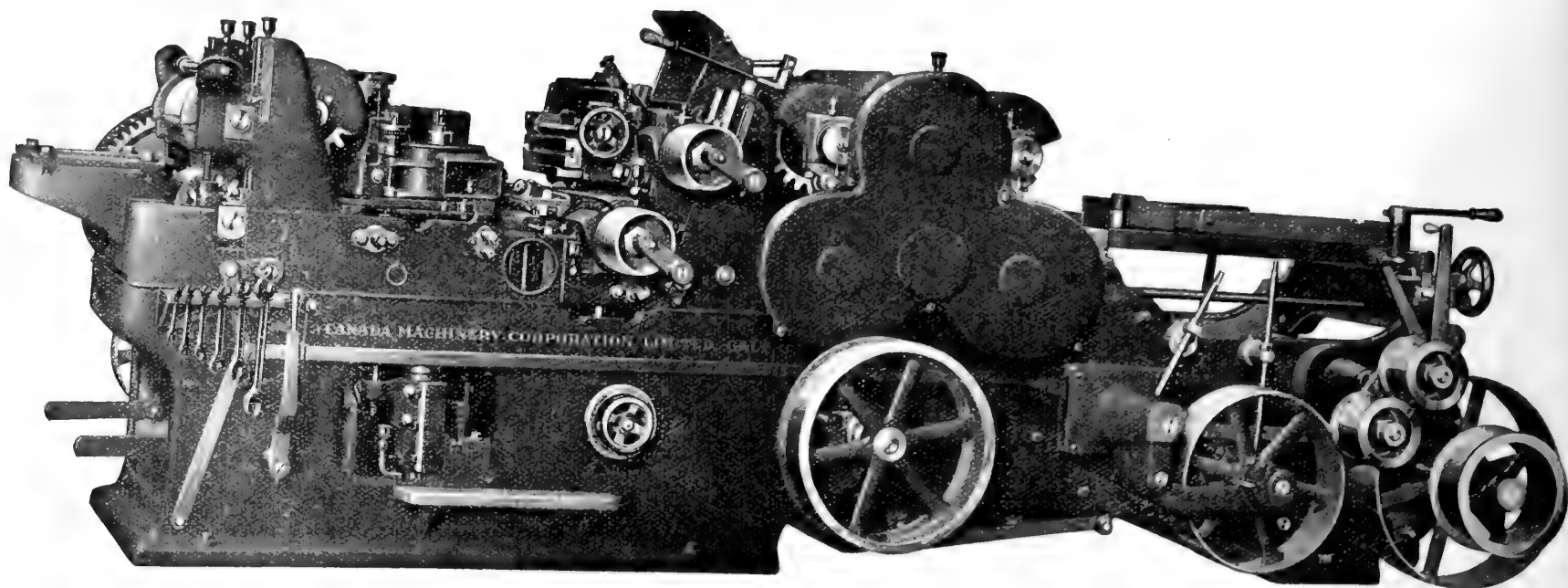
ROPE GREASE



**No. 122  
MATCHER**

**C.M.C.**

**No. 122  
MATCHER**



**C.M.C. No. 122 Heavy Duty Fast Feed Planer and Matcher**

**CYLINDERS** both top and bottom are of the round type equipped throughout with high speed knives.

**SIDE HEADS** either of the round type or of the Shimer pattern can be supplied as desired.

**FEED** consists of six 12 inch rolls under spring tension driven by accurately machine cut gears carefully guarded.

**ALL DRIVES** are either by belt or gears no chains being used to give constant trouble.

**BELTS** are all long and driven from a self contained counter shaft attached to the main frame, and are all tightened by one lever.

**WORKMANSHIP** is of the highest class.

**PERFECT WORK** is guaranteed at a speed of 200 feet per minute.

**PROFILING ATTACHMENT** can be fitted at the delivery end of a machine for making drop siding, casings, base board, etc.

**JOINTING DEVICE** can be supplied for truing irregular surfaces.

**We Make the Most Complete Line of Woodworking Machinery in Canada**

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**

**Galt, Ontario**

# A Band Mill Without a Peer

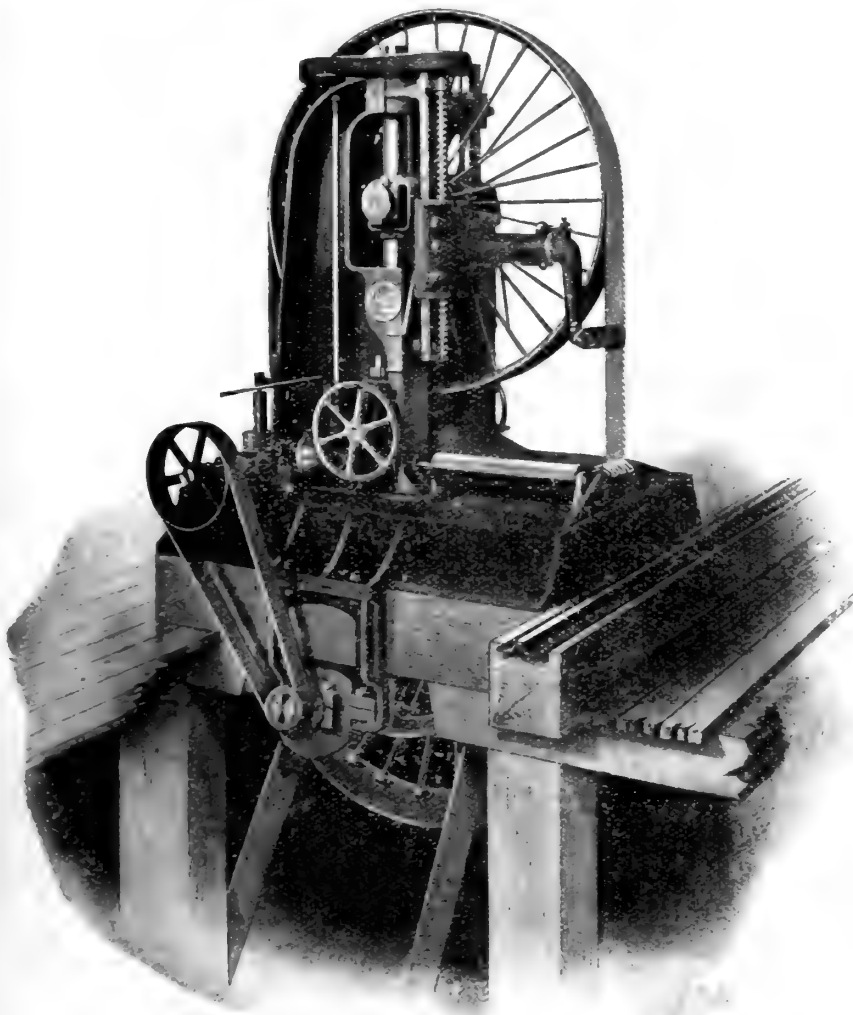
**Best balanced and most symmetrical  
band mill ever designed**

The despair of imitators  
Built with 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 foot wheels  
Does not overhang its foundation  
Is the heaviest band mill built  
Also the perfection of simplicity  
It holds all the cutting records  
Has the greatest range of top wheel  
Double spring cushion tension device  
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Bottom guide completely buried in husk frame  
Safety upper guide  
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Hubs are longer than on any other brand  
This insures a very rigid wheel  
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Every feature original with us  
We build every machine required in an up-to-date mill

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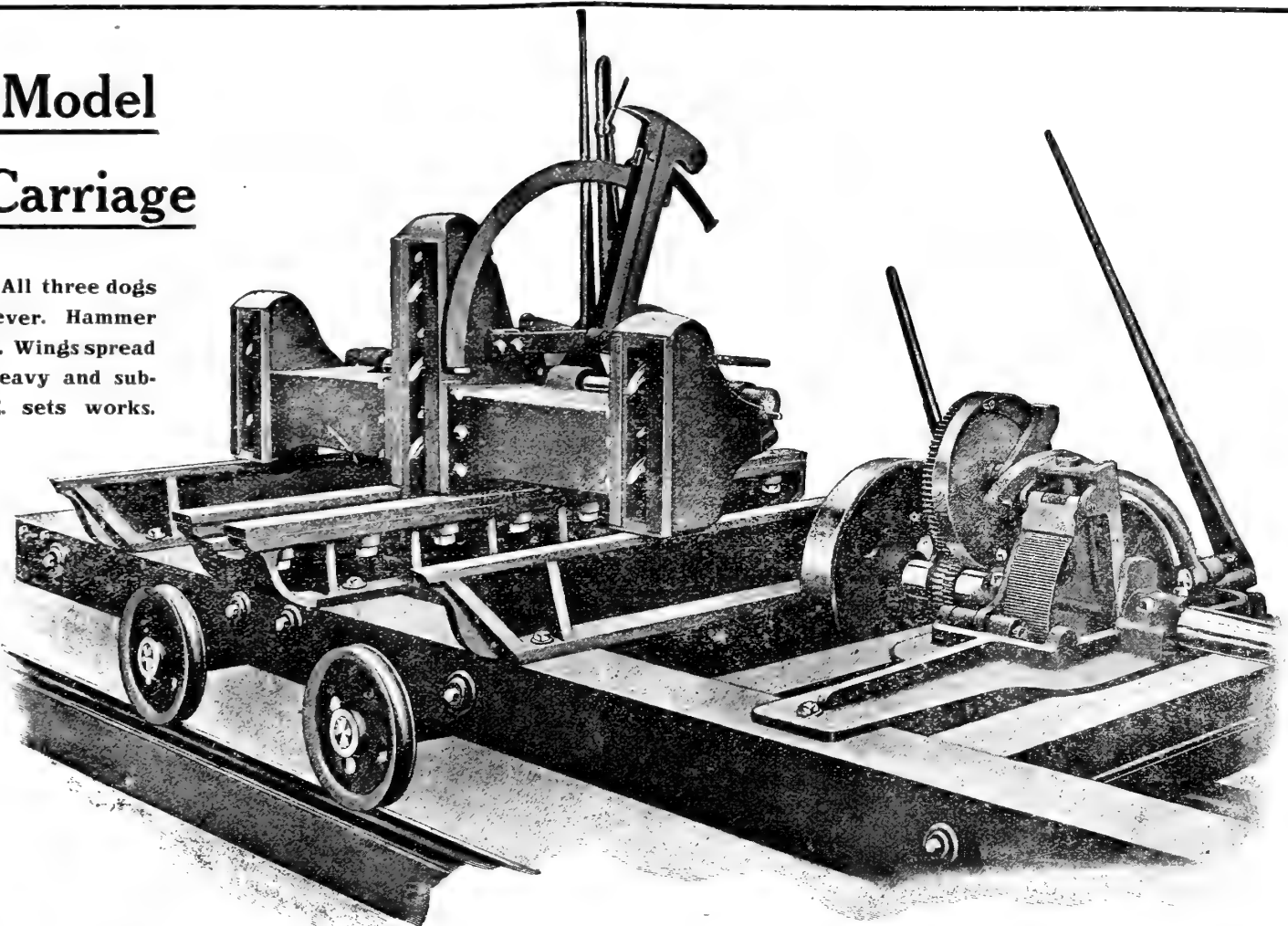


## Mowry's Model Saw Mill Carriage

With wing knee. All three dogs operated by one lever. Hammer dogs easily applied. Wings spread five feet. Very heavy and substantial. Style C. sets works.

This is a model Saw Carriage and always a great favorite among lumbermen who appreciate the best. It is simple, easy to operate, can't be wrecked and will reduce your bill to nothing.

Where will our catalogue and literature find you?

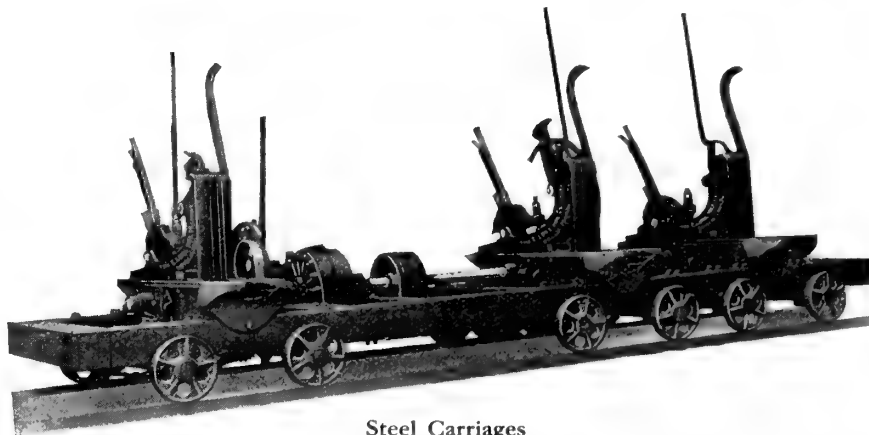


Our 46 inch Saw Carriage

**MOWRY & SONS, - Gravenhurst, Ontario**

# Long's Quality Machinery

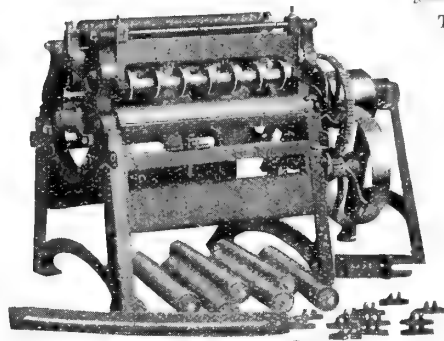
Here are a few machines which appeal to the practical mill-man.



Steel Carriages

This style built with 36-in., 40-in., 44-in., 48-in., 54-in., 60-in., 72-in., opening from saw line

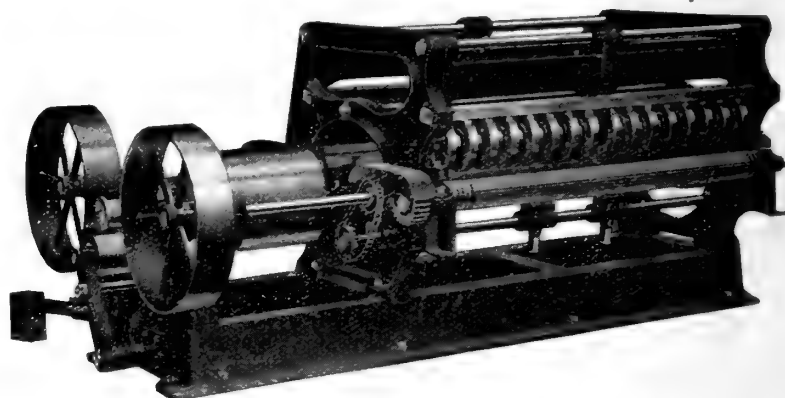
We have others. If you don't see what you want here, send us your inquiry.



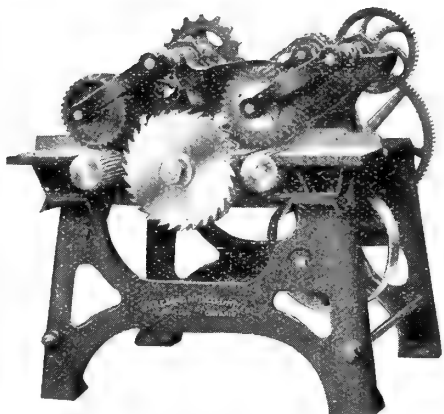
32-in. Edger

## EDGERS

suitable for  
Sawmill of  
any  
Capacity

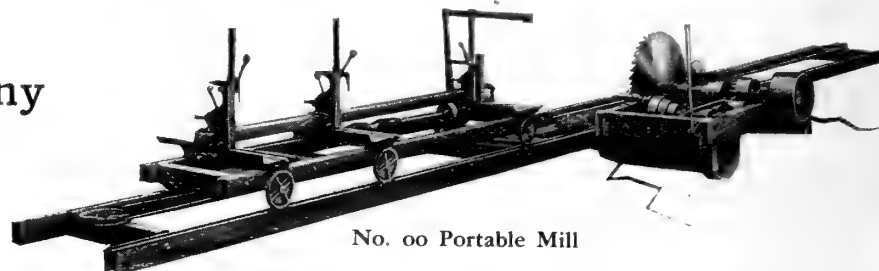


This style built 54-in., 60-in., 66-in., 72-in., 84-in., 96-in. between frames



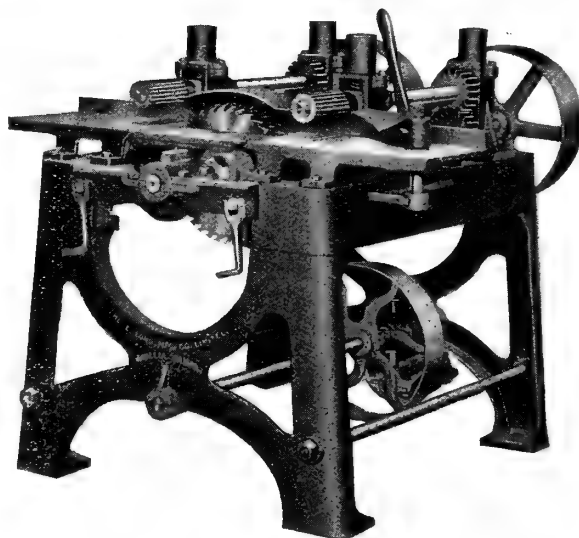
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Mills of any  
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No. 00 Portable Mill

Our entire attention is devoted to studying the needs of the saw-mill trade. Our services are at your disposal.



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Mill plans and specifications of complete mills furnished.

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# Waterous "Trouble-Proof" Haulup Chains

The efficiency of your haulup depends directly on the strength and the wearing qualities of your log chain. Waterous Chains have more than their share of both. They are built of selected materials. The shop work on them is of the very best. They are tested and inspected before shipment.

Next time you order chain—think of "Trouble Proof"—and specify "Waterous".

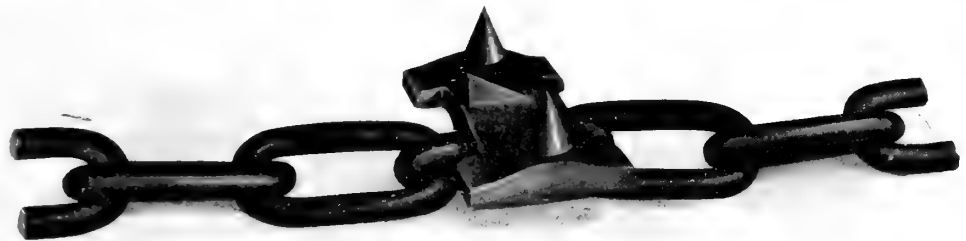
## Waterous Forged Bull Chain



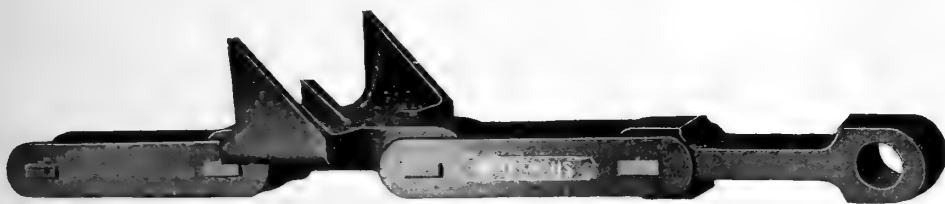
This chain is forged from the best refined wrought iron. It is 6" pitch and is built in seven sizes, ranging in weight from 2½ lbs. to 15 lbs. per foot. Iron, steel and wood specials of various forms are supplied with this chain. It can be used on all size Bull Wheels and is also adapted for Rough Wood and Refuse Conveyors.

## Short Link and Long Link Coil Chain

For strength and general usefulness this chain is hard to beat. Fifteen sizes are built, ranging in weight from 150 lbs. to 2,335 lbs. per 100 feet. Only the best chain iron is used in its manufacture, welds are exceptionally long and carefully made, and all links are tested for size and uniformity before leaving the shops.



## Waterous all Steel Haulup Chain



The heaviest, largest logs can be handled on this chain. It is the longest lived and cleanest chain we build. It is 8" pitch throughout and carries a heavy cast steel special spaced every 6'. Side bars, centre links and connecting pins are all of steel, the links and bars being drilled for the reception of the pins.

We also build Malleable Log Chain, Roller Haulup Chain, Chain for Pulpwood and for Saw Dust Conveyors.

Any length can be supplied.

Our list of Specials, Sprockets, Idlers and Spools is exceptionally complete. These are illustrated and described in our Chain Catalogue No. 108, which we will be glad to supply on request.

WRITE

**The Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd.**  
**Brantford, Canada**

AGENCY—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

BRANCH—Winnipeg, Man.





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



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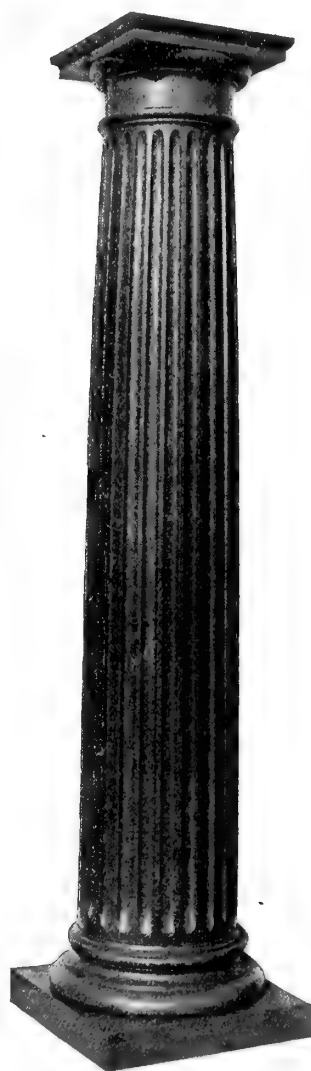
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BELT  
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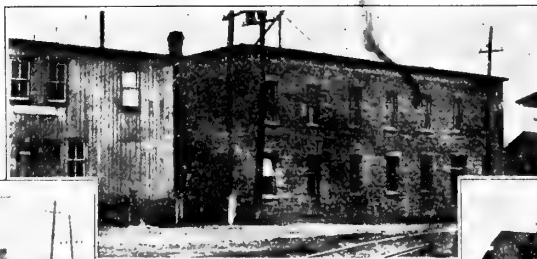
General Mill Supplies

**MONTREAL**

**H. Walters & Sons**

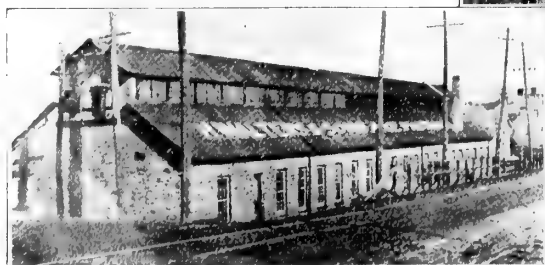
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The rapid cutting File is the economical File

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Tested  
Steel  
Chain



Tested  
Steel  
Chain

Made in Canada Sold by Jobbers  
25% 25% 25%  
More Weld More Strength More Wear  
**McKinnon Chain Company**  
BUFFALO, N. Y. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



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Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

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Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

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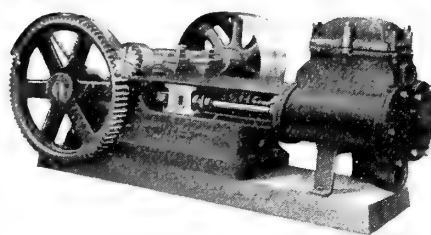
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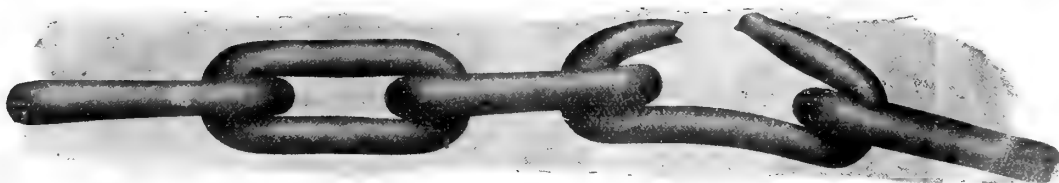
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## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

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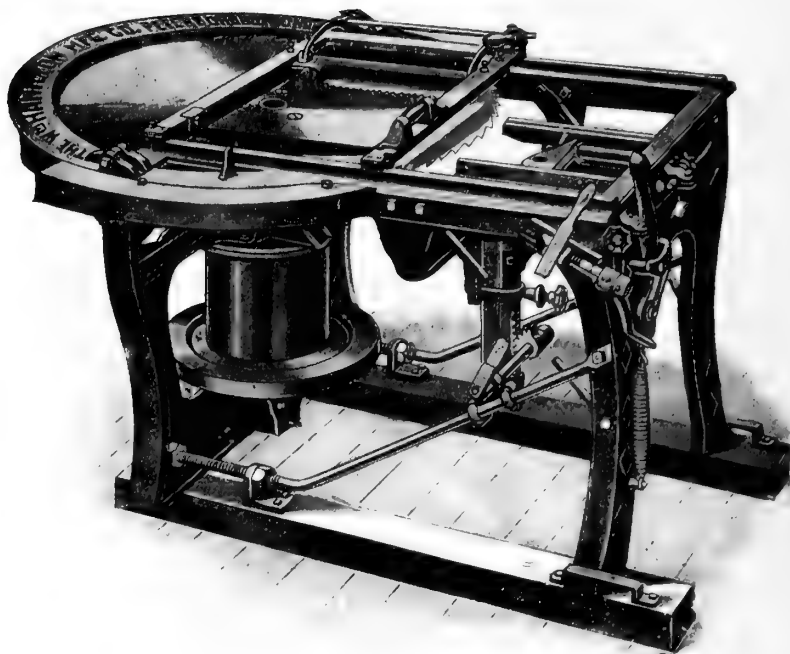
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# Shingle Mill Machinery

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The Grand Triumph Shingle Machine has a capacity of from 30 thousand to 60 thousand shingles in ten hours; the actual capacity being dependent upon the special conditions that each machine has to meet.

Ten to fifteen horse power is sufficient to drive it to its full capacity.

It is the most economical machine to use, as it cuts every possible shingle out of the bolt—there is no large spalt left at the end.

We carry a large stock of these machines on hand and can make immediate shipment.

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POWER DRIVEN SHINGLE MACHINES  
PACKERS

JOINTERS  
BOLT CUT-OFF MACHINES  
DRAG SAWS, ETC.

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VIEW OF MILL PROPERTY AT CACHE BAY, ONT.

## CROSS ARMS

We have on hand the following 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. x 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. BONE DRY CROSS ARMS which we wish to move. We will shape and bore them as required.

3 ft. 6 in.	Painted	2,300	arms
4 "	"	1,620	"
6 "	"	2,380	"
10 "	"	700	"
4 "	Unpainted	12,500	"
6 "	"	10,693	"

Also Place Your Order Now for this Season's Dimension Stock in Red and White Pine.    ::    ::    ::    ::    ::    ::    ::    ::

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 CACHE BAY    Limited    -    -    ONTARIO



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Established  
1873

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**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

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**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
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RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

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**Lumber  
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Manufacturers of

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# *The Buzz of Saws Herald the Start of New Activities*

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We urge the importance of sending orders in promptly.

New stock will not be in before July—and the present supply is rapidly decreasing.

You are better assured of your order being filled as desired now than later.

Remember, uniformity of grade is our constant aim. And lowest prices possible, consistent with quality.

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The mills are all running after the winter season. Better check up your needs in

## WHITE PINE

—splendid stock, guaranteed well watered. We supply the finest grades only in assorted sizes. RED PINE also.

## ABOUT SPRUCE

There's satisfaction in ordering Quebec-grown Spruce, the kind we feature. Large supply always ready for immediate shipment.

 *Let Us Hear From You* 

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# Timber Limits for Sale on Georgian Bay

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

The Limits, part of which have recently been sold, include : 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

# The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

# Are You Alive

to the fact that you SAVE DOLLARS by securing your Lumber in advance on this RISING MARKET?

## We Can Sell You White Pine

the product of CHOICE LOGS, beautifully manufactured and properly graded—at prices which you can't duplicate Elsewhere. MAY WE QUOTE YOU on 1911 stock, or on the coming Season's Cut?

The Eyer Lumber Co., Limited, 34 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., are our Selling Agents.

**Don't buy till you get our prices**

**The Cutler Bay Lumber Co., Limited, - Cutler, Ont.**

### The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

We can offer nearly all sizes in Dry Spruce

Our 3" x 7 and up White Pine Mill Culls resaw nicely.

Factory Strips and Sidings all thicknesses in White Pine

18" Cedar Shingles



### 'RED DEER' Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

**The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited**  
Huntsville, Ont.

## Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

**Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood**  
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**  
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

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## The Golden Lake Lumber Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

80,000' 2 x 4 & up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull  
20,000' 2 x 4 & up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull  
18,000' 1 x 4 & up 6/16' Log Run, Dead Culls out White Birch  
125,000 pcs. 1 1/2 x 3/8 x 32" Mill Run Hemlock Lath

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

JAS. PLAYFAIR

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## PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

**Lumber - Lath - Shingles**

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## Long Lumber Company Hamilton, Canada

Our Specialty

**Norway and Yellow Pine**  
BILLS STUFF TO ORDER

Ontario Agents for

**A. Cotton's XXX B.C. Shingles**  
10 Cars in Transit

# Cameron & Co, Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,  
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

1" WHITE PINE MILL CULLS  
1" " " BOX

Mill and Yard  
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

# The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Everything in Lumber

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase

Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm

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21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

# The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

**British Columbia Timber**

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

# Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

# Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

# Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

*Write us before placing your orders*

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

OTTAWA, ONT.

# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Owen Sound, Ont.

— All grades of —

# WHITE PINE

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

# WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Aux Sable River Forest Reserve Timber Produces Best Lumber  
in Ontario.

Every lumber dealer and consumer in Western Ontario, Buffalo, Detroit, Central New York and Montreal knows what excellent lumber is produced from Playfair & White's mills at Midland, Ont. I can offer you from that point, all sizes of White Pine and Norway Pine; any quantity of the choicest lumber in the Georgian Bay district. These mills will commence sawing about May 15th.

SPECIAL:—The best block of Basswood in Ontario, estimated 2,000,000 ft. I am prepared to offer, sawn to any size required.

Other stocks of Pine, Hemlock and Spruce at Pembroke, Ottawa and Collingwood.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke

Ontario

ESTABLISHED 1855

# THE McGIBBON LUMBER CO. OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.**

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
46 Elgin St. 759 Notre Dame St., W.

**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

THE  
**Brockville  
Lumber  
Company**  
LIMITED

Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail

**Lumber,**

**Lath,**

**Shingles,**

**Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
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Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

**Siemon Bros., Ltd.**  
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C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,  
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## We Make the Best Pine Doors

We Specialize in  
**No. 3 Pine Doors**

These are produced from good sound kiln-dried  
lumber by expert workmen with up-to-date  
machinery.

Doors that will not sag warp or crack—every  
one thoroughly well made and guaranteed.

With our new improved equipment and organ-  
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quantities of **No. 3 Pine Doors** at a price  
which meets all competition.

Rush orders given prompt attention—Complete  
shipments made on time. Try us with your  
next order for **No. 3 Pine Doors**.

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**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

**Maritime Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Head Office:  
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Branch Office:  
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For Rail or Water Shipment:

1,500,000-ft. Merchantable  
Spruce Side Boards 1 x 4  
and up.

For Rail Shipment:

600,000-ft. 3x7 and up 1st.,  
2nd. and 3rd. White Pine.

**The Harris Tie  
& Timber Co.,**  
198 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

Cedar Poles and Posts,  
Piles and Bridge Timber  
Track and Switch Ties

WE have 500 M ft. 8-4  
Common and Better  
and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common  
and Better White Pine  
that we want to move  
quick at bargain prices.

Write us

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
Limited  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
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White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
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Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
wood, Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
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**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER  
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

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**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

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## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every Description of  
DOUGLAS FIR,  
RED CEDAR, SPRUCE,  
HEMLOCK, LARCH and  
PINE LUMBER and  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Heavy Construction  
Timbers a Specialty

Lengths up to 110 ft.

Try a car of our Extra Quality  
XXX RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Rail and Water Shipments.

FOR SALE

## Piles and Poles

All sizes, all lengths

Apply to

PAPINEAUVILLE LUMBER CO.

Papineauville, P.Q. Limited

The  
North Channel Lumber Co. Limited

Successors to  
SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine Lumber

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

MAPLE LEAF  
STITCHED COTTON DUCK  
BELTING  
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.  
HAMILTON CANADA

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

2 Cars	2 x 6	Com.	W. P.	\$22.00
3 "	2 x 10	"	"	25.00
2 "	4 x 4	Sel.	M. R. W. P.	28.00
1 "	6 x 6	"	"	30.00

Ready for Quick Shipment

F.O.B. BYNG INLET

2 Cars 4 4" Crating Red Pine at \$15.00

F.O.B. MIDLAND

3 Cars 5 4" x 4 & up No. 1 Com. & Btr.  
Basswood.

Runs strong to 1sts and 2nds

Early 1911 cut

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

## We are Buyers of Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

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## Timber Brokers

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## Louis Bamberger

Importer of

Pine, Spruce, and all Canadian  
Wood Goods

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Telegraphic Address "Bellywood, London."

Open to Contract for  
Glued-up Basswood Keyboards

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
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We Specialize in

Saw Mill Repair Work

and castings of all descriptions and machinery built to order.

Second hand machinery little used:

1 Northey gear drive pump 7" x 12"

1 Northey 6 H. P. Stationary Gasoline Engine

1 Automobile 20 H. P. 2 cylinder Suitable for truck

## Maass Bros.,

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## Advertise

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# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Clapboard,**  
etc.

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

(With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Harrison River, B.C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.)

Manufacturers of

**LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS**

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling, etc.

ADDRESS  
HEAD OFFICE

**The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## Full Stock Dry Pine and Hemlock

BILLS IN PINE AND HEMLOCK

Cut to Order

NEW TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 1783

## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

15 Toronto St., TORONTO

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

—DRY STOCK—

WHITE PINE—

Inch Mill Cull Sidings. 2 x 8 & 2 x 12 Common and Dressing.

SPRUCE—

1 x 4-5-6-7, Common and better. Rough or Dressed.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## The Harwood Lumber Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

## YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards

both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO

OR

The Harwood Lumber Company Toronto, Ontario

Toronto phone Main 4089.

## ROBERT BURY & CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Dealers

For Sale

Ready for Prompt Shipment

1 Car 4" Hard Maple, 80 per cent. 1st & 2nds, Bal. No. 1 Com.

2 " 3" " 75 " " " "

3 " 2" " 70 " " " "

100 to 150 M ft. 1" Soft Elm, No. 1 Com. and Better

TELEPHONE, ADELAIDE 1467

79 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers

TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2 3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer.

## Spears & Lauder

OFFER

One Million feet, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

now being cut from exceptionally choice logs.

Also during the Summer months 2½ million feet of hemlock.

LET US QUOTE YOU ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

## The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO, ONT.

We offer for prompt shipment,—

5 to 8 cars, 5/8 Pine or Spruce Crating.

4 to 5 cars, 1½ x 10 & 12 Selected White Pine

4 to 5 cars, 2 x 10, 10/16 No. 1 Spruce

10 to 15 cars, 1 x 10 & 12 No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull

2 cars, 2 x 4 & up, Clear and Clear Face Norway

Close prices for prompt shipment.

## C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO. WANTED

Mill Stocks of:—

**HARDWOODS  
PINE  
SPRUCE  
HEMLOCK**

We are now buying for the 1912 trade. Write us describing Stocks you have, or will have to sell. We pay CASH.

Manning Chambers, TORONTO



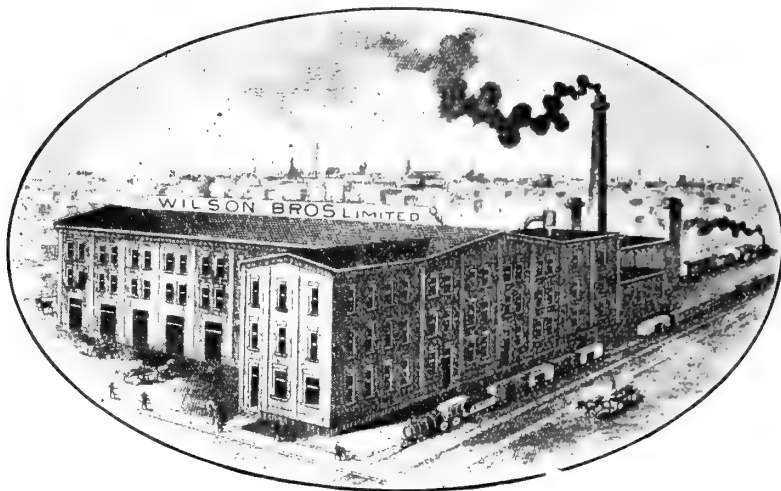
# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

Specialties: **AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES**  
**B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

Mills at  
**Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

Head Office: **Victoria Drive and Powell St.**  
**VANCOUVER, B. C.**



### Send along your Orders

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings**  
**Interior Finish**  
**Hardwood Flooring**  
**Pine Flooring**

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

**Wilson Brothers, Limited**  
 COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

### We Can Deliver the Goods That Sell



The easiest lumber to sell  
 is that kind for which there  
 is already a big demand—our

**Hemlock, Pine  
 and Hardwood**

will **always** meet with a  
 ready sale because there is  
**always** a demand for the  
 best.

We are the only firm to  
 dress and size all our hem-  
 lock lumber.

Remember this is a help  
 —freight is a big item.

*We specialize in "car lots"—  
 Write us your requirements*

**Hocken Lumber  
 Co., Limited**  
 Otter Lake Station, Ont.

## Pine Larch

Selects  
 Shops  
 Commons  
 and  
 Mouldings



Timbers  
 Yard Stock  
 Clears  
 and  
 Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**  
 Limited

Head Office: **JAFFRAY, B.C.**  
 Mills at: **CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.**

## D. S. PATE LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Yellow Pine

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Leaf Timbers and Implement Stock.  
 Short Leaf Finish.

**Stock Exchange Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.**

# Lumber of Uniform Quality



Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

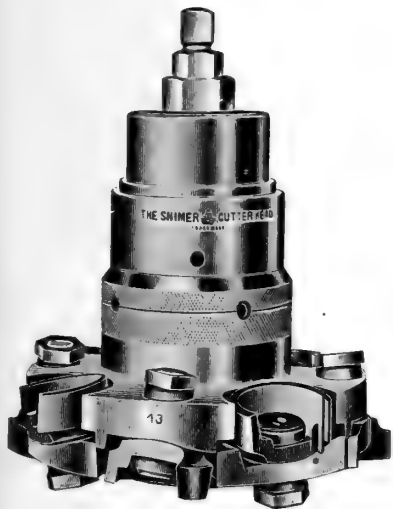
Standard uniform quality is the Keystone of our success. If you are not acquainted with the superior merits of our lumber let us send you a sample car of

**PINE, HEMLOCK  
SPRUCE or  
HARDWOOD**

We have also a splendidly equipped planing mill and dress lumber to order.

**LONG TIMBERS**  
*A Specialty.*

**Fassett Lumber Company, Limited**  
FASSETT, QUEBEC



**The Shimer  
Limited  
Tongue Head  
With  
Expansion**



**The Shimer  
Limited  
Groove Head  
with  
Expansion**

## The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Heads

are made especially for fast feed matching machines. They will do good work at 150 to 170 lineal feet per minute.

By means of a chucking device they are self-centered on the spindles and fastened securely without the aid of set screws. Besides being perfectly centered, the Bits can be jointed on our Head Jointing Machine, insuring smooth work.

The construction of the Bits in regard to areal seat surface and the stronger holding bolts keep the Bits in correct cutting position on the seats, while the acute angle of the cutting edge insures greater relief to the parts coming into contact with the lumber.

These Heads are simple and strong throughout, have no delicate parts to break down or get out of order, consequently they are safe and efficient tools to match flooring at high speeds.

They are made either in solid section or with the expansion feature as may be preferred. In solid section we are selling them for \$67.00 the set complete with Bits for making flooring, and all necessary wrenches, gauges, etc. With the expansion feature at \$72.46 the set complete.

If you have a machine that will swing these Heads and will feed 150 feet or more per minute, you should try a set and increase your output.

Send measurements today.

**Samuel J. Shimer & Sons,**  
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 200M 1", 1 1/2" and 2" x 12—12/16 Spruce  
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 From Small Logs

1", 1 1/4" and 2 x 4,—10/16' Spruce, rough or dressed
" " 2 x 5, " " "
" " 2 x 6, " " "
" " 2 x 7, " " "
" " 2 x 8, " " "
" " 2 x 10, " " "
" " 2 x 12 " " "

A choice lot of 1" Ash and winter sawn 1" Basswood; also Birch Flooring in all grades and thicknesses.

We can supply you all your wants in Pine.

## DRESSED LUMBER OUR SPECIALTY

Write, wire or 'phone us for prices before placing your orders.

# W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Mills at Ottawa and Rockland

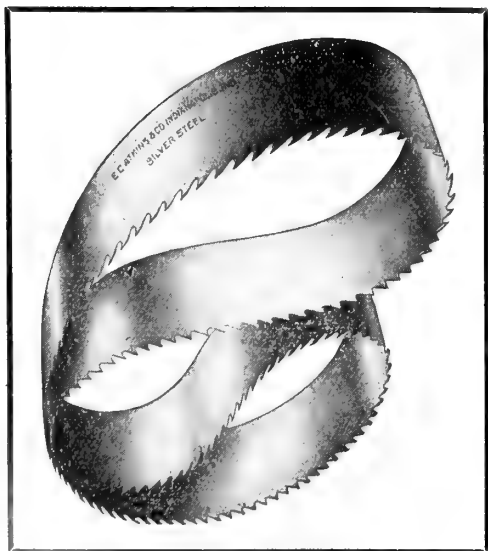
Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa

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Made in Canada



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*Write to-day*

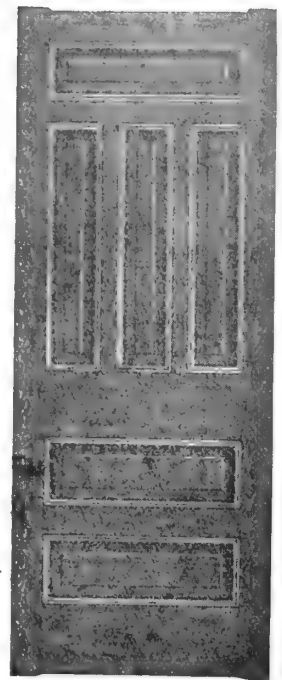
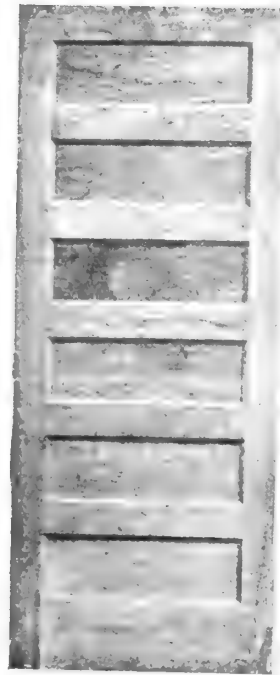
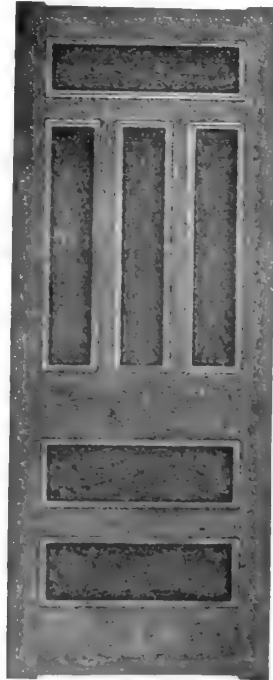
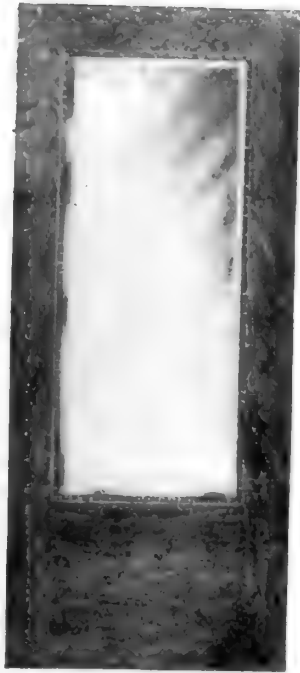
**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **HAMILTON, ONT.**

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We can save you Time and Money. Write us.

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### Garlock Regular Rings

For all general purposes outside of high pressure work. This Packing is a special grade thoroughly lubricated with the celebrated "Garlock" compound, and is the perfected result of over thirty years experience in manufacturing fibrous Packings.

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Made of good quality Cotton Duck and friction for cold water.

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Made of high grade Rubber compounded in such a way as to give it great strength and reliability.

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Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

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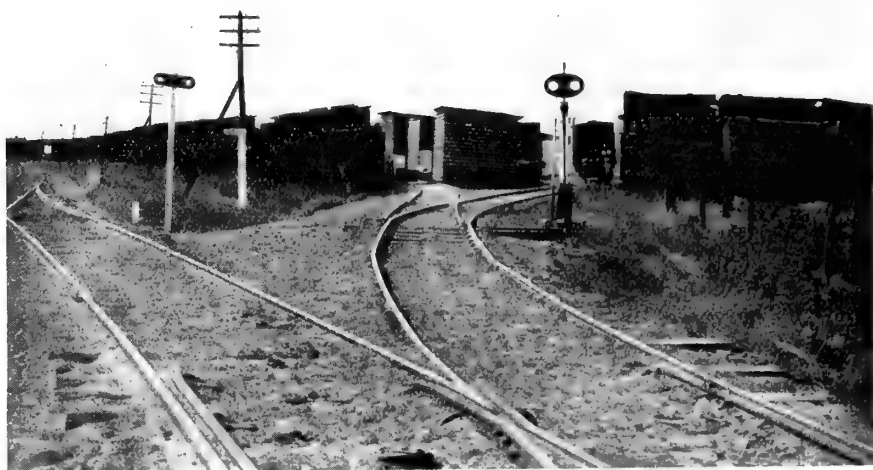


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LET US QUOTE YOU ON THE FOLLOWING:

2½ in. 1sts & 2nds Unselected Wisconsin Birch  
1½ " " " " "  
1¼ " " " " "  
1 " " " " "  
10 & 12 ft. Birch Moulding Strips  
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Our lumber is all bandsawed, soft and even  
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QUICK SHIPMENTS GUARANTEED

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All Grades Quick Shipments

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## LELAND G. BANNING

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Mills: { WILMINGTON, O.  
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Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
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— Importers of —

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Wholesalers and Exporters of

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of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both  
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CHESTNUT  
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Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
Rock Maple Flooring and Hardwood Dimension

We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood  
Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We  
own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us  
a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

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## Duhlmeier Brothers Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
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Main Office  
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We now have in stock dry and ready for prompt shipment 500,000 ft. of 1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2 and 2-in.  
plain Red Oak, nice soft texture, good widths, good lengths. Also a nice stock of Red and Sap Gum,  
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OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. WE CAN SHIP QUICK.

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Let us quote you on your requirements in  
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Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed  
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All Grades and Thicknesses in Stock Dry.

We especially want to move during next thirty days and will make  
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5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nds Quarter Sawed Poplar  
5 Cars 4/4 Quarter Sawed Sound Wormy Chestnut  
3 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Chestnut  
1 Car 5/4 " " "  
2 Cars 6/4 " " "  
8 Cars 4/4 to 8/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut  
5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Sound Wormy Chestnut  
3 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut Veneer Strips, 3 to 6-in.  
4 Cars 10/4 and 12/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.  
6 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Basswood,  
5 Cars 4/4 Poplar 1st & 2nds., Bright Sap no Defect, 7" & up.  
3 Cars 5/8 Poplar Panel and No. 1, 18 to 36-in.  
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Our stock is all band sawed and we ship the product of our mills only.

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Michigan Hard Maple,  
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2452 S. Loomis St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## DRY BEECH

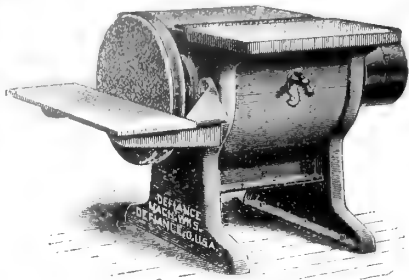
We want to move 200,000 feet 5/4—No.  
1 and better dry Beech. A Snap at  
the Price.

Also quick deliveries on NORTHERN  
HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE,  
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Manufacturers and Wholesalers  
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24" Drum and Disk Sander

work than three "Just as good as DEFIANCE machines" will produce. We advocate this statement because of the expressions from customers who have purchased our tools for over a quarter of a century. And they will prove just as beneficial to you as they have to hundreds of other DEFIANCE customers.

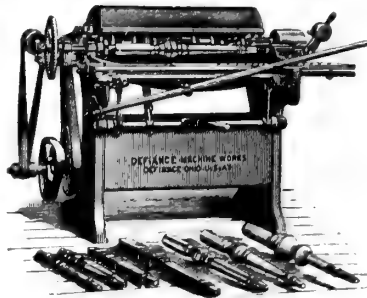
QUALITY TALKS—ARE YOU DOING YOUR PART?

WE BELIEVE AS  
YOU DO THAT

**DEFIANCE**

## WOOD-WORKING MACHINES

are all and more than we claim for them.



Patent Variety Lathe

One DEFIANCE tool in your plant will turn out more actual high class

Our catalog and prices are at your command.



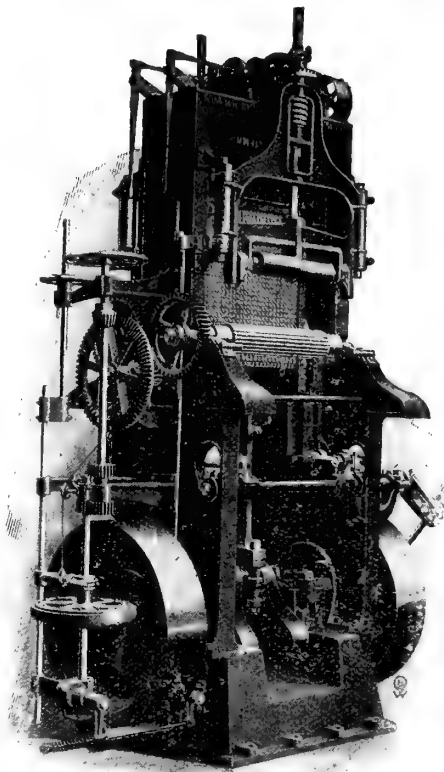
No. 3 Power Feed Rip Saw

**THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS**  
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"THE QUALITY LINE"

Canadian Agents:—The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario, Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal, Que. A.R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B. (New Brunswick, P.E.I.) Guilford & Sons, Halifax, N. S. The Angel Engineering & Supply Co., St. John's, Newfoundland. W. L. Blake & Co., Portland, Me. (Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.)

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The Wickes Gang will make *good* lumber *all* of the time. There is never any problem about getting perfectly manufactured stock from the gang.

The saws, while thin, are stiff, being keyed tightly in a stiff steel sash that moves in perfect fitting vertical ways allowing no side motion. Gang saws do not waver, snake or run as do band or circular saws.

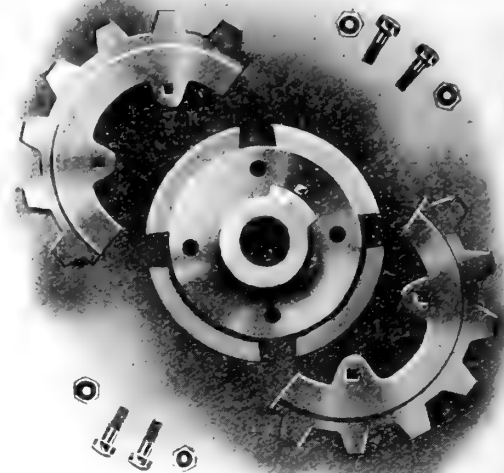
The legs or cants are fed through the saws between feed rolls that allow no variation from a straight line.

Hence! smooth, true sawing; every board of exact thickness from edge to edge and end to end.

*Superior Quality of Sawing*

**WICKES BROS. SAGINAW, MICH.**  
Seattle Office: 410 White Bldg.

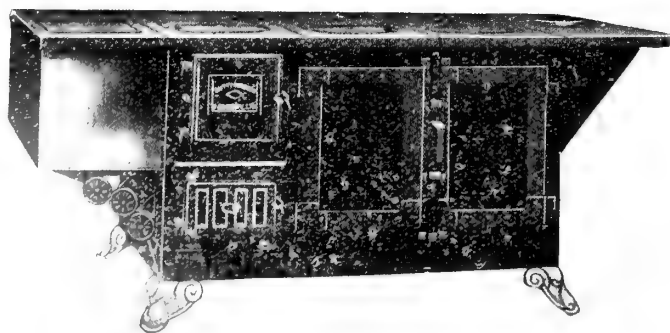
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### SOMETHING NEW IN SPROCKETS

The removable rim does away with removing Sprocket from Shaft. To renew, unbolt two halves of old rim, and replace with two new halves. You only buy the Rim, at one-third cost of new Wheel. Done in one-fifth the time compared with Standard Sprocket.

The **A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal**



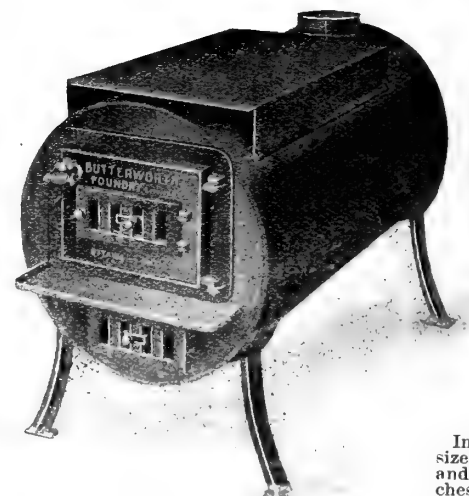
**Diamond Shanty Steel Range**—Six Holes. Length of fire box for wood 28 in. Size of oven 24 x 27 x 15 in. Flush reservoir as cut or high reservoir. Made of extra heavy steel closely riveted. Malleable oven door frame.

## For the Camp

Camp Cooking and Baking with our Diamond Shanty is an absolute certainty, no guess work, meals always on time.

When you buy these goods you get our 30 years manufacturing experience.

A handsome Illustrated Catalogue is yours for the Asking



**Butterworth Foundry, Limited** Ottawa, Canada.

In three sizes, 36, 42, and 48 inches long.

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For Planers, Dynamos, Generators, Fan Work, Etc.



A Few of the Lines We Manufacture

Make your power transmission an **asset** instead of a **liability**—a money-saver instead of a power-waster. Belt your machinery with

## GOOD YEAR

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"The Belt That Clings"

Built the famous Goodyear way, for high-speed pulleys where great tensile strength is demanded

The Imperial has the cling of rubber and the endurance of many plies of hard-twist, long-fibre **cotton fabric**, rubberized, cured and vulcanized into one solid, enduring piece.

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Most economical because it wears longest.—First, because it doesn't slip. Secondly, because it is made by a process that abolishes **internal friction**. This soon wears the life out of the best leather belting and is caused by internal **grinding** as the belt bends and whizzes around small-high-speed pulleys.

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We also make other rubber products—Tires, Hose for all purposes, Sheet Rubber Packing, etc. Throughout, you get the same high quality materials, skillful workmanship and years of experience that have built such famous service into products of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A. Our sales of the last four months 50% greater than those of last year. Defective goods returned only \$23.93. Write us at once.

# The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

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Factory—Bowmanville, Ont.

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BRANCHES: Montreal—Winnipeg—St. John, N.B.—Vancouver—Calgary



THE SIMONDS STEEL and SIMONDS METHODS used in our Montreal factory are responsible for that especially high grade Saw we are now furnishing the trade. This applies equally to Solid Tooth and Inserted Tooth Saws.

Our factory facilities are good for giving reasonable service and on the basis of best value given for money received we are soliciting additional orders for these saws. Buy them through your Supply Dealers or send to us direct.

## Simonds Canada Saw Co. Limited

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HUGH BLAIN  
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you should specify:

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BAKING POWDER  
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(In sealed air tight packages)

Sweetened MILK Unsweetened

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TORONTO

Importers and Manufacturers

A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

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 Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 32

Toronto, June 1, 1912

No. 11

## Is the Lumber Traffic a Local Issue?

In an article dealing with the duty upon lumber entering Canada from the United States, the Mississippi Valley Lumberman discusses the question as follows:

"The tariff issue in the provinces of western Canada is largely a question of longitude and in that respect it affects Canadians very much as a prominent public man in this country said it affected the people of this country, in that it is a local issue. It is also a class issue, longitudinalized by the fact that the manufacturers are located chiefly in the section west of the eastern boundary of British Columbia and the retailers and consumers are largely east of that line. The chief issue arises over the provisions of the Canadian custom laws and the method in which they have been interpreted. It is stated by Canadian newspapers that during the Liberal administration which went out of office on the reciprocity issue, the provision of the Canadian law which permits the importation of lumber surfaced on one side only was surfaced on one side and saw-sized on the edges. This, the manufacturers claimed was a reading of the law which was broad enough to be considered an evasion. Since the present Canadian administration came into power the customs officers have been instructed to a more conservative and restricted meaning, but this does not go far enough to satisfy the mill men, and they want a law which will deliver the business of the prairie provinces to them without the necessity of real competition with the mills south of the border.

"Dutiable lumber going into Canada pay a much higher duty than Canadian lumber, in any form, coming into the United States. Lumber which is surfaced on more than one side or edge, immediately advances into a class which makes its sale across the boundary practically prohibited. But even in the face of a twenty-five per cent. ad valorem duty many manufacturers of certain items of western stock state that they can still ship into Canada and undersell the British Columbia manufacturers. It is this very fact, probably, which encourages such vigorous opposition to an increase in the Canadian customs. For, if the Canadian mills are inclined to hold prices on finished stock at so high a point that the United States mill men can pay one-fourth of the value of their stock in duty and still compete with the mills of Canada, the retailer and the consumer can easily make a mental estimate of what would happen to the prices of rough lumber were the duty placed at a relatively high point.

"In connection with this discussion we cannot refrain from remark-

ing that the mill men of western Canada have as yet made no objection to the free importation into Canada of United States farmers with United States money. All classes in Canada are willing to have as many United States citizens as possible help settle and develop the agricultural lands of the prairie provinces, but having enticed them thither, the mill men object to their spending their American money for United States lumber. It is the very fact that so many United States farmers have gone into Canada which has given rise to the present situation. Had the states on our own side of the border been as aggressive and have advertised their agricultural possibilities as widely and persistently, many, if not most, of the emigrants to Canada would have found their new homes in the United States and have purchased their building material from United States mills. This would have created trade conditions in this country which would have rendered it unnecessary for our manufacturers to seek outside markets for surplus products.

It must be plainly evident that our mill men would not sell lumber at low prices in Canada if they could dispose of it at better or even equal prices to customers in this country, and it is not impossible that the situation, so far as the British Columbia mills are concerned, will right itself to some extent during the present year. Trade conditions in this country promise to be much better and it may be that they will return to a point where we shall be able to absorb a much larger proportion of the output of our own mills. In that case, the lumber manufacturers across the northern border will be relieved of much of the competition which has influenced them in their advocacy of a higher tariff on United States lumber."

We trust sincerely that the hopeful prophecy contained in the last paragraph of the above article will come to pass without delay. Conditions are pointing that way at present and the prospects are rosy. Nevertheless, with the present tariff arrangements, Canadian manufacturers will always have a sword hanging over their heads in the shape of the possibility of the same economic conditions being repeated during the next period of commercial depression in the United States, whenever it arrives. The lessons of the past year, if taken to heart, should lead the Canadian government to remove all uncertainty of this nature from the tariff act. It was certainly intended by the framers of this act that lumber surfaced on more than one side or edge should pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem and until a new tariff is passed to supersede the present one, this provision is entitled to be interpreted strictly in accordance with the wording of the act and the intentions of its framers.

To say that "dutiable lumber coming into Canada, pays a much higher duty than Canadian lumber in any form going into the United States" is begging the question. The dispute has to do with free lumber, of which, entering the United States there is unfortunately none, as the tariff act of the United States makes all kinds of lumber dutiable. Under the system of evading the Canadian tariff act which has caused so much complaint by Canadian manufacturers of lumber, United States products which should pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, are entering Canada free, whereas similar lumber from Canada entering the United States is subject to a duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet. So far as duty is concerned, the United States manufacturer has it all his own way, comparatively speaking, as he has protection against every class of Canadian product, whereas the important product of United States mills—rough lumber or lumber planed or dressed on one side only—enters Canada free of duty.

As to the emigration matter, this also is something of a side issue, though a most interesting one; one moreover which is capable of being viewed in a very different light from that in which the above article makes it to appear. The relative cheapness of good farming land in Canada as compared with the United States has a great deal to do with the decision of United States farmers who move over into Canada. But how about the economic conditions of the two countries? Has not the frequency of serious commercial depression in the United States had much to do with this movement? And in this depression is it not reasonable to argue that the policy of lumber manufacturers of the United States in the direction of excessive over-production, at times when the demand does not warrant it, has been an important factor in helping to reduce prices for their own product, finally throwing many of their workmen out of employment and in this way depressing the market for the products of the soil upon the sale of which farmers depend for their livelihood? Having assisted in no small manner in bringing about this state of affairs the manufacturers of lumber in the United States would like now, contrary to the provision of the Canadian tariff act,



to extend their sinister influence to the markets of Canada. We are not to be censured therefore in Canada, if we take to heart the lessons afforded by conditions in the United States, and by the large emigration of good United States farmers from their country to Canada, and do our utmost to prevent a like state of affairs from being brought to pass in this country.

Finally, the matter of the tariff upon lumber is not local as the Mississippi Lumberman says:—"At the last meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Ottawa, representatives from all parts of Canada were unanimous in their objection to the free im-

portation of United States lumber, which is properly liable to duty. In the west, the situation is hardly more critical than in the east, where large quantities of United States lumber are brought into Canada annually. There are many classes of United States lumber which we need in Canada—hardwood of various kinds for instance—and which we are glad to have free of duty, but when it comes to dumping stock upon the Canadian markets at a sacrifice and competing with Canadian lumber which can fill the requirements equally well, Canadians will properly object to a loose interpretation of the tariff act which permits this competition, contrary to the intention of the framers of the act.

## Ontario Lumber Trade in Healthy Condition

The lumber trade situation in Ontario to-day is admitted by prominent manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers to be more satisfactory and promising than it has been for many years back. A number of causes are contributing to bring about this result. These causes are such that it is reasonable to expect the satisfactory trade to continue for some time. The most important cause is the great expansion of trade which is in progress throughout Ontario and throughout the whole of Canada as well. In this expansion an important factor is the steadily increasing inflow of immigrants. The effect of the large amount of immigration upon the lumber trade is direct and extensive. The new arrivals in Canada require houses in which to live and the class of house which they occupy contains a relatively large quantity of lumber. So long as the immigration continues—and it promises to do so unchecked, throughout the present year at least—the demand for lumber for this purpose may be expected to continue.

Good crops and plentiful returns from the important industries connected with the production of the natural products of the country, are other important factors in the present commercial prosperity of the country, which is reflected in the lumber trade. Returns from industries of this nature have been exceptionally bountiful during the past year. In general it may be said, that the people of Canada have awakened to a much larger appreciation of the future promise of growth in the country. Vast new sections of the country are being opened up and settled. Railways are being built into the new sections and branch lines are being multiplied in the other parts of Canada to an extent which has never before been equalled.

All these developments bring about an increased demand for lumber. The railway companies have been unable to keep up with the demands made upon them by the manufacturers of the country, for transportation of their products. The railway companies are to-day consuming larger quantities of lumber for the manufacture of rolling stock and the erection of terminals than ever before. The general wood consuming industries of the country are prospering

in like measure. The various box consuming industries—one of the most trustworthy of trade barometers—are calling for large quantities of wooden packages, and at the same time the box lumber stocks in Ontario are reported to have been practically sold out. Several months remain before new stock can be put on the market in condition for use, and there is certain to be a shortage of box lumber before that time arrives.

So much has the demand for lumber in Ontario improved during the past few months, that the competition of foreign lumber is not felt to anything like the same extent as it was. Even hemlock, which is one of the first to feel the effects of competition from other woods, is to-day in splendid demand and the prices being secured for it are from \$1 to \$2 higher than they were a year ago. Ontario manufacturers of hemlock believe that during the balance of the present year they will be able to secure for their stocks an average price not far from equal to \$16 for their No. 1. This has been brought about by the foresight of most of the manufacturers, who, having learned a lesson from the over-production of previous years, have produced this year probably not more than 50 per cent. of the average cut.

In white pine, the Ontario trade is also prospering. Mill culls, dead culls and box lumber, are very scarce. Good sidings are in the same condition, and are bringing prices higher than any which have been secured in the past. The only unsatisfactory features of the white pine trade are the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 cuts and the common and dressing grades, which are feeling the competition of substitute stocks. Spruce is in a remarkable strong condition selling on an average at an advance of \$2 over the prices of a year ago.

Taking trade conditions as a whole in Ontario to-day they promise exceedingly well for all the soft woods. So far as the hardwoods are concerned they seem to continue in the same brisk demand throughout the list. There is apparently no cloud upon the trade horizon. Stocks are well sold up and the output of the last winter has been regulated by a sane spirit of conservatism.

## The Wholesaler and the Manufacturer

At the recent meeting of manufacturers and wholesalers of hemlock in Toronto one of the most noticeable features was the good feeling existing between the wholesalers and the retailers. At the same time nothing was more certain, as a result of the discussion which took place, than that in the hemlock manufacturing industry there is not the slightest chance in the world of fixing up an agreement among manufacturers and wholesalers as to the prices of the various grades and sizes, and then putting the agreement into effect. No one present entertained the idea that it would be worth while trying to make such an agreement, but everyone seemed more or less impressed with the fact that supply and demand would have more than anything else to do with prices and that under the present conditions of a shortage in the immediate and prospective supplies, there was splendid promise of a good season's trade.

The meeting of the wholesalers and manufacturers developed quickly into a discussion of the market situation. Some of the manufacturers present thought that the price of hemlock might be

raised a little beyond what was considered to be the prevailing figure. The discussion developed the fact that so far as the present demand for hemlock and the visible supply were concerned, conditions seemed to justify higher prices. But the wholesalers present were of the opinion that, if an increase were insisted upon, it would result in the encouragement of the use of substitute woods, which once used, might secure a foothold difficult to overcome. This discussion led to a consideration of just what price the present market would stand. When this had been fairly well determined, the question arose as to where the wholesaler would come in.

Should the wholesaler be given a cut of \$1 on the price which the manufacturer asked from the retailer? There was no difference of opinion on this point. Every manufacturer realized that the wholesaler was a useful factor in the trade and was entitled to the best consideration of the manufacturers. The interesting part of this question was as to the profit which the wholesaler makes. Could the wholesaler make ends meet on a commission of one dollar a

thousand and at the same time stand the competition of the manufacturer, who frequently sold to the wholesaler's customers? The wholesalers who took part in the discussion had little hesitation in declaring that they could not make a profit out of a commission of \$1 per thousand. But, with the present shortage of stocks and the excellent demand existing for hemlock, it was possible to make a larger margin than this. The wholesaler's principal usefulness to the trade consisted in the fact, that he watched the market so closely that he was frequently able to bring about sales which otherwise would not occur, and in this way to move lumber which might have been left in the manufacturers' yards for several months and finally sold at a sacrifice. Though the price at which he bought might, on the face of it, be only a dollar lower than the price at which the manufacturer was willing to sell to the retailer, the wholesaler could often get lumber cheaper and sell it at a higher price. It was the wholesaler's thorough knowledge of market conditions which made

him valuable to the trade and which enabled him to make a profit which did not appear possible on the face of his transactions with the manufacturer.

The wholesaler and the manufacturer in the hemlock industry in Ontario are fortunately well acquainted with one another. They have not formed an association. They know better than to waste their time in trying to settle upon definite price lists. They are affording an excellent example to others in the lumber trade, by showing that by means of getting together every month or two and talking over matters in general, it is possible to remove many of the difficulties and misunderstandings which are so apt to develop, and at the same time to prepare oneself, in advance, for either good or bad times, thereby making a profit or avoiding a loss in a manner which would be out of the question if each of the manufacturers and wholesalers were to pursue the even tenor of his way, without taking advantage of the experiences of his fellows in the trade.

## United States Politics Causing Quiet Trade

The political situation in the United States is attracting a good deal of attention among the lumber trade in Canada at present. The lumber trade of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces particularly, is closely concerned with the political situation across the border, so far as it affects the large purchasers of Ontario white pine, birch, elm and ash, and the spruce, pine, hemlock and hardwoods of the eastern provinces. These products of the Canadian lumber industry find an extensive sale in the markets of the northern States and it is natural therefore, that the political situation, so far as it concerns the course of trade, should be watched by Canadians with a great deal of interest.

Canadian travellers visiting the United States to-day, find that the lumber trade—in harmony with practically every other line of business—is, in a sense, marking time. Speculative buying exists only on a very narrow scale, as politics in the United States are taken so seriously that many business men profess to be unable to foresee the course of trade with anything like normal certainty. The presidential election will take place in the Fall, and until then, there will be sufficient uncertainty about the future of business to make the important industries extremely cautious about stocking up heavily in the expectation of a good market. The natural consumption of the country is going ahead at about an average rate, but very few business men are inclined to take chances upon the future.

The present election is closely identified with the tariff situation. One of the possibilities is the election of a Democratic President with low tariff convictions. For this reason, it is considered to be the part of wisdom to go slow about purchasing stocks which

are subject to a possible tariff reduction. Lumber in particular comes under this head, and it looks as though present conditions will continue in the lumber trade until the election is over. As to the outcome of the election, only a fool would attempt to make a prediction, yet there seems to be a far greater opinion that a Democratic President has a good chance of election, than has been the case for some time past. Canadians accordingly, who are familiar with the trade situation believe that they will have to be content with quiet trade and moderate prices for the present summer.

According to general reports the lumber trade of the United States is in a better position to-day than it has been for some years past. Were it not for the political situation, a much better trade could be expected. Apparently, there has been some curtailment in the production of lumber in the United States. This applies particularly to southern pine, which has been almost a controlling factor in many of the important markets. Coincident with the curtailment there has developed an improved demand for southern pine and for many other important varieties of lumber, so that it looks as though when the elections are over, a decided improvement in trade may be expected unless some untoward commercial factor develops.

The unfortunate feature of the situation however, is that election troubles seem to be perennial across the line. No sooner is one election over, than people commence to consider the possible effects, not only of the legislation which the newly elected powers are likely to put into effect, but also, of the next election which is due. It seems as if a condition of uncertainty, on account of elections, was almost a normal condition of United States trade.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Despatches from Seattle state that extensive forest fires are spreading in the Yukon Valley for two hundred miles between Big Salmon and Stuart Cities and that millions of feet of timber have been destroyed.

The Canadian Forestry Association has decided to hold its next annual convention at Victoria, B. C., probably in the legislative chambers. The date of the convention will be September 4th and 5th. It is likely that the British Columbia Lumbermen's Associations will take an active part in the convention. Mr. John Hendry, President of the Association, was active in securing the convention for Victoria.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., recently addressed a meeting at Vancouver, in the course of which he claimed that the Grand Trunk Pacific in Western Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway in Eastern Canada and also a number of contractors working for these roads had been using United States lumber on their contracts. He claimed that 11,000,000 feet of United States lumber had been used in Prince

Rupert and 5,000,000 feet at Vancouver and that in one month 220 cars had passed through Sumas alone, on their way to Edmonton. The matter had been taken up with the Prime Minister, he said, who, in turn had conferred with the late Mr. C. M. Hays with the result that orders had been issued to use Canadian lumber.

The Forestry Act which was passed at the last session of the British Columbia Legislature provided for the creation of a forest protection fund to which owners, lessees and licensees of timber limits were required to pay 1c. per acre on their holdings. The government of the province will contribute an equal amount and the combined sum is to be placed to the sole credit of the fund for the prevention of forest fires. The Department of Lands has commenced issuing notices calling upon owners, lessees and licensees to contribute their 1c. per acre to this fund. It is the intention of the Department, having undertaken the work at this time of year, to withhold the issuance of new licenses or renewals until the contributions to the fund have been made, so as to insure the inauguration of the fire-fighting policy at the earliest possible moment.

## Good Demand in Hemlock Trade

**Manufacturers and Wholesalers Report Advanced Prices, Low Stocks and Reduced Cut in Ontario**

An interesting meeting of Ontario manufacturers and wholesalers of hemlock was held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 22nd. Mr. Charles McGibbon, Penetanguishene, was in the chair and among those in attendance were, Norman Hocken, Otter Lake; John Donogh, Toronto; W. J. MacBeth, Toronto; A. E. Eckhart, Toronto; R. Laidlaw, Jr., Toronto; P. W. T. Ross, Toronto; James Lauder, Toronto; Herbert Brennan, Hamilton; William Lovering, Toronto; J. D. Shier, Bracebridge; J. A. Detweiler, Toronto; J. G. Cane, Toronto; R. B. Elgie, Toronto; J. W. Lankin, Utterson; J. K. Muir, Toronto; H. J. Terry, Toronto; W. J. Hetherington, Toronto; H. Brooks, Toronto; W. J. Smith, Weston; and Mr. Geddes, of Geddes, Tyson & Co., Warton.

### Exceptional Demand for Hemlock

Practically the sole business of the meeting was a discussion upon trade conditions. There was a general opinion among those present that the demand for hemlock was better now than it had been for a long time and that the outlook for better prices was most promising. Some of the manufacturers at the meeting were strongly of the opinion that it would be possible to secure \$16 for No. 1 hemlock throughout the balance of the season. There was a considerable difference of opinion, however, about the possibility of insisting upon these prices in all cases. The wholesalers present were doubtful about the possibility of securing such a price at present, believing that it would tend to encourage the use of substitutes such as spruce and southern pine, thereby causing a permanent injury to the market for hemlock.

Mr. MacBeth stated that, according to his observations, the visible supply of hemlock to-day was entirely in the log and that the log output this year had been only about 50 per cent. of the output of 1911. It seemed to him therefore, as if the chances were very good for securing some advance over last year's prices for hemlock. He would not advocate a heavy advance, but considered that hemlock in the block should bring \$15 to the manufacturer, or a reasonable margin above this price for the man who paid \$15.

Mr. Cane believed that the average price asked to-day was between \$15 and \$15.50. This was a substantial advance over last year's price of \$13.50.

Mr. Hocken stated that his company has been obliged to turn down orders in large quantities, which they were unable to fill. He believed that the time was favorable for an increase in prices.

Mr. McGibbon drew attention to the increased cost of operations. The average wage in the mills to-day was \$2 whereas in 1907 it had been \$1.50.

Mr. Cane urged the danger of creating a substitute. Hemlock was cheap lumber and would be cheap so long as a substitute could be secured when the price advanced.

Mr. MacBeth did not think that, if the price stiffened to \$15 there would be any fear of a substitute injuring the trade.

### Law of Supply and Demand Paramount

Mr. Eckhart reminded those present that they could not get away from the law of supply and demand. It was completely out of the question to think of settling upon a definite price. Hemlock was being offered to-day in blocks in Michigan and even in the north at prices much below those they were discussing.

Mr. Donogh addressed the meeting at some length, paying particular attention to the fact that the law of supply and demand was a ruling factor. He was impressed, however, with the fact that it was possible to-day to get better prices than a year ago.

Mr. Hocken expressed his view of the market situation by saying that he thought higher prices should be secured for 12 and 14 foot lengths. For the other lengths he thought the following prices were about right: \$17 for 10-foot lengths; \$17.50 for 16-foot lengths; \$19 for 18-foot lengths; \$21 for 20-foot lengths. He thought that it was easy to obtain this price to-day for sized stock.

No definite steps were taken by the meeting upon this subject. It was the expressed opinion of several members in fact that it would be impossible to try to establish a definite price.

Everybody was pleased with the improvement which had taken place in market conditions, and it was generally believed that the present season would witness an excellent trade in hemlock.

A brief discussion took place also upon the matter of rules for the inspection and grading of hemlock which were adopted at a recent meeting. The discussion developed the fact that these rules were already adopted by the hemlock trade and were likely to bring about a decided improvement in business methods.

It was decided to hold another meeting about the first of July, Mr. Norman Hocken being appointed to call the meeting.

## Death of Former Ontario Lumberman



The Late Wm. Cooke

The death is reported from Mt. Lehman, B.C., of Mr. Wm. Cooke, president of the Mount Lehman Lumber, Timber, Trading Company. Mr. Cooke's death was the result of an accident which occurred in the woods where he was struck by the cable of a steam donkey. Mr. Cooke was well known among the lumber trade in Ontario as he carried on a lumber manufacturing business for a number of years in Ontario.

Mr. Cooke commenced the lumbering business with his father at Georgetown, Ont. Later, they bought a mill and limits at Orr Lake, in Simcoe county. After they had cut out these limits, Mr. Cooke moved to St. Catharines, Ont., where he conducted for several years, a retail yard business, which to-day is operated by Henry Wise. Mr. Cooke moved to Mount Lehman, where he was engaged at the time of his death. Mr. Cooke leaves three sons who were associated with him in business, and three daughters. He was about 63 years of age at the time of his death.

### Active Operations in Rainy River District

A despatch from Fort Frances, Ont., says:—The steady and long cold winter and few storms has been a boon to loggers and they have made the most of it.

With the anticipation that the ice will go out of the lakes and rivers soon, there is the anticipation of the greatest handling of logs in the history of this northern country. Besides the millions of feet of logs cut and hauled over the D. R. L. & W. Railway, by the Virginia and Rainy Lake Lumber Company to their yards in Virginia, Minn., during the winter, other timber cutting has been going on on a large scale.

Private parties, settlers, all along the D. R. L. & W. Railway have cut and delivered millions of feet of logs and thousands of ties at the various railroad stations between Virginia and Canada till all the railroad yards and town sites are gorged with logs all along the line. Large logging operations have also been going on in sections remote from the railroad.

In the Capatogama country the W. T. Bailey Lumber Company cut timber off the thirty-six forties of state land they bought last year. They have cut 3,000,000 square feet and have the same in Capatogama lake ready to drive it by the Kettle Falls—Rainy Lake route to Ranier, Minn., where it will be loaded on cars and shipped over the D. R. L. & W. Railway to their yards in Virginia, Minn.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company under the supervision of P. A. Smith, has landed 5,000,000 feet of logs in the lakes in the Crane Lake country.

Camps numbers one to eight of the International Lumber Company have put in approximately 21,000,000 feet this past winter. William Randolph put in 15,000 ties and 3,000,000 square feet of pine. It is estimated that the other camps in the Kettle Falls-Capatogama-Moose river region put in 15,000,000 feet.

A company, said to be headed by Backus & Brooks, are talking of damming the American falls at Kettle falls to keep a reserve of water for use in Rainy lake at low water times. This will insure the better handling of logs and lumber from this section. Large sawmills are also to be erected at Fort Frances, Ont., and will likely be duplicated on the American side in the near future.

Lumbering interests on the Canadian side in the Rainy Lake country have also been busy this past winter.

The Western Construction Company had seven camps within a radius of twenty miles of Mine Centre, Ont. Their work principally was tie cutting. Their average employment throughout the winter was about five hundred men. They got out about 600,000 ties and cut half a million feet of pine timber logs. Hines and Weyerhaeuser had two camps in the vicinity of Steep Rock on the C.N.R. (one at Sturgeon river and the other on Turtle lake). They employed about one hundred and fifty men daily at each camp and cut about 20,000,000 feet of logs. This latter company contemplates putting in a mill at Banning to saw its lumber.

Gordon Grant & Co., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, report under date of April 29th as follows:—Lumber and cooperage materials—No further arrivals in pitch pine have taken place and as dealers' yards are almost bare a suitably assorted cargo or two of good quality would find ready sale. The market is at present fairly well stocked with both United States and N. S. white pine but spruce boards are saleable to a limited extent.



## Canadian Saw Mill Managers

W. H. Shier, The J. D. Shier Lumber Co., Bracebridge, Ont.



W. H. Shier, Bracebridge, Ont.

"Brought up in the lumber business from childhood," is a description which fits many a successful lumberman in Canada. To no one does it apply with more meaning than to Mr. W. H. Shier, superintendent of the mill of the J. D. Shier Lumber Co., Ltd., of Bracebridge, Ont. In addition to his position as superintendent, Mr. W. H. Shier is a shareholder and director of the company. His experience in connection with the lumber business has all been obtained in the service of this company and as a result he has secured a training in the practical management of a sawmill which equips him peculiarly for the work.

The mill of the J. D. Shier Lumber Company is one of the few which has been operated successfully night and day over a

long period. It has been running double shift for the last thirteen seasons. During the present year, however, the company have decided to change their schedule and intend to run the mill in the day time only. Mr. W. H. Shier will be in charge.

The J. D. Shier Company have always been among the first to adopt important new innovations in the way of machinery which assist a mill in turning out a better product. Not so many years ago, they took kindly to the double cutting band mill, which was then making its first bow to the saw-milling public, and they claim to have been the first people in Canada to install one of these mills. The mill they put in was one of the Allis telescope type made by the Waterous Engine Works Company. When they took this step many of their friends assured them that they were making a mistake. They had foresight enough, however, to see that the principle of the double cutting band was a good one and they stuck to their guns in spite of criticism. The wisdom of their course has been amply demonstrated since that time and nearly every large mill in the country now operates a double cutting band mill.

The same business instinct which prompted the company to adopt the double cutting band, and which also enabled them to make a success of the double shift schedule of operating their mill, induced Mr. W. H. Shier to develop a system of keeping check upon the stoppages of the mill. He devised a set of printed forms upon which are entered the number of feet of lumber cut, the stoppages of the mill and the length of time of the stoppage, as well as the cause. These reports are made out by the man culling on the trimmers and put in to the office at the end of each day. In this way the office knows how the mill is running each day and at the end of the month the foreman is presented with a report of the month's run, showing the stops as reported on the daily reports and the cost of the lost time, and he is asked to improve upon this, if possible, next month.

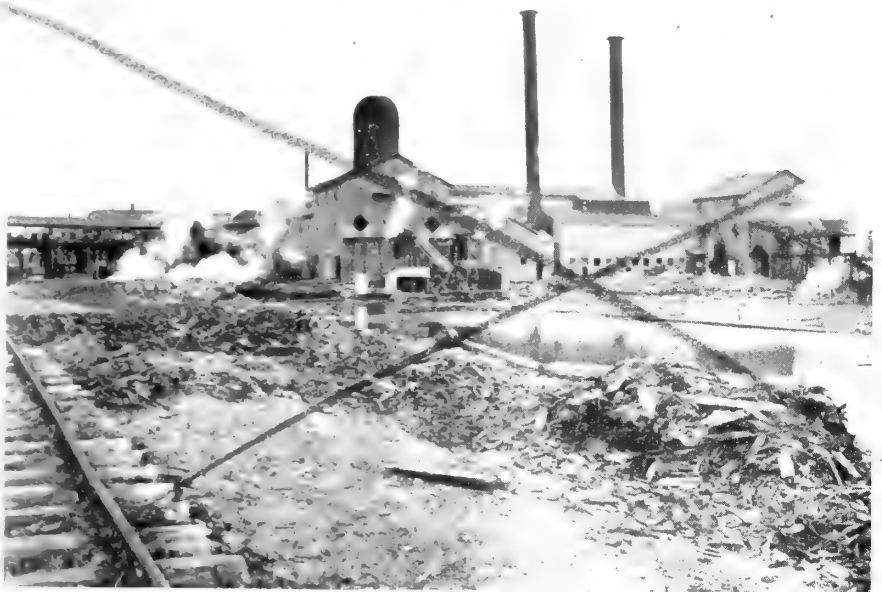
A capacity for taking care of details is one of Mr. Shier's strong points. The most important thing in connection with saw-milling, according to his judgment, is to keep the mill running all the time. In the spring, therefore, he devotes a large amount of attention to fixing up and repairing, seeing that everything is in ship-shape so that when the time comes to commence sawing, the mill will go ahead with its work with a minimum of interference from causes which can be prevented ahead of time. These may seem like small matters to those who are accustomed to looking after them properly, but there is a multitude of such matters to be looked after in connection with a sawmill and the man who manages to attend to them all, has his hands full. Mr. Shier, however, is just one of these men, and his success as a mill manager is due to this one characteristic of looking after the details, more than to anything else.

Mr. Shier, however, does not by any means devote the whole of his attention to the mechanical equipment of the mill. It follows in a matter of course that a man who appreciates the importance of having none but the most efficient class of machinery should at the same time be keenly alive to the necessity for having good men to manage the machines. Mr. W. H. Shier pays as much attention to the selection of the men as to any other feature of his work. The

position of filer in particular is one which he watches closely. He believes in securing for this work the best man available. The work of a filer, he believes, requires a man of great skill, as his work is of a very high order and the saws must be kept in perfect condition if the mill is to turn out good lumber. The filer, sawyer, edger and culler, in fact, are all men of the utmost importance to a mill and Mr. Shier makes it a practice to secure for these positions the best men he can find, and not to be content with a man who can do the work only fairly well if a better man is available. Good workmen, good machinery and incessant care in the oversight of all the operations of the mill, are the three essentials in connection with a mill and by attending to these three features Mr. Shier has been successful in producing a class of lumber which amply proves the wisdom of his business policy.

### Graves Bigwood & Co's. Mills at Byng Inlet Burned

The two saw mills and the power plant of Graves, Bigwood & Co., at Byng Inlet, Ont., were destroyed by fire on May 20th. The box factory, the stock of lumber and the tramways were saved. The



Graves Bigwood & Co's. Mills, Destroyed by Fire, May, 20th



Graves Bigwood & Co's. Box Factory which Escaped the Flames

loss to the town will be severe as it was dependent entirely upon the saw-milling industry. The company manufactured annually in the neighborhood of 55,000,000 feet of lumber and 5,000,000 lath, in addition to the product of the box factory. The plant was one of the most up-to-date upon the Georgian Bay. The company had not reported their plans in regard to rebuilding, at the time of going to press, though it was regarded as more than probable that no time would be lost in the erection of a new plant.

The Knight Lumber Company, Cochrane, Ont., are erecting a warehouse south of the railway tracks, for general purposes.



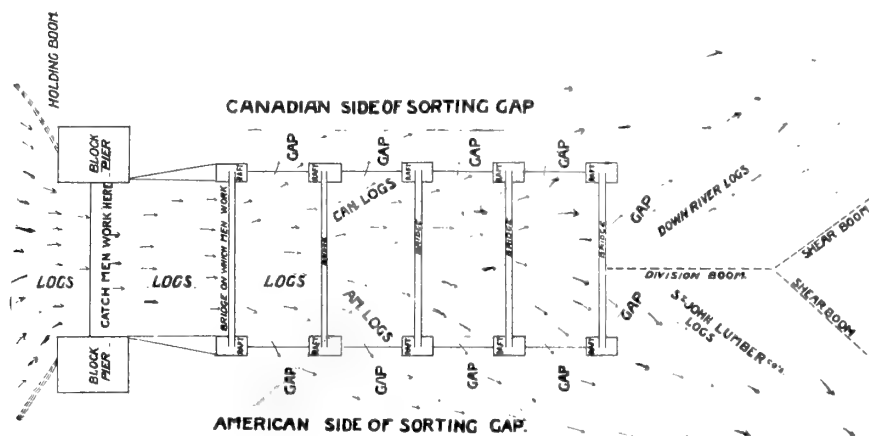
# St. John River Log Driving Operations

## Description of Methods in Use for Sorting, Booming and Rafting the Logs Belonging to Different Companies on the River

By G. Skiff Grimmer\*

THE St. John river driving industry is incorporated in two sections, each under the control of a separate company: (1) The Madawaska Log Driving Company, whose rights extend from the mouth of the Allogash to Grand Falls, and (2) The St. John River Log Driving Company, whose rights extend from Grand Falls on the St. John River and from the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick on the Aroostook river to the foot of their rafting booms eight miles below the city of Fredericton.

According to the charter of the St. John River Log Driving Company it is composed of all lumbermen who have 100,000 superficial feet and upwards of logs to be driven down the St. John River, inside the company's limits. Before becoming a member of the company, the applicant must submit to the secretary of the company a



statement of all logs, the driving limits, and the marks used on his logs. Upon handing in this statement he becomes a member and is entitled to one vote for every 100,000 superficial feet of logs that he owns.

The officers of the company consist of five directors, with the manager, secretary, treasurer and accountant. The company is obliged to drive all logs within their limits as stated above, from the opening of the river in the spring until its closing in the fall. They can also construct any shear booms that are necessary and remove all obstacles that might interfere with the driving of the river.

The company has the right to let the contract for driving for any term of years. The expenses of driving and of the company are borne proportionately to the amount of logs owned and driven by each member. The contractor must make clean drives, and must see that the first drive starts before the 20th of May and the last not later than September 10th, and in no case shall the drives be more frequent than every ten days.

In booming the river the company must not interfere in any way with the navigation of steamers, boats, scows, etc. Nor are they allowed to interfere with brows of logs or with the rafting operations of any persons not members of the company. They must also keep all bridges free from logs. Persons owning land to which shear booms or other booms are fixed are entitled to compensation for them if they interfere with their rights in any way.

All unmarked or unplainly marked logs coming into the company's booms are rafted and sold at auction and the proceeds divided among the company's members in proportion to the amount of logs held by each member. A heavy fine is imposed on any person caught marking unmarked logs or changing the marks on logs.

Any lumber owner can drive his logs into the company's limits and through their booms after the date fixed for the last drive. If he rafts his logs in their limits, he must pay them the same compensation as if they had rafted them for him.

The company have to swing their booms into position as soon as the river is free from ice. They raft in joints all logs found in their booms and hold in their possession all logs, rafts, or joints carried in by the wind till compensation has been paid for them.

Owners of logs coming down the Keswick River can secure and raft them at or near its mouth, but they must hold their rafts until it is convenient for the company to allow them to pass their booms without interference with the company. The company is not liable for loss of logs from booms unless they are lost by the company's negligence.

The company must give fifteen days' notice in at least two daily papers before they can auction off any unmarked logs, and at the time of sale, post up a statement of the quantity rafted to the date of sale. They are not allowed to sell any logs that at the time of the sale are under the custody of the law. All logs must be measured by competent surveyors employed by the company.

The company must pay reasonable and proper compensation for use of all lands, tenements, etc., that are taken, used or occupied, besides paying for alterations, damages, etc. They must keep and maintain any works that will prevent any unnecessary encumbering of any intervals or islands within the boom limits. Any logs obstructing these must be removed.

All disputes are settled by arbitrators, one picked from each side, and these two pick a third party. They must be non-interested parties.

The St. John River Log Driving Company receive the logs from the Madawaska Log Driving Company after the logs come over the Grand Falls. It takes the former company about two weeks to bring down their drive under ordinary conditions.

## The Lower Corporation Drive

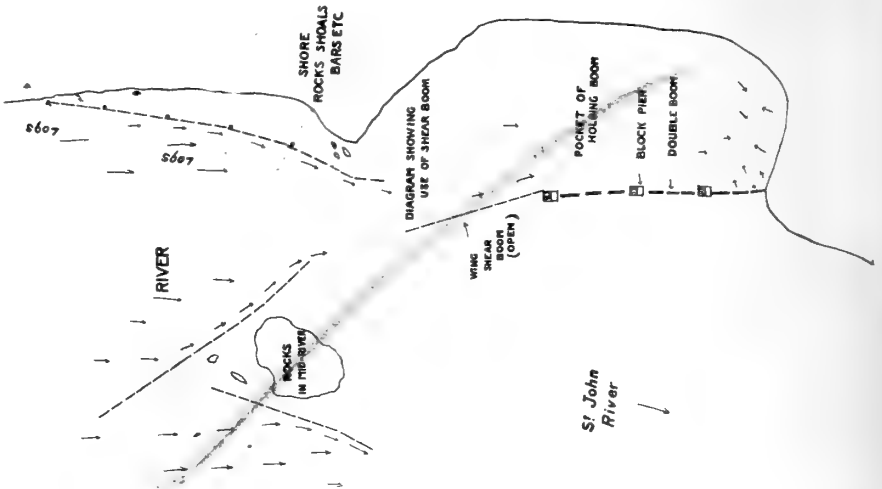
The drive this year is divided into three parts below Grand Falls: (1) From Grand Falls to Presque Isle; (2) Presque Isle to Woodstock; (3) Woodstock to Fredericton. The first and last mentioned sections are in charge of a crew of seventy men, while the middle section is in charge of a crew of ten men. It might be noted that it took, in 1908, a crew of 50 to 75 men and 8 span of horses to bring the drive in. In 1909 it took 19 men 9 days, with no horses required. The crews are stationed at the worst places, while the rear of the drive is following along in boats so as to pick off the wings, i.e., the logs stranded on rocks in mid-river.

The waters of the St. John fall very rapidly and this, of course, has much to do with the cost of the drive, for when logs are stranded on sandbars or along the banks they must be hauled off with horses. It is estimated that if a log were to start at the mouth of the Allegash and meet with no obstruction, it would be at the booms above Fredericton in sixty hours.

Shear booms are erected along the river by the St. John River Log Driving Company. They estimate that they have from 10 to 12 miles of log booms, 9,000 to 10,000 running feet of shear booms, and 5,000 pieces of driving shear booms.

The chains used for the drift drives alone are valued at \$1,500, while their whole plant is valued at \$100,000.

There are three sorting gaps on the St. John River—the Van Buren gap, at Van Buren, Maine, and the Douglas and Mitchell sort-



### Diagram Illustrating Use of Shear Booms

ing gaps, the former above, the latter below the city of Fredericton, while a good many bank logs are scaled at Springhill. The largest storage boom is at Sugar Island, above the city, with a capacity of 100,000,000 feet, and the Glasier boom, in which logs are held after passing Fredericton. Most of the rafting is done at the Douglas and the Mitchell booms, above and below the city respectively.

### Sorting Gap at Van Buren

A description of the Van Buren sorting gap will give an idea of the arrangement of the others. The mouth of the sorting gap at this point is between two piers about 50 feet apart. A rope is

\*Class 1910 Forestry, University of New Brunswick.

stretched between these two piers for the men to hold to who turn the logs to see the marks. Behind these piers are hung on each side seven rafts of five logs each, forming five gaps. These rafts support bridges on which the men work. The bridges are four feet wide and made of plank. There are seven of them, the first thirty feet from the piers, the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth each fifty feet apart, and the seventh twenty-five feet from the sixth. It is at this point that the logs are finally assorted and distributed. There are five openings into the river on each side of these gaps. The American or Van Buren logs go out on the southern side, and the down river logs on the northeast side. These openings are 22 feet wide. At the end of the last bridge there is what is called a division boom, which is made of logs hitched together by chains and held in place by ropes running from the gap piers. It extends down river about 2,000 feet and at its end are fastened two shear booms, one shearing logs to the American the other to the Canadian side. The opening at the lower gap is 35 feet on the Canadian and

The big surplus of logs, over and above what is required for rafting, is turned into Sugar Island Boom. Very often at low water the logs in it must be pulled out with engines and long lines so as to feed the other booms. At high tide in the summer there is practically no current in the river at Fredericton. Thus, when there is a southwest wind it is impossible for logs to run by force of the current from the booms above Fredericton to the sorting booms below, so in feeding these booms below advantage is taken of the ebbing tides and fair winds.

#### Method of Rafting

Every individual or company manufacturing lumber at St. John or Fredericton have separate marks to identify their logs. They are usually marked with paint on both ends in the woods and have axe marks on the side. The marks must be recorded at Ottawa and at the Boom company's office at St. Mary's. The paint marks become pretty well obliterated with their travel down the river and are



Scaling Bank Logs, Springhill, above Fredericton



Bottom Makers at Work, Douglas Boom



Two Scalers, Scaling Joint, Douglas Boom



Putting on Loaders with Parbuckle, Douglas Boom

15 feet on the American side of the river. About 75 men are employed at this gap and they sort over 150 million feet of logs, of which forty million stay at Van Buren for the St. John Lumber Co.

#### St. John River Log Driving Company's Operations

The first shear booms are hung at Crock's Point, called the Crock's Point Shears, which is the head of the works. It is not like a single log boom, hung with the current, but is four logs wide, with hinged fins and cables on the back of them so they can be worked in and out by means of a winch, and men are stationed there day and night to open and close them for navigation.

The upper boom is adjustable, shearing across the river into Sugar Island or with a less slant across the river into Douglas boom for sorting and rafting. These booms are arranged between two islands on the eastern or channel side. The lower boom is below Fredericton. It is not often necessary to feed these lower booms directly by leaving the upper shears free so that logs may go down, since there is such a passage of rafts, boats and steamers of different kinds during the day that in the openings and closings enough logs pass down river to supply the lower sorting booms.

In the first case the logs are all allowed to run in the openings when the shears are open. Any logs that go through go down below the city of Fredericton and with shears are turned into the Mitchell, a rafting boom, but not of large capacity. If this boom becomes more than full, its logs can be turned into the Gill or Glacier boom which is a holding boom below Fredericton.

not always to be trusted. They are an assistance in sorting, but the axe mark is the one by which the main work of sorting must be done. The logs are passed through a rather narrow gap and a line is stretched across the gap very taut, capable of holding a man. Two men are usually standing on the logs in that gap, with their left arms over the line. In their right hand they have a marking iron and with the calks on their boots they turn the logs until the axe marks are visible. When they see the marks, they reach down with their marking iron and put on a "catch mark," which is a little hieroglyphic understood by the hitches. This mark, while for the individual, is more particularly for the men who pick up the logs and put them into joints. The hitches on the booms may not know the owners of the logs but they must know that the 20's go to a certain place, the V's to another, etc. The men who put the logs into joints do not look for the log but the catch marks. When the logs pass from the catch mark men they run down a channel on each side of which are stationed men and boys catching the logs. Each is intent on looking after a certain mark and when the logs come along each catches those bearing his own mark until they get to the foot of the passage-way. Usually at the upper boom, at the foot of the passage way, there is what is called the "graball," a place for logs for which there are no "rat-lines" in the outfit, or of which no large number with that mark are coming. Such logs are put in the "grab-all," to be sorted later. The "rat-line" is a small line with a pin or sharp wedge to drive into each log and when they have about thirty logs in the bottom after tightening up, they let

the rat-line go and it passes down through the gap and is swung around and comes to the men called the "bottom makers." They put two boom poles across it and pin the ends of these to the outside logs. This is known as a "joint," going in to form the bigger rafts. This bottom passes along under a bridge and the rat-lines are taken off. Logs called "loaders" are sometimes put on top of the joint by means of a "parbuckle" (see illustration), which is simply a chain doubled, passed under the log and pulled by an overhead trolley, similar to the manner of loading logs on a wagon. The joint then goes on down to the scalers and this completes the work of the Log Driving Company. Two scalers work together on a joint, with a tallyman located some distance away. Scalers are provided with a tape and short dip rod and all numbers called out by them



View of Douglas Boom, above Fredericton

are recorded by the tally man and later entered upon the books of the company for the various owners.

The freighters then bracket the logs, that is, they fasten the joints together by means of short pieces of poles called "brackets," having a pin in each end, which are driven into the boom poles. A joint of logs will average 2,000 board feet and 500 to 600 constitute a raft for towing to the mills. A raft from Douglas to Mitchell boom is made up of 40 to 60 joints, while rafts from up river brought down by farmers contain only 4 to 7 joints. The large rafts are towed to St. John by tugs, the two freighting firms being Tapley Brothers and D. D. Glasier & Sons. Some of the St. John operators, such as Randolph and Baker, have their own tugs for this purpose. Each joint is tallied separately and, when finished, is marked with the initials of the boom and the number of pieces in it. From 300 to 400 joints of logs are rafted daily at each boom and employment is given to from 300 to 400 men. From 80 to 100 million feet are rafted annually by the two booms together.

#### The Drift Drive

Each year the Log Driving Company prepares for what is known

as the "drift drive," to prevent logs from getting out to sea. They maintain a scow at St. John fitted up with berths and equipment for men, and several hundred links of boom, with the necessary peavies, dogs, boats, etc. This floating camp is put into commission early in the spring, just as the ice is breaking up in the river, and if there are any logs in the river that have gone past Fredericton they go out from St. John and move up into the Long Reach (which opens earlier in the spring than the other parts of the river) in time to meet the breaking ice and logs coming down. Then by telephone and telegraph they keep track of the condition of the river, where the logs are, and what is running.

A tug boat is used and a long spar swung across the stern, to the ends of which is fastened a large boom. This tug moves quietly back and forth in the river among the logs and floating ice and culch that is in the river, wherever the logs seem to be thickest. Men in small boats are also digging the logs out of the ice and drawing them towards the steamer, they are slipped down her sides into the bag boom. While this is being done residents along the river pick up and hold all the logs they can find and are paid a certain price apiece for them. When the run is finished, the outfit moves up to the Mitchell boom and then starts down again picking up the logs held by the farmers along the river. These are towed to South Bay or Milledgeville where they are sorted out for the different owners. The quantity of logs in the drift drive varies from 500 M. to 5 million feet. The percentage of logs that escape to sea is very small, something like 1/10 of 1 per cent.

#### Costs of Operations

The following tables give particulars of the cost, etc., of the various driving operations.

##### Tolls paid above Grand Falls:

Madawaska Log Driving Tolls, 1907, 21c.  
Madawaska Log Driving Tolls, 1908, 21c.  
Madawaska Log Driving Tolls, 1909, 20c.  
Shear Boom Tolls (upper), 1907, 19c.  
Shear Boom Tolls (corporation), 1908, 17c.  
Shear Boom Tolls (corporation), 1909, 16c.

##### Cost of Driving Lower Corporation:—

1901-1904, 14c.; 1904-1907, 18c.; 1907-1910, 26c.

##### Cost per M. for logs driven, boomed and rafted:—

1906, \$1.80; 1907, \$1.90; 1908, \$2.00; 1909, \$2.07.

##### Cost per M. of logs in drift drive:—

1906, \$4.25; 1907, \$6.65; 1908, \$5.85; 1909, \$9.34.

The rates of toll for driving logs in the St. John River Log Driving Company's limits are as follows:—

From the head of Grand Falls and the boundary line on the Aroostook river, to their booms, 26c.; from Salmon river to their booms, 24c.; from Tobique river to their booms, 20c.; from Big Presque Isle and Becaquimic, 16c.; from all other points below, 14c.

##### The mileage on St. John River is as follows:—

St. John to Fredericton, 84 miles; Fredericton to Woodstock, 62 miles; Woodstock to Falls, 68 miles; Grand Falls to Edmundston, 40 miles.

## The Proposed St. John River Improvements

The New York Lumberman's Review, dealing with the proposed improvements on the St. John River, N.B., says editorially: "After two years of persistent investigation the International Joint Commission has worked out a plan for the regulation of the use of the St. John river as a log-driving stream, a river which annually sends down from 140,000,000 to 180,000,000 feet of logs to the big sawmills which mark its course from Fort Kent, on the west, to St. John, N.B., its eastern outlet. The St. John river finds most of its origin in the lakes and rivers in Northern Maine, and is an international stream along the northern border of Maine and strictly a Canadian stream from Grand Falls to St. John. In bringing down the immense drive of logs each year there has been delay in the movement, due to the fact that big mills in Northern Maine were obliged to hold the logs some time while sorting them through. The friction reached such a point a few years ago that a Canadian lumberman—Pond by name—used dynamite to blow out the booms at Van Buren, hoping thereby to release the logs for the downstream mills. Feeling at that time ran so high that a Joint International Commission was formed to consider the entire question. Since that Commission took up its work the American Congress has annulled the Pike law, making it less desirable than formerly to drive logs cut on the American side of the river down to the Canadian mills below Grand Falls, for the product can no longer be brought into the States duty free, being assessable at the regular tariff rate. The capacity of mills at points above Grand Falls has been so materially increased in recent years as to make it easily possible to bring it

up to a point capable of handling all logs cut annually at the headquarters. The Joint Commission has, however, decided to propose the construction of a series of storage dams and reservoirs to regulate the stream flow, on much the same lines as are now being carried out on the Ottawa river. The spring freshets will in this way be conserved so that the water may be released gradually, holding the river's flow at a uniform level. In the Commission's report it is estimated that it will be necessary to construct at least twenty dams upon the upper river, though the cost will be under \$1,000,000. It should be noted that in the earlier days of lumbering on the St. John river most of the logs were driven to the Canadian mills at lower river points; there were neither mill nor railroad facilities in Northern Maine. To-day the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad taps the St. John river at both Van Buren and Fort Kent, and soon will open a third one, to run 125 miles through the wilderness, tapping the river again at St. Francis; and as most of the logs for the St. John river drives originate in Northwestern Maine, it is quite natural that a sufficient battery of mills will eventually be located near the headwaters capable of sawing the entire annual cut of logs and with ample railroad facilities to haul the product southward to the consuming markets. Much progress toward this end has already been made."

The paper and pulp mills on the old Welland Canal are being shut down for a week or ten days while the government makes its spring repairs to the canal locks.



## Changes Developing in N.S. Trade

### Local Demand for Dimension Stock and Boards Increasing—Unfavorable British Trade

Pictou, N.S., May 21st.

Editor Canada Lumberman:—Our business is, and has been for years, almost exclusively confined to the export of deals to the British market. Of late however, we have noticed a growing demand for dimension stock and boards from local contractors and builders and during the last two years our sales of this class of material have increased very considerably, and as a general rule the prices obtained are much better than can be realized from the British market. This, we think, speaks well for the general prosperity of the country.

Lumbering operations in this part of the province are nearly entirely confined to sawing with portable mills, which are placed at convenient points in the woods, and nothing but the sawn lumber hauled out. The stream-driving of logs is largely confined to the southern shore of Nova Scotia, where there are a number of large steam and water mills.

Last winter with us was a most favorable one for lumbering operations, the frost getting well into the ground before the snow came, so that it was possible to work to advantage on swampy land. Later on heavy snow somewhat interfered with operations, but this did not last very long. The cut throughout Nova Scotia, we understand, is a heavy one, although we would not undertake to give any figures, as we consider that they would be at the best but misleading, and largely guess work. The only way an idea of the cut can be obtained is at the end of the shipping season when the exports from the various ports can be added together and a guess made at the local consumption. The result may possibly be fairly accurate if allowance is made for any stocks held over.

With regard to the British market, the outlook is anything but favorable at present. The trouble is not so much that prices are low, but that they are really up to a figure at which our Nova Scotia and New Brunswick spruce comes into competition with the Riga white-wood, so that it is almost impossible to put the price any higher, while ocean freights have simply soared, so that they are now anywhere from 20s. to 25s. per standard higher than last year. We have heard of one company in New Brunswick who last year refused \$16 per M. for their deal, demanding \$16.50, and, not getting it, held it over winter, only to sell it recently together with their this season's cut for \$13.00 per M. This will give you some idea of the present condition of affairs in this business. We are sorry the prospect is not more favorable.

Yours truly, Primrose Bros.

### Freight Market Still High

Albert, N.B., May 23rd.

Editor Canada Lumberman:—The present situation of the lumber trade in the Maritime Provinces is not at all satisfactory, from the manufacturer's view point.

Prices for deals in the English market are very good, but the freight market still keeps high. We paid last year at this time 35 shillings per standard, freight, and this year we are paying 55 shillings per standard, which means a difference of about \$2.50 per M. sup. feet.

Brokers who think they know the market pretty well, advise the manufacturers that the early shipments will probably bring the best prices. Some brokers say that the Russian deals are crowding the Canadian product out of the English market.

The United States market seems to be brightening up a bit, and the prices are stiffening some.

The stocks of logs on hand for this year's sawing are about the same as last year, and the probable output of the mills will be about the same. Prices, on the whole, are not as good as they were last year, although the domestic market is holding its own. The results of this year's drives are better than last year. Considerable lumber was held up last year on account of the low water. These logs will all come out this year.

Yours truly, I. C. Prescott.

### Nova Scotia Stocks Normal

Annapolis Royal, N.S., May 22nd.

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—Stocks of lumber on hand in Nova Scotia are normal, owing to restrictions in the cut of last year. West Indian spruce boards and white pine boards have been well cleaned up with this spring's shipments. A feature is the decrease in the cut of pine. The probable output this year will not vary from last year's, except that it may run somewhat shorter. While the lumber trade is not active, prices are maintained in all lines.

Conditions at present are characterized by a dullness in the South American market and a slow English market. Buyers are evidently expecting lower prices, but this is offset by a smart rise in freight rates. Freights to South America are now \$9.50 and \$11.50 and West Indian freights are \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Although we had abundant snow last winter, it was of a light quality and dry, so that the lakes and streams are not showing as much water as they should. Without June rains, logs which have to be driven on long waters, may stick before reaching their destination.

There are no changes to report in manufacturing conditions. Most firms are pegging away conservatively, taking more interest than formerly in the growth of their limits and being more careful about their cuttings. Timber is not being cut on speculation, but carefully sized up, and operations are generally confined to what are known to be paying propositions. At this time of the year, manufacturers are preparing to cut to best advantage into boards, scantling, or deals, and are devoting their attention also to a consideration of the particular market for which it will be most profitable to cut.

The special feature last year was the demand for barrel stock, staves and heading. Everything that could be used to make an apple barrel was marketed, to supply the demand resulting from a 1,500,000 barrel apple crop and 150,000 to 200,000 barrel potato crop. It is possible that there will be the same demand this season if the crops are favorable. Last season, a very large quantity of staves and heading were brought in from New Brunswick and Ontario.

Yours truly, F. C. Whitman.

### Barbados Imports of Canadian Lumber Increasing

The weekly Trade and Commerce reports published by the Department at Ottawa, contain in the issue for May 13th an interesting report upon the lumber trade of Barbados, British West Indies, and the share of it which Canadian exporters enjoy. According to this report the trade in lumber has been constantly growing during the last decade, as the tabulation below will indicate. An increase has occurred in white pine, spruce and pitch pine. At the present nearly the entire import of the two former is from Canada, and of the last mentioned from the United States.

The following statement shows the value of the imports since 1906:—

	White Pine and Spruce	Pitch Pine
1906 . . . . .	£30,683	£10,861
1907 . . . . .	40,034	4,234
1908 . . . . .	39,539	15,647
1909 . . . . .	30,443	12,570
1910 . . . . .	31,471	8,978
1911 . . . . .	44,040	17,462

The quantity required from year to year remains fairly steady, fluctuating each year as the demands of the crop rise or fall. Last year the total quantity of staves and hoops entered was of the value of about £36,000. It is noteworthy that Canada is now supplying an increasing number of staves. It is found that birch will answer the purpose and is lower in price than oak. An effort might also be made by those interested in the lumber trade to supply hoops. At present the entire quantity is credited to France, Holland and Great Britain, probably all of French origin. There has also been an increase in the quantity of spars imported.

### Better Outlook for New Brunswick Trade

The general outlook in the province of New Brunswick continues to be of a most encouraging character, says the Maritime Merchant. The lumber operators have been much more successful that last year with their stream driving operations. In the smaller streams in the southern part of the province the logs are practically all in safe waters, while on the big rivers, excellent progress is being made, with considerable snow still in the woods to keep the streams up to a good driving pitch. Logs that were hung up last year have come out this spring, and it is probable that very little of last winter's cut will be hung up. The chief disadvantage in connection with the lumber industry at the present time is the high rate of ocean and coastwise freights.

The Canadian exploration party on Captain Bernier's steamship "Arctic" recently returned from a trip to Baffin Island and report that discovery by one of the party of an immense forest twenty-five feet underground, in a state of perfect preservation. The trees are pointing about due east and west and have the appearance of having been laid flat by a cyclone. The timber is reported to be in perfect condition, with even the cones on the tree tops as fresh as on the day they fell. At the present day there is said to be not a tree growing for one thousand miles around the buried forest.



## Canadian and U.S. Outputs Compared

Statistics of Forest Services Show that Our Neighbors Make Eight Times more Lumber than we

The statistics which have recently been made public by the forest services in Canada and the United States, giving details of the production of lumber and other products of the forest, are prepared in similar manner and it is possible to make interesting comparisons of the industry in the two countries. The following table shows the production in the two countries:—

Forest Products Reported in 1910

	Average Value	
	United States	Canada
Lumber, M. feet . . .	40,018,282	4,901,649
Shingles, thousands . .	12,976,362	1,976,640
Lath, thousands . . .	3,494,718	851,953
Cross-ties . . . . .	148,231,000	9,214,000
Poles . . . . .	3,870,694	782,841
Slack cooperage:		
Staves . . . . .	1,460,878	104,821
Heading, sets . . . . .	97,037	9,860
Hoops . . . . .	295,712	38,244
Tight cooperage:		
Staves . . . . .	355,660	8,739
Heading, sets . . . . .	26,074,000	337,000
Pulpwood, cords . . .	3,146,540	1,541,628

The quantities given in the foregoing table represent the 1910 production, while the values are for 1909, since the Forest Service reports for 1910 do not give the values for the United States forest products. It will be seen that, roughly, the United States produces eight times as much lumber, six times as many shingles, four times as many lath, sixteen times as many cross-ties, five times as many poles, twelve times as much cooperage stock and twice as much pulpwood as Canada, while, on the other hand, values average fully as high in Canada as in the United States.

Mr. R. S. Kellogg, Wausau, Wisconsin, commenting upon the comparisons, in an article in the Lumber World Review, of Chicago, says: "In only two kinds of lumber does the Canadian output surpass that of the United States. These are cedar and balsam fir. In 1909, the mill value of white pine, Douglas fir, tamarack, birch, maple, basswood, beech and oak lumber was decidedly higher in Canada than in the United States, and this condition explains why the Canadian lumber manufacturers are asking for a tariff against lumber from the United States. The total value of the hardwoods and hard pine (often substituted for Canadian hardwood), imported into Canada in 1910 was 50 per cent. greater than the value of the hardwoods produced in Canada in that year. Moreover, very large importations of soft-wood lumber from Idaho and Washington into the prairie provinces are not considered in the Canadian report.

"Railroad ties average cheaper in Canada than in the United States, because 64 per cent. of the Canadian ties are cedar and jack pine, while in the United States, 64 per cent. are of oak and southern yellow pine—much more valuable species. Ties of the same kind produced in both countries show little difference in value.

"Although the output has not been large, the manufacture of cooperage stock is one of Canada's oldest industries. In fact, it is claimed that this industry flourished in Canada before it was developed in the United States, because a large quantity of oak and other cooperage timber originally grew in the region between the St. Lawrence valley and Lake Huron. Much of this was hewed into bolts, staves and heading, and exported to England, France and Spain. The exhaustion of suitable timber for the export trade has gone so far, however, that at present exports of stave and heading material are only one-fifth of what they were fifteen years ago. At present, the slack cooperage industry is much more flourishing in Canada than the tight cooperage manufacture, since there is a greater abundance of timber suitable for making slack staves, hoops and heading. Canada now finds it necessary to import from the United States a great deal of cooperage material.

"In many ways the most interesting Canadian report is that upon pulpwood. In round numbers, the United States produces 3,100,000 cords of pulpwood and uses 4,000,000 cords, while Canada produces 1,500,000 cords and uses only 600,000 cords. The annual exportation to the United States amounts to approximately 900,000 cords.

"There is no disputing the conclusions from the Canadian viewpoint, if the premise upon which they are founded is sound—that is, that the United States must have either Canadian pulpwood or Canadian pulp and paper. However, there are pulp makers and foresters in the United States who believe that out of our great variety of

woods, American ingenuity will eventually manufacture pulp of a quality and at a cost which will make us independent of Canadian spruce, and experiments now being conducted by the government and by private firms, give much promise of ultimate success along these lines. Should our Canadian friends either put a heavy export duty on pulpwood or prohibit its exportation entirely, they might be sadly disappointed in their expectation of being able to ship pulp and paper to us for very long. While a sudden shutting off of nearly 25 per cent. of our supply of pulpwood might work hardships, it would do more than anything else eventually to make us independent of foreign supplies."

## Tenders Called for Abitibi Limit

Ontario Government Seeking for Lessee for Large Pulpwood Area Pulp and Paper Mills Must be Built

The Ontario Government is calling for tenders by August 15th for the lease of the Abitibi pulp limit. The terms are similar to those fixed in 1910, when lessees were unsuccessfully sought for the Abitibi and Nepigon limits, with the exception that the lessees will not be required to manufacture all the pulpwood into paper on the limit. The terms require that the lessees must erect a pulp mill with a capacity of 100 tons a day at a cost of not less than half a million dollars. They will also be required to erect a hundred-ton paper mill at the direction of the government.

If the government is successful in disposing of the lease a pulp industry will be established which will afford a convenient market to the settlers of northern Temiskaming. The logs will be manufactured into pulp on the limits and the pulp will be shipped to paper mills further south for conversion into paper.

The terms of the lease require the successful tenderer to employ 250 hands for ten months of every year. The half-million dollars for the mill must be expended within three years. \$100,000 the first year, \$200,000 the second year and the rest within the third year. The lessees will be entitled to cut pulp after expending \$100,000.

The tenderer must agree to erect, at the direction of the government, a paper mill of 100 tons capacity, and operate it continuously with an output of not less than 75 tons daily.

In addition to the bonus to be named in the tender the lessee will be required to pay 40 cents a cord for spruce "subject to increase by order-in-Council."

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines retains the right to say in what parts of the limit, and in what manner the wood shall be cut. No wood cut on the limit can be exported. Failure to erect a mill within the time specified will entail the forfeiture of the bonus and the cancelling of the lease.

### Power Privileges Included

The successful tenderer will be entitled to obtain Iroquois and Couchiching Falls, on the Abitibi, with the right to hold and control them, as well as Lake Abitibi, for power purposes, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may deem expedient. Plans and specifications for the storage and regulation of any of these waters must be approved by the Minister, while the Crown reserves the right to erect dams and maintain works for the storage of water for power purposes, to regulate and control the same, and to charge the owners or lessees benefited thereby a fair and reasonable sum. The lease contains provision for the development of the water powers to the fullest extent according to plans and specifications approved by the Hydro-Electric Commission.

The Government has had in view the possible electrifying of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway line, which has been discussed at various times, and a provision of the lease provides for entitling the road to 10,000 horse power over and above that required for the operation of the mills. Prices and terms will be left to the Hydro-Electric Commission. The lease contains a saving clause giving the Crown the right to hold and improve all other water powers in the territory.

### Comparative Values of Sawdust and Coal

Editor Canada Lumberman:—Would you kindly give us some idea about how many tons of sawdust from newly sawed lumber containing the ordinary percentage of turpentine would equal one ton of run of mine coal.

According to statistics furnished by an authority upon this subject, one cord of spruce weighs 2,325 lbs. and its value in tons of bituminous coal is .293. One cord of white pine weighs about 1,868 lbs. and its value in tons of bituminous coal is .254. The heating value of sawdust is the same as that of the wood from which the sawdust originates; or 2,325 lbs. of spruce sawdust would equal .293 tons of bituminous coal and 1,868 lbs. of white pine would equal .254 tons of bituminous coal.

# Quebec Limit Holders Annual Meeting

**Stricter Enforcement of Regulations Against Speculation in Lands—Increased Stumpage and Rents a Serious Burden—Fire Protection System Improved**

At the ninth annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders' Association, which was held recently at Quebec, the President, Mr. Alexander MacLaurin, of Montreal, delivered an interesting address. His opening remarks dealt with the onerous nature of the judgment in force in the case of the St. Anne Fish and Game Club versus The River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Company. The verdict of the court, which had been upheld by the refusal of an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, gave the River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Company the right to maintain their dam and store water for use at any time, but the company is liable for damages.

As such damages could vary considerably and could only be for what the members of the Club might imagine to be interference with the fishing and hunting, it was considered too hazardous to leave the question as it then stood. The amount of damages asked, while being at all times vexatious, might assume such proportions as to become a financial burden; consequently, the government was requested by the association to embody in the law, an amendment, which reads as follows:

"Provided always that the lessee shall not have recourse against any person who may dam the waters of any lake or river and utilize such waters for driving logs or for any other purpose at any season of the year."

This amendment was prepared at the request of the Minister of Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries, who expressed himself as perfectly in accord with the wishes of the association. A bill was drafted for the purpose of amending the forest and game laws with this clause included. It was expected that the next session would see the necessary amendments put through.

A resolution had been passed at the last annual meeting which resulted in the secretary-treasurer furnishing all members with lists of lots sold, patented and cancelled each month and this had proved most useful to the members.

The diameter for the cutting of swamp spruce had been reduced from 8 to 7 inches and the stump limit on balsam had been abolished altogether, as a result of representations made by the association.

Continued improvement was noted regarding the decrease in the sales of lots within limits. From the high-water mark of 1908, when 29,200 acres had been sold, a decrease had been brought about and the figures for 1911 was 11,900 acres, which was also 5,000 acres less than the total for 1910.

## Punishing Speculation in Land

The President noted with pleasure that the government, while encouraging bona fide settlers, had become much stricter in following up and punishing speculators in land, as was shown by the large number of sales which had been cancelled. In general, there had been a great improvement in this respect and public opinion seemed to support the government.

The question of extending the time over ten years, during which stumpage dues would not be increased for wood cut on lands under license for pulp and paper mills, was still in abeyance. The president, however, was hopeful that a favorable decision would soon be reached by the government and he believed it would be of great benefit to the province as it might encourage the investment of capital in these districts.

A decrease was noted in the amount of friction between the foresters, sent out by the government to overlook lumber operations, and contractors and operators. The instructions which the government had given to their foresters and the experience which they had gained had been the cause of great improvement and their work, as a result was far more satisfactory. The president called attention to the fact that the School of Forestry had a certain number of students each year who were free to work for limit holders during the winter. By employing these men, limit holders would do a good work for the school and give practical experience to the students.

The increased stumpage rates and ground rents, established by the government a year ago, had proved a heavy burden for limit holders. In some cases operations had been run at a loss. In other cases it had been deemed more profitable not to operate at all. It was hoped that the government would make some concession in this connection.

The president remarked that he hoped the government would take some steps towards making forest reserves statutory, as the depletion in some of the forests in subdivided lands had gone on so

rapidly that it was now of great importance that the remaining forest, at the head of rivers and along watercourses, should be rigidly preserved.

The present system of fire protection had proved itself far superior to the old system, but it called for favorable co-operation of limit holders in keeping their limits carefully patrolled. This could be better executed by joint action of the limit holders in various sections, as the good effect of well-organized patrolling and other precautions, taken by an individual limit holder, could very well be nullified by the negligence of his neighbor. The action taken by the limit holders of the St. Maurice Valley in forming an association for the protection of their limits from fire, was commended by the president, who expressed the hope that this example would be followed by all the other districts in the province. It was astonishing but gratifying to note that this body of men had undertaken to spend for the protection of the comparatively small area (as compared to the whole area of the province) comprised in their district for the coming year, as much as, if not more than, the government paid for fire protection in the whole province last year. The government should take note of this example and assist this organization, both with funds and judicious regulation, in order to encourage other districts to organize in the same way. In this way they might obtain complete organization for the whole province.

## The Year's Changes in the Law

The only changes made in the law during the past season were three, viz.:

(1) Allowing of the disposal of lots by the settlers on receiving their letters-patent. The regulation was still in force, however, which stated that no patents should be issued before five years from the date of the letters-patent, except those issued in Abitibi district.

(2) Allowing the Minister to permit of fire being set during the prohibited season, when he was convinced that necessary precautions had been taken.

(3) Fixing the fine at \$50 and costs for setting fire during the prohibited season without the Minister's permission.

In conclusion the president made a feeling reference to the death of E. E. Tache, who for forty years had been Deputy Minister of Crown Lands for the Province.

A resolution was passed at the meeting, drawing the attention of the Prime Minister of the Province to the necessity for the creation of forest reserves in surveyed and subdivided lands, on account of the alarming decrease in the regular flow of water in the various districts. An amendment had been passed by the legislature in 1906 to the law governing the administration of lands and forests, giving the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, upon recommendation of the Minister, power to set aside certain vacant tracts of forest lands of the Crown as forest reserves. This amendment had been approved by all parties, but unfortunately so far as forest reserves in surveyed and subdivided lands were concerned the expectations of those interested had not been realized as most of the forest reserves organized in subdivided territory had been considerably reduced by the sales of lots out of them, ostensibly for the purpose of colonization.

The resolution passed by the association noted that the Department of Crown Lands had sufficient evidence before it to establish a belief that by far the largest number of lots granted since the passing of this act within the boundaries of these reserves, as well as outside, had not been used for bona fide colonization. Lots granted to bona fide settlers did not suffer to the same extent from the cutting of the timber as those granted to the speculator, because the bona fide settler was generally anxious to preserve some portion of his lots in forests for his own use and for those coming after him. The speculator, however, had no other object than the immediate gain to be obtained from the largest amount of timber he could cut on his lot and consequently cleared absolutely all the timber upon it. The result was a rapid decrease in the flow of water and an increase in the danger from fire, on account of the quantity of debris caused by this indiscriminate slashing.

The resolution concluded by requesting the Prime Minister to preserve intact the forest reserves as at present organized. It was not believed that this would be detrimental to colonization, as large areas of land were still available outside of the forest reserves as well as a considerable number of lots which were now in the hands of speculators, the sales of which should be cancelled and the lots devoted to the same purpose.

## Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

### Court of Appeal Quashes Judgment Regarding Agreement for Measurement of Logs Cut under Contract

**Disputed Measurement of Logs.**—The Court of Appeal, Montreal, has given judgment in the case of Church et al vs Racicot, which was an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Review quashing a judgment of the Superior Court by which the action of Racicot, the plaintiff, was dismissed. The Court of Review had condemned the defendants, Church et al, to pay the sum of \$1,429.13. Racicot had undertaken to cut from fifty to sixty thousand logs in the timber limits of the defendants. The price had been fixed at the sum of \$6.50 per thousand feet, board measure.

A large quantity of timber was cut during the months of November, December, January, February and March, 1908-09. In the month of March Racicot began to complain that the statements of measurement furnished by the culler, Leary, who had been chosen by the defendants for measuring operations, were not correct and did not do him justice, and on April 7th he notified the defendants by notarial protest calling on them to recommence the measurement of the timber conjointly with him. This, he alleged, the defendants neglected or refused to accept, and Racicot proceeded alone to have all the logs which were then in Lac Cling Doigts measured by six cullers. This work was begun on April 17th and was only finished on April 26th, and it was necessary to do the work quickly as the ice was on the eve of breaking up. For this reason the work had to be divided up into three parts—to each part two men being assigned—so that in view of this division of measurement operations the measurements were verified by only two cullers per log. The measurements of the defendants were made in exactly the same way, Leary having measured the logs with the help of one Fee, the son of one of the defendants.

The latter measured 66,926 logs giving, according to their calculations, 2,213,821 feet, board measure, which at \$6.50 per thousand amounted to \$14,389.89. This amount was paid to Racicot. The cullers employed by Racicot counted only 56,431 logs. They were unable to measure the remaining 10,000 logs because, as they claim, they were under water. According to them, these 56,431 logs measured 2,111,322 feet, board measure. They found an average of 35, 36 and 38 feet per log and the Court of Review, striking an average between the figure of 33 feet per log, as found by Leary, and the average found by Racicot's cullers, came to the conclusion that the latter was entitled to be paid for 2,392,604 feet—a difference to his credit in round figures of 170,000 feet. In order to arrive at this figure it was inferred that the 10,000 logs which were not measured would give the same average as those which had. The Superior Court dismissed the action for two reasons, one being on law and the other on fact. The Court agreed with the Court of Review that the reasons of law were not well founded. The clause in the contract which allows the defendants to appoint the culler or measurer was not final and conclusive on the parties and Racicot might allege and prove an error of calculation. The first court declared that Racicot could not plead error, because he relied on the contract to establish his claim to payment. What he really relied on was the error in calculation made by the measure of the other party, and not an error in the contract itself. He did not pray for the cancellation of the contract, on the contrary, as stated by Mr. Justice Charbonneau in Review, he asked for the full and complete execution thereof. On the question of fact, however, the Court of Appeal was of opinion that the first court was right. Not only had the plaintiff not proven sufficiently the error alleged to have been made by Leary, but he had not made any proof at all on this point.

Evidently the Court of Review, which found the proof contradictory on this point, had allowed itself to be influenced by Racicot's offer to proceed to a measurement jointly with the defendants and by the refusal of the latter to accede to this proposition. But they should not forget that the defendants, interpreting the clause of the contract relative to the culler and being of the belief that Leary's measurements were final and without appeal relied on what they considered their strict rights.

It was true, the court remarked, that Racicot offered to measure the logs at the outlet of the lake but this offer could not be carried into practical effect because the high waters lasted a couple of weeks, and the witness Draper stated that such an operation would have lasted one or two years. Even admitting this statement to be exaggerated, common sense convinced that this operation could not be carried on during the high water period. Racicot therefore proceeded to an ex parte measurement. In the court's opinion Leary was in a far better position to make his calculations than the other cullers. His measurements were taken each month as the timber was cut into logs and piled up, and they were placed so that they could be measured with accuracy, the piling up having been made specially for

this purpose. The other cullers had to proceed hurriedly with their work at the end of April as the ice was about to break up. The logs were in the lake and had not been put there so as to allow of another measurement. It was proven that the measurements were made partly in the water, and that there was one foot of water at least over the ice at many places. How could they, in such a juncture, measure at least the bottom row of the logs? For it is admitted that measurements are impossible unless a log emerge sufficiently from the water to allow its diameter to be ascertained.

And as the merchantable timber only is to be taken into account, how could these useless portions be discovered in the slush and water? The evidence showed that these measurements could not be satisfactory, and, even if they had no positive proof thereof, common sense would warn them that such measurements were unreliable. But there is more than this. The clause in the contract allowing the defendants to choose the culler must not be illusory. They should place more reliance in Leary's operations seeing that he was acting by consent of the parties. Prima facie his evidence must have more weight than that of the others. Otherwise this clause would be meaningless.

The court concluded, therefore, that the plaintiff had failed in his action, that the judgment of the Court of Review should be quashed and that of the Superior Court restored.

### Exchequer Court to Settle Tariff Problems

The reference to the duty upon lumber entering Canada when planed on one side and further manufactured (the further manufacture having been obliterated subsequently) was set down for hearing by Mr. Justice Cassells in the Exchequer Court at Ottawa on May 30th. It is understood that there will be no appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Cassells to the Supreme Court and that his decision will be final. The reason for refusing an appeal is, that the sum involved in the reference is only \$77 and therefore not large enough to warrant the granting of right to appeal. The case is based upon a reference to the Customs Department in connection with a claim entered by the Foss Company, Winnipeg lumber merchants, protesting against the imposition of a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on a car of fir lumber, and demanding a refund of \$77, the amount collected. The company claim that the lumber in question was entitled to free entry under the Customs Act. The principal object of the reference is to bring up the whole question and have it settled by the Exchequer Court.

### Pulp Problem Still Unsettled

The international commercial question, involving the right of entry of wool pulp and paper into the United States from all countries with which the United States is connected with treaties of commerce, has been appealed to the United States Court of Customs Appeals. The privilege is claimed under the "favored nation" clause because free wood pulp and paper is granted to Canada by the only operative section of the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The appeal was from a decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, which held that the "favored nation" clause could not be invoked as Canada was a colony and not a "nation, state or country" within the meaning of the treaties. The question probably will not be decided for some time. The government asked the Customs Court, which intended to hear the issue on May 21st, to postpone its consideration indefinitely. The government is not yet prepared to announce its attitude on the paramount national and international questions involved. The course of the government will be the subject of cabinet discussion.

### Visited Spanish River Pulp and Paper Plant

Special trains carrying a number of Toronto and Montreal brokers and others interested in the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, made a trip to Espanola, Ont., on May 14th, returning on May 16th. The visitors were given an opportunity to inspect the company's plant and its operation. The complete process of manufacture was inspected so that the visitors were able to see the arrival of the logs and the output of paper. The first of the company's paper machines was started on May 13th and continued to run without a hitch. It is reported that the product is fully up to expectation. Practically all the parts of the second Foundrinier machine are assembled and the present output of fifty tons a day will shortly be doubled. The output of mechanical pulp is about 170 tons a day.

The Montreal Chamber of Commerce has applied to the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa for an order requiring railway companies to substitute freight tariffs for the carriage of lumber and firewood based on measurements, instead of those based on weight, as at present in force.



### W. A. Anstie Explains the Tariff Situation

Mr. W. A. Anstie, Secretary of the Mountain Mills Association, in a recent interview, spoke as follows, regarding the duty upon lumber entering Canada from the United States:—

"The practice of preparing dimension lumber such as 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10 and 2 x 12 for the Canadian and United States markets is by dressing it on one side and one edge, but the United States mills instead of dressing, or what is technically termed "sizing," their dimension lumber intended for the Canadian market with a planer, are doing the work with a fine saw.

"In some instances they are reducing this class of stock to a uniform thickness with saws and to a uniform width by planing one edge. Both processes are obviously for the purpose of evading the payment of duty provided by the Canadian tariff and the Canadian manufacturers being desirous of obtaining the full protection provided by the laws have frequently urged upon the authorities the necessity for investigating the matter and enforcing the law. As the question involves some technical knowledge the government, probably being anxious to be strictly fair to manufacturers and importers alike, has declined to rule in the matter. But, to bring it to a focus a test case has been ordered.

"It is a well-known fact that the original rough sawing process in most modern sawmills does not produce lumber of sufficient uniformity of width to permit of its use for the purpose to which dimension lumber is put. Therefore, it is necessary that that class of material be joined or sized on the edge, either with a planer or a saw. It is the contention of Canadian manufacturers that this second process should be done in Canadian mills and with Canadian labor. They claim, further, that they can show that such was the intention of the government at the time the tariff was framed.

"Recently a car of the disputed material was assessed duty at Winnipeg and an appeal was taken by the importer affected to the Exchequer Court against the action of the customs. The case will be heard early in May and in the interim all collectors of customs have been notified to inform importers that further shipments will be subject to the determination of the court.

"Lumber manufacturers from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will be represented at the trial. Importers from the western provinces will also attend and United States manufacturers have stated they are prepared to expend considerable money to defeat the contention of the Canadian manufacturers. They have found the Canadian market a convenient dumping ground for their surplus product."

### U. S. Capitalists Buying B. C. Timber

One of the most important developments of late years in the lumber industry of British Columbia has been the increase in the interest taken by United States capital in the timber lands of the province. An instance of this is afforded by the case of the Western Timber Holding Company (incorporated in Maine) with capital consisting of \$2,500,000 preferred stock and \$500,000 common; the par value of the shares being \$100, fully paid and non-assessable. This company are now offering to the public \$156,000 of six per cent. cumulative preferred stock, which in addition to the six per cent., carries with it one-half of the profits. This \$156,000 is to provide payment for 9,100 acres of timber limits in British Columbia, located on Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland, containing, according to the report of the cruisers, 155,855,000 feet of merchantable and accessible timber. The officers of the company are Fred W. Browne, Chicago, president; H. D. Cone, Cedar Rapids, secretary; Leonard Hillis, Peoria, vice-president, and H. T. Skillin, Chicago, treasurer. The executive board consists of Daniel Wells, Detroit; Percy D. Hillis, Victoria, B.C.; Leonard Hillis, Peoria, and Frank Y. Locke, St. Paul, Minn.

### Railway Commission Approves of Fire Prevention Plans

A conference was recently held at Ottawa between members of the Board of Railway Commissioners, representatives of the railway companies, the Commission of Conservation, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, and counsel for the British Columbia Government, at which practically all of the regulations for the protection of forests from fire, which had been drafted by the Commission of Conservation, were agreed to after a few amendments had been made. After hearing the representations of Mr. Clyde Pringle, counsel for the British Columbia Government, it was agreed not to bring into effect the proposed regulation calling upon railways operating in British Columbia to use only oil-burning engines. Mr. Pringle said that these regulations would cause great injury to the mining industries of British Columbia, which depended entirely upon the sale of coal to the railways. These industries would have to close down if the railways ceased to take their output. The regulation which proposed to prevent railways from using lignite coal was not agreed to. It was held over to give the railways

an opportunity to make their representations, and also to give the Commission an opportunity to look into the local aspect of the matter, as the jurisdiction of the Board was challenged by counsel for the railways.

The regulations adopted include a provision that all engines must be fitted with netting to prevent the escape of sparks and that every railway company must provide inspectors at terminal points whose duty it shall be to examine from April 1 to November 1 each year all locomotives in use. The proposed regulations give the chief fire inspector or any authorized officers of the branch power to inspect locomotives at all times and to reject those found to be defective in regard to fire arrangements.

One of the most important provisions calls upon all railway companies to maintain a staff of fire rangers for patrol and fire fighting duty exclusively from April 1 to November 1. The size of this specially organized force is to be fixed for each railway by the chief inspector of the board. Section men and other employees, including contractors, shall constitute an emergency fire fighting staff.

### Will Locate New Forest Reserves

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry, is making arrangements to send out a large number of surveying parties through the West to locate non-agricultural and timber belts so as to define their boundary and locate new forest reserves. One party will work in southeastern Manitoba and another in northern Manitoba. A third party will be sent north from Prince Albert towards Big River, where a large amount of heavy timber exists. A fourth party will work from Battleford towards the surveyors in the Big River district. A fifth party will explore the country south of Lesser Slave Lake. The Department is spending a great deal of money this summer in organizing the new 13,000,000-acre forest reserve on the eastern slopes of the Rockies. Trails will be laid out, telephone lines installed and extensive preparations made to prevent fires.

### Extensive Operations Near Grand Forks, B. C.

A despatch from Grand Forks, B. C., states that 30,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut by sawmills in that district during the coming season. Large drives of logs are being brought down both the main Kettle River and the North Fork. These will supply the Dominion Sawmills Company's plant at Cascade, the Robinson and Le Quime Mill and the Danville Lumber Company's mill at Danville, Washington. The Big Cascade mill commenced operations early in May when it had 5,000,000 feet of logs already at the mill and between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 in the river. The mill was started with one shift, but the intention was to start another shift as soon as possible so that the mill could operate to full capacity throughout the season, cutting out 80,000 feet of lumber per day and 30,000 laths. The Robinson and Le Quime mill has been thoroughly overhauled and equipped with new boilers. It also commenced operations early in May, cutting about 60,000 feet per day.

### Rainfall Extinguishes B. C. Fires

The heavy rainfall in the Province of British Columbia during the month of May was most welcome to those who are engaged in protecting the forest from fire. For a time it looked as though serious forest fires would occur, as a number of incipient blazes had developed and it only wanted a strong wind to increase them to dangerous conflagrations. It is reported that extensive land clearing operations were responsible for the fires which started. In the Howe Sound district a good-sized fire had commenced. Fortunately the rainfall practically put an end to all these fires.

### Overton W. Price Arrives at Victoria

Mr. Overton W. Price, of Washington, D.C., vice-president of the National Conservation Association of the United States, who is a pre-eminent authority upon all matters pertaining to forestry, has arrived at Victoria, B.C., where he will act in an advisory capacity to the Government of the Province, in connection with the organization of the proposed forest and general conservation department, which was provided for by legislation at the last session. The first necessity in connection with the working out of a forestry policy will be the gathering of facts and data as to the variety, extent, conditions and circumstances of the province's timber area. Expert foresters have already been employed by the provincial government in a preliminary study of the forested areas and their reports are now being laid before Mr. Price. Upon the foundation of these facts Mr. Price will be able to develop his policy. It is expected also that Mr. Gifford Pinchot, President of the National Conservation Association of the United States, will visit the province during the summer, and give Mr. Price and those in his department the benefit of his assistance.



# Leaks in the Sawmill

Written Specially for  
the Canada Lumberman  
by Hapsburg Liebe.

These are the little factors that send mill owners to the wall with far greater frequency than one would at first suppose. One leak will perhaps amount to next to nothing, particularly if it is small; but several of these holes, of varying sizes, sometimes amount to enough to drown the profits and eat into the principal.

It fell to my lot to work with a small mill that went down after a struggle of three years—and, to my credit or not, I will add that I “went down with the ship” to the extent that I lost two months’ salary. The sinking of this business was solely on account of leaks, big and little, a dozen of them, that I had no power to stop because I was then a young man and only the filer, thus having no governing hand in the management.

Naturally, lack of judicious managing was responsible for these losses by leakage. The mill owner had had no experience in the milling business; he had been drawn into it with the roseate hope of making for himself a fortune within a few years, as it had been made plain to him that others had done. And the thing that scuttled him was the principle that led him to adopt the following slogan, which we heard every day.

“This is a little concern; we’ve got to economize.”

And we did economize; but it was the most expensive economy in the world.

## Expensive Economy

It began with the erection of the mill. The man who secured the contract for the building was a common, everyday carpenter—because his figures were much lower than those of the few competent millwrights who entered bids for the work. It did not occur to the mill owner’s mind that the building should be staunch and steady, that it might be used for a number of years with the least possible repair.

In one thing, however, good judgment was brought to bear: The machines and equipment were all new, and of the best make procurable; the filing room was splendidly fitted; the engine was strong and of a good and simple type; there was a convenient method of bringing the logs to the mill from the siding.

But that expensive economy had thrown a card that killed all this fruit of sound reasoning: There was but one boiler, and it was much too small to furnish sufficient steam except in the event of the fuel being of the best kind, and with a good fireman, at that. Here was leak number one in the operating of this ill-fated mill. And it is by no means an uncommon class of leak. While it may safely be asserted that it prevails more among the smaller mills, it is an evil very frequently found in the bigger plants—lack of sufficient steaming capacity under adverse conditions, such as fouled flues, the wrong kind of bridgewalls and furnaces, sappy, soggy wood, and wet sawdust because of the stream of water that runs on the saw to keep it cool in very hard timber. I believe I can say truthfully that of every four small mills with which I have been acquainted, three of them did not have enough boiler power—and not one of them all had too much.

The result is too well known to need elaboration here; but I will mention the prime fault.

If the mill waits for steam thirty minutes each day for a month, counting twenty-six work days to the month, then there have been thirteen hours lost totally and irreparably. To say nothing of the other standing expenses that must be paid whether the mill runs or not, nothing of the amount invested lying idle and even declining in a degree, let us look at the loss occasioned by wages alone.

The mill owner has paid for thirteen hours’ work that he did not get, which is an undeniable fact. If it will amount to less than \$40 it is a very small mill, indeed—else the employees are very poorly paid for their services. This is a leak that of itself might not sink the ship; but couple it with a few others, and its importance is grave. “In union there is strength.”

## Cheap Labor an Extravagance

Unfortunately, this little concern, of which I am writing, practised its expensive economy in the matter of wages and men, with the possible exception of the wages of the filer and sawyer.

The fireman was engineer, or vice versa, as you please. It was a rare occurrence for this mill to run ten hours without a stop of thirty minutes for engine repair, or to cool down an overheated part, all of which was due to the fireman’s being over-worked and to his limited knowledge of an engine. To leave out entirely the cost of parts broken and worn out too soon, wasted oil, and such like, here

was another \$40 gone at the end of each month and no lumber whatever to show for its expenditure. Perhaps the men were cleaning about their machines, removing sawdust, and doing little jobs of that order; but the fact remains that they were not sawing lumber. For my part, it came in rather well: For in addition to keeping up the saws I had to look after the belting, shafting, bearings, and attend to the lubricators on the steam feed and nigger.

“Why don’t you get an engineer?” a visiting mill man once ventured to ask my employer. “Surely, he would have enough to do, with looking after the engine, the lubricators, oiling the shafting and caring for the machinery. This would allow your filer and your fireman to stay where they belong.”

There came the same old answer, the answer that I had heard until it was positively sickening:

“This is a little concern; we’ve got to economize.”

And he kept on economizing, while the leaks kept on leaking, and his money drifted to the wrong pages on the ledger.

A man was lacking in this mill, a man who could have paid his wages many times over each day. This was a capable foreman. There was none.

The man who did the trimming also sorted the lumber from the edgings, at the rear of the edger, carrying the strips to the slab-saw man, which did not allow him sufficient time in which to cut off the boards to the best advantage. He had to hurry the board to the chains, and there was seldom time to spare to cut away a rotted end, or a hollow knot, or a nest of wormholes, and thereby raise the grade of the board thus affected. Of course such lumber could be brought back and trimmed again; but the profit in lumber goes with very much handling. And—even if the trimmerman found a few seconds in which to look over a board and thereby determine to his own satisfaction whether it should be cut away two feet or four feet, he did not know enough about grades to judge correctly. Many a board, already a cull, was still a cull with a goodly percentage of its length gone by a trimmerman who did not know his business; just as many a sound board went over with only two feet of defect on one end.

It has always been a favorite contention of mine that the men who operate the trimmer and edger should be able to judge fairly of the grades of lumber. If such services cannot be had for the usual wage, it will prove a paying investment to the man who owns the mill if he will add a little to the pay envelope in such cases, thus engaging more interest from the present operatives, else procuring men who are more competent.

## The Edger as a Money Loser

The edger is a machine that generally gets too little attention, both in its operation and in its upkeep. There is clearly a loss when the lumber goes through improperly. Besides the incompetent edgerman, the edger not in good condition is blameworthy in this class of leakage. If the guides are not in line with the rolls, if the saws are of differing sizes and gauges and thus have a tendency to pull the board faster on one side than on the other, then badly edged lumber will result. Wherever the blame may have lain, we have all seen the edging with its sound inch, the inch of good stock that should have been on the other side of the saw and in the board—and I dare say we have all seen the edging with much more than its sound inch. Suppose a hundred such edgings go to the woodpile each day; the only conclusion possible is that more than a hundred inches of good sound board have been wasted. Add this up, and multiply it by the number of work days in the month, and see if it isn’t surprising.

As to the trimmer, injudicious work may cause havoc with the lumber here. Many a good board with one bad edge has taken a lower grade because of this; and, on the other hand but still to the same effect, many a cull board has gone through a narrower cull, but still a cull, because the edgerman casually thought to raise the grade by taking off a big percentage of the width. These are real leaks, and they are big ones. Though by no means of marked prevalence in all mills, they exist to the extent that the matter is well worth the bringing up. I will venture to state right here, that if one man possessed all the good, hard money that the edger and trimmer have lost since the edger and trimmer have been in use, he would be the richest man in the world to-day.

Economy is a very pliable thing, and most of us have our own ideas concerning its true meaning. I know a mill man who ran a

lumber plant more because he had inherited the lumberman instinct and wished to be employed than for any other reason—he was worth more money than he knew how to spend comfortably. His mill was the best, in the matter of construction and in equipment, that money could buy; he employed the best, most capable men that money would hire. He made a bigger profit out of the lumber industry than anyone else I have ever known; and he would have explained his success in the one word, "Economy."

But what a different form of economy to that practised by the well-meaning but narrowly seeing man whose slogan was "we've got to economize; this is a little concern."

I believe I have already made it plain that it remained "A little concern."

#### Inefficient Equipment

There is within a mile of me as I now write, a mill that has lost on an average of three-quarters of an hour each day for the last eight years in turning its logs by hand and canthook instead of by means of a steam nigger. To figure up the losses occasioned by that one insidious leak would wring tears from the eyes of a stone god. The idea for this lack of the use of one of the most important agents in the maximum of a mill's capacity is not based on any so-called economic plan; the mill owners make a specialty of very fine quartered oak, and they will tell you that they have no wish whatever to get out a big cut, that they only want what they saw sawn well.

It is a brilliant idea, without a doubt; but they have allowed themselves to become hide-bound by it. Surely the steam nigger would have enhanced in a remarkable degree the output of that mill; and in no way, if care were used in turning the quartered fitches in order that they might not be marred, could have done the slightest harm to their pet idea of super-excellence. True, they have prospered in a measure; still it is appalling to think of how much more money they would have made had they not lost that time each day for a period of eight years. This, however, to the best of my knowledge—and I filed that mill once—is the only leak they have; everything else is at par.

The overthin bandsaw is another source of loss to the harbors of such. One may sit down and figure the amount he will save in kerf by using a thin saw in preference to a thicker one, and he will have a vision of himself growing immediately rich—it is as

illusive as to figure up the profits of a poultry yard started on one hen. This brings to my memory the recollection of another mill that had a single leak, that of the overthin saw. They used 17-gauge saws for three years, the while congratulating themselves upon their success because of the small kerf, not taking into consideration the following facts: That the cut must be reduced in quantity because the thin blade will not take the amount of feed taken by the thicker one; that the quality must be lower on account of the thin saw's proclivities to dodge in hard knots and when slightly warm, thus making the miscut boards more frequent; that the thin saw requires more clearance than its thicker brother because it is weaker and will not remain level for so long.

After three years, however, this mill moved to a point many miles from the railroads, where timber was plentiful and the width of kerf therefore not so much an object. A set of saws a gage thicker were installed, and the cut went up in quality and three thousand feet more in quantity per day.

And the set works were not changed to allow for the thicker blade. As with another instance I mentioned, it would wring tears from stone images to figure up the total of the daily loss of three thousand feet in the output for three years.

#### Economical Expenses

Another source of leakage lies in the matter of supplies. A good rule to adopt in this connection is that "The best is the cheapest." A thin canvas belt costs less than a good belt of rubber or of leather, it is true; but when one takes into account the time lost in lacing the cheaper article, the while considering the fact that it is a thing of short life and much aggravation, it is not the belt to buy. Low grade bearing metal in high speed bearings is another expensive bit of economy; so too is thin, cheap oil that has no body and runs out of the bearing the same minute it has been applied. As a safeguard to the little things, it is well to place them in somebody's charge and hold that person responsible for them. The packing, the files, the belting, the lacing leather, all last longer when kept in the cupboard of the man who has charge of them.

Not that I believe in a system that is clogged and harried by endless red tape; but I do believe in a system that is sensible, and equally fair to both employer and employee.

# THE WOODWORKER

## Lumber—Working it Too Wet or Too Dry

By Chas. Cloukey

It may sound strange to some people to hear anybody talk about lumber being too dry to work well. But it is a fact that is becoming better known of late, although it is still far behind the troubles arising from lumber being too wet to work well.

There are a few cases in which the lumber to be worked should be wet. These are mostly comprised of items to be used in the wet state after they are finished. For instance, any flat piece of wood to be turned round, as for a plunger, must be soaked up before being turned or it will swell out of shape when put in the water.

Some kinds of wood run much better moldings if not too dry, such as hemlock, but the majority of the woods work better if good and dry. Birch, for instance, works the very best while hot and dry from the kiln, as far as smooth moldings are concerned.

But it is not of moldings but of cabinet work I wish to speak especially, and it surely behooves the wood-craftsman to get an intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of dry wood, and also of the automatic and artificial ways in which it changes from one condition to the other, and then changes back again, and so on.

All "air-seasoned" wood has its advocates, but the general practice of mill work in this day makes it imperative that a dry-kiln of some kind be used, even if the lumber has been on sticks for years. You may be skeptical and ask me to prove to you that this is true. Mind you, I do not say that every piece or even every lot of lumber should be put through the kiln before going into cabinet work, but I do say that the lumber should be tested before starting in to work it up.

Suppose you have a pile of lumber which you know to be thoroughly air-dried, or else some stock that was dried perfectly in the kiln last year and has been under cover ever since; does it not seem reasonable to suppose that this lumber should be in an ideal condition to work up?

#### Tests of Wood for Machining

To test the matter we will take a board or plank as the case

may be, about 8 or 10 inches wide, and resaw it into two boards of equal thickness. If the two parts remain flat, the wood is in proper condition to go into the work if it is known to be dry.

But if the boards turn out, making the resawed side the round side, then the middle of the plank is not so dry as the outside; but if the boards cup next to the resaw, then the plank is drier on the inside. This test is thus in reality one of distribution of moisture rather than a test for humidity alone.

Now, if the boards will stay flat after resawing, it may be safe to go ahead with the work. For if they are wetter than the atmosphere the freshly sawn side will shrink much more rapidly than the other and so cup the pieces on this side. So after all, we find that this simple test will give us the two salient points of information for which we are looking.

However, suppose the resawn boards cup in and pinch the saw at the edges, showing that there is an excess of moisture in the outside parts of the plank, what can we do but put the material in the kiln until the surplus is evaporated? In case we want to resaw this stock, this would be the proper thing to do, but if it is lumber but recently taken from the kiln, and does not need to be split, the work may go on, but slowly enough to allow the wood to temper in the natural atmosphere of the shop.

You may say that if it is necessary to have some moisture in the wood, how are we going to tell when it is dry enough to use? It would appear that the easiest and most practical way is to take out all the moisture we possibly can, and then give the air a chance to put some back into it, and do it before the lumber is tied up in the work so tight that it cannot have the room to swell without disarranging the whole fabric.

I have seen newel posts made up of lumber taken directly from the kilns. They were finished and molded before the wood had time to swell up to the natural conditions of the weather. The result was that every molding miter was forced open, and some of them nearly one-eighth of an inch apart.

It has been the custom of many mills in the East and Middle West to buy cut up panel stock from the Western mills and resaw

it as needed. This stock has all been kiln-dried in the West, and in most cases it is taken directly from the kilns and shipped. So it is not at all surprising that this stock nearly always cups badly in the resawing, on account of the outside having absorbed a certain amount of moisture after coming from the kiln, but not enough to be distributed clear through the thick pieces before they had to be worked up.

#### Remedy for Troubles in Resawing

The sure remedy for this trouble is to pile the panel stock into the hot box or dry-kiln until the outside is as dry as the inside. Then plane both sides of the resawed stock as soon as it comes from the saw. If the lumber is to swell or shrink after the saw, it will do it the quicker on the freshly cut side.

To straighten cupped panels, the only practical way I have ever heard of, or practised, is to wet the hollow side enough so that it will swell out even with the other side. There is some danger of going too far with this corrective measure, but if the panels are placed between sticks close enough to hold them straight and allowed to dry before taking out, they will stay straight as long as they get the same amount of water on both sides. But we can easily see that the best way is to make the correction before doing the resawing, for it generally means not more than two or three hours in the hot box.

One of the remarkable things about handling the various woods, is the way some of them act with glue. For instance, all of the oak woods require a very thorough drying before glue joints may be guaranteed as permanent. The least circulation of sap or sappy moisture will cause the glue to crystallize and look like fine frost, and the joints will open up.

The common test for dryness in oak lumber is in the odor, and is rather of a negative quality. It consists of the absence of the sour, rank smell of the green or wet lumber. If the workman does not know the difference in the smell of dry oak and wet oak, he can learn it very quickly by smelling of the two varieties.

#### Characteristic Odor of Oak

Now, it is not a sufficient test to take a board right out of the kiln and smell of it, for it stands to reason that the outside of the lumber may be dry and smell all right, while the middle of the piece is somewhat damp. So to be sure, we take two or more respective pieces and rip them the whole length, and test the fresh cut all along the cut. If it is sweet and fragrant with the smell of the seasoned wood, we know it is all right. If it smells even a little sour, back it must go into the kiln, especially if it must go into glued work.

I have seen fine quartered oak work go all to pieces thirty to sixty days after the work was installed in the building. Joints which were apparently perfect began to show a fine line of shrinkage and these increased until they were about 1/16 inch wide in some places, and in other places more or less according to the size of the pieces that are joined together.

In another job a lot of 3-inch oak balusters were rushed out without giving the stock a sufficient time to dry. The balusters were made out of two thicknesses glued together and when turned were veritable beauties. But before the shipment could be made, the inner portions of the turnings began to show the fine line of separation. Accordingly the shipment was held for a few days to see what would happen. Of course they went from bad to worse, and in the course of thirty days all fell apart.

Careful observations of glued oak work extending over a period of some 15 years have convinced me that any considerable moisture at the center of a piece of oak will be diffused throughout the piece in the course of time and when it comes to the glue joint, will open it up. This accounts for the fine appearance of the work when it is first put up and the glue joint is made in the dry parts of the wood, and for its subsequent failure as the moisture gets into the joint.

Yellow pine is something like oak with respect to the gluing, but cypress is entirely different. I have seen cypress-staved columns glued up so wet that the sap from the wood would fly out into the turner's face and the joints would not come open. White pine is not so particular as oak, either, along this line, and the mention of it brings to mind a little story told me by one of my wood-craft friends a good many years ago.

#### Humor in Gluing Pine Columns

He was working in a factory in Iowa, and one of the rush orders coming to the glue-room of which he had charge was a batch of white pine columns. The only available lumber was very wet. But the job could not wait, so the wet lumber was put through. While my friend had the stock on his trestles, the customer who was in such a hurry came around to see if his work was being done, and noticed the condition of the lumber.

"Can you make columns out of lumber like that?" he asked with evident anxiety.

"Sure," says my friend, "that is the best white pine we can buy."

"But it is so wet," the other persisted, "can you glue such wet lumber?"

"Oh, we do that right along, and it's easy if you know how," and the glue man beamed upon him with the utmost cordiality.

But the customer wasn't satisfied, being an agnostic, or else having his curiosity aroused, so he asked how it was done.

"Well, you see it's like this," my friend explained, "you can't soak water into wood as wet as this. I use pulverized glue and sprinkle it on dry. Then I put my columns in the clamps and stack them in the hot box to dry!"

I may state positively right here that the above story is offered as an anecdote and not recommended as a method!

Another instance of too much moisture in wood without a proper reckoning, is the moisture from glue. It has damaged many a job of the costliest woods and finest workmanship, by the work being hurried to completion before this moisture had time to evaporate.

I well recall a beautiful rake panel in mahogany which had the mullions mortised into the rails in the usual manner, but had been dressed, scraped, stained, and given one coat of varnish within a very few days. It was a beauty, but it had to wait about two months before shipment could be made, so we noticed after 10 days or so, a sunken place appearing over each tenon. Of course, the process was slower in this case on account of the varnish on the face of the panel and the coat of paint on the back, but it would have been no loss to the mill to have let the panel-work stand until it had dried out before dressing it up.

#### Depressions at Glue Joints

You have all seen the little ditch or depression which shows up under the varnish at the glue joints in table and counter tops which have been leveled down and finished while the wood just next to the joint was swelled up with the moisture from the glue. There is no way to avoid these defects if the work cannot be given time to dry after gluing.

Perhaps the most puzzling problems in humidity arise when we attempt to unite two or more woods of radically different characteristics. For instance, we want to fill a specification for window sash having white pine outside and quartered oak inside.

A regular veneered stile is not considered good construction for sash and therefore we are forced to choose a two-ply combination. The construction of this is unquestionable if we make our glue joint a little way inside of the rabbet, and the narrow line of pine which shows on the inside may be stained to match the oak, and will not be noticed unless someone knows it is there and is looking for it. The real problem is to join the oak and the pine so they will stay straight.

I'll never forget the first experience I had with a job of this kind, and fortunately it was not a very expensive one. The windows were 1 3/4 inches thick, and the pine member was 13/16 of an inch. The oak was the thicker piece to make up the difference. I put both lots of material in the hot box until I was sure that they were as dry as they could be. Then I took them out and glued them up and they looked fine. Not being just ready to put them through the machines, the stock was piled on the floor of the machine room and left for several days, after which I looked the pile over, and found about a half dozen straight pieces in a lot of some 150!

#### Window Sash of Pine and Oak

The pieces were all bent with the oak on the hollow side, and it didn't take long for a bright idea to filter in. I put a few of them back into the hot box and in 24 hours they were straight again. When I left them out, they sprung again.

So I took all the bent ones and ripped off the pine, saving the oak, and got out a new lot of pine. This pine was treated like the first lot, to make sure that it was dry to start with.

Then I took it out and racked it up in the shop for a couple of weeks before gluing it onto the oak. The result this time was as fine as could be asked for and as good as if veneered.

The important lesson which I learned from the above experience is that pine will naturally swell more and quicker than oak under the same atmospheric conditions. The same is true of other woods, and when a man has to work different woods together with which he is not well acquainted, he should make experiments along this line until he knows just how each variety will act under the conditions governing his particular piece of work.

I once saw another mahogany job in which was used a lot of base made up of a 1/4-inch pine backing. The mahogany lumber was dry when it was received, but in spite of the fact, it was put in the kiln and given two weeks' more time. The pine backing used on this base was taken from on air-dried pile, and all the extra drying it got was while heating up to be glued.

Now you can guess, the first time, what happened to that base! The pine got smaller and the mahogany larger! The old hands said



the mahogany sprung the pine because it was the stronger wood of the two. But I know now, that if it had been treated as the sash stock I have told about, and stacked flat, and weighted with sticks between each course until the moisture from the glue was evenly distributed, it would have stayed flat forever unless by some misfortune, not its own fault, it got wet on one side more than on the other.

When gluing two wide boards of different woods together flatwise, it should be remembered that one of them may take in more moisture than the other. Some provision should be made to hold the work straight until it has seasoned sufficiently. For the same reason, as little moisture should be used as is consistent with proper spreading of the glue. Quick work with the clamps is a great help. The quicker the pressure is applied, the less time the water will have to soak in before it is squeezed out.

Perhaps these hints, which are really but a few suggestions in regard to a great topic, may arouse the spirit of investigation and study in some capable contemporary workman, and then from others we may get some of the solutions of problems which make portions of our work vexatious and uncertain.—Wood Craft.

### Relation of Depreciation to Box Machinery

The question of the proper percentage to figure as depreciation of equipment is one which the box man is confronted with every time he goes to make up an annual statement, says a writer in *The Barrel and Box*. He wants to put in his machinery at a fair valuation, and reaching a decision as to what constitutes this is a task which many manufacturers have given up in despair and are now leaving to their bookkeepers without trying to fix upon any practical method themselves.

Yet it is of considerable importance that the equipment of a box factory have a definite book value, which will correspond pretty closely to the actual value. It is not safe to put it in at too high a figure, for the reason that the business is not then permitted to make as good a showing, in respect to results from the investment, as it otherwise would. Nor is it wise to get enthusiastic, try to charge off the machinery in a few years, and then wake up some morning to find that the fire underwriters want to pay for the machinery burned in the unexpected fire on the basis indicated in the inventory valuation of the equipment. Going into the open market and replacing the machinery is a much more expensive job than that of paying for it, from the insurance man's standpoint, and this lesson has been learned by more than one box man, as well as other woodworkers.

It will be conceded, then, that the factory operator should know at about what rate his machinery is depreciating. In the absence of extended experience, which in the final analysis is the best guide on this subject, it is necessary to use an arbitrary figure. It is well, then, to know what would be regarded as a fair depreciation charge to use.

#### Charge Off Ten Per Cent. Annually

Many box manufacturers charge off ten per cent. a year, and find that this just about takes care of the proposition. This does not mean, however, that the equipment is entirely charged off in ten years, but that ten per cent. of the current value is charged off at the end of each year. In other words, a ten per cent. charge is made against a \$500 machine at the conclusion of the first year of its use; ten per cent. of \$450 at the end of the second; ten per cent. of \$405 at the end of the third, and so forth.

"It takes about twenty years to get the book valuation of a machine down to the vanishing point," said a box man who has used this system ever since he has been in business. "I think that the usefulness of any machine is about gone by that time. On the other hand, my figures have been pretty well verified by the manufacturers of equipment, who have allowed me, in my purchases of new equipment, about what I had estimated as the value of the old machines, which were turned in as part payment for the new."

Of course it should be borne in mind that an allowance of this kind is always more liberal than would be made under other circumstances. It would not be safe to assume that because the maker of wood-working machinery allows \$50 for a practically wornout or obsolete tool that the market value of it is \$50. As a matter of fact, the chances are that it would not bring much more than scrap, and that the maker, unless the base of the machine is in good condition, requiring only the replacement of the old or wornout parts in order to put out either a good rebuilt or a practically new tool, would not get \$50 of value out of it. On the other hand, the market price of a machine and its value to the user may be far from coinciding.

#### Improvements in Equipment

The depreciation of wood-working machinery is probably not as rapid because of improvements made in equipment by the makers as in the cases of some other classes of machinery, notably iron and steel-working tools. It is almost an axiom in the machine tool in-

dustry that five years is a good while for equipment of that kind to last; not so much because of the actual deterioration in the machine as on account of the improved models which are put out, making it poor economy to continue to use the old equipment. Of course one finds in machine shops which are of small proportions lots of tools which have been in use for decades; but in the big shops, where metal-working machinery is manufactured or iron and steel products turned out, the old equipment has to be kept moving in order to get the maximum results.

Sifted down, this means that the box manufacturer need not add a particularly large charge to take care of any possible deterioration in value due to the prospective necessity of substituting a more up-to-date machine.

It was stated that some progressive box men have found 10 per cent. a fair charge to make. On the other hand, there are box manufacturers included in the list of the first five in the country who have no fixed charge of this kind and who do not attempt to arrive at a conclusion as to what the depreciation of their equipment has been. If they have one, they keep it to themselves; and for the public information at least they are entirely in the dark as to what is the correct charge for depreciation.

#### Determines Its Efficiency

"It stands to reason," said one of the manufacturers referred to, "that the use of a machine determines its efficiency and its length of life. A careful operator will get fifteen years out of one tool, while under hard usage in the hands of another it might break down in five. On the other hand, the well-treated machine will cost you little or nothing for repairs; the badly managed one will be a constant source of expense, owing to the necessity of replacing parts which have been broken because of the rough treatment of the operator."

"For theoretical purposes it may be all very well to adopt a fixed or average charge to be used in making up a bookkeeping statement and for inventory purposes. In fact, however, such a factor is bound to be in error, for the reason that no two machines will depreciate equally. You will be charging off too much against this one and not enough against that. It might be said that these errors will balance each other, but it does not necessarily follow that this will be the case."

"Our method is to create an expense fund, to which appropriations of varying amounts are made from time to time. Repairs of machinery, as well as additions to our equipment, are taken care of out of this fund. We find this a convenient way of handling the proposition, and we are not compelled to use a system which might possibly lead to serious error."

#### Easy to Figure

In spite of the fact that this box man has a number of good reasons in favor of his system, it nevertheless appears that it would be easy for him to determine what the depreciation or maintenance expense has actually been. He has been making boxes for twenty years; the records of his plant are sufficiently complete to enable him to determine how long a machine has lasted, and how much expense has been required to keep it in condition. He is, therefore, in a position to figure down to the last decimal what the actual—not theoretical—depreciation has been, and what the right factor to use in his plant would be. He has a big advantage over others whose experience is not so complete, and who are determined to use their judgment in order to arrive at the correct figures.

The point referred to above is worth bearing in mind. Repairs are expenses, and are usually included in the general expense account of the factory, and included in figuring up overhead expense. As a matter of fact, however, they should be considered, as a question of accounting, as expense due to depreciation, and should be included in the general charge of that kind. If a machine remains in good condition and depreciates 10 per cent. during the year, and another in order to keep its depreciation to 10 per cent., has to be repaired, the repairs amounting to three per cent. of its current value, the actual depreciation during the year has been 13 per cent.

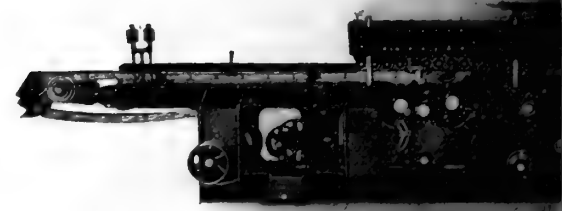
Of course, the actual value of the machine has been maintained, and the expenditure has resulted in lessening the depreciation of the equipment. The market value of the machine has been increased by reason of the repairs which have been made, and this should be shown in the valuation at which the equipment is carried. But the cost of maintenance should be so handled as to indicate the percentage of expense needed to keep equipment in good running order, whether it is figured into depreciation or not.

The whole question of depreciation is one of bookkeeping. As a practical proposition, it is simply up to the manufacturer to buy whatever additional parts are needed to keep his machinery in good order, and to discard his old equipment when it will no longer do the work. But the accounting end of the box business, as well as others, is getting to be of such recognized importance that the question should not be dismissed as purely academic, but should be worked out with practical as well as theoretical considerations in mind.



# Linderman Automatic and Universal

## Wide Lumber at Narrow Width Prices



**H**OW much would it be worth to you, if you could buy narrow lumber, make it into sides, ends, tops and bottoms that would sell for one piece stock? It would be worth just this much—you would be able to increase your business and profits by giving your old and new customers a better box. You could save two to eight dollars a thousand on your lumber purchases. The conditions in the packing box business are different than they were. You need improved methods to meet competition and the quality of boxes now offered.

### Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Matcher

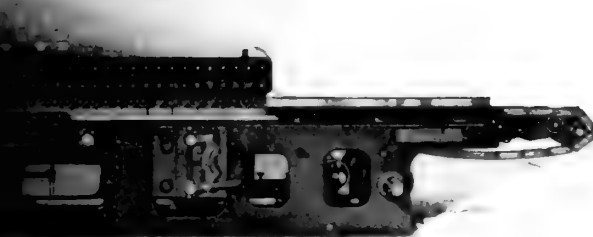
is an improved method for box makers. It offers you a way of building up wide widths from narrow lumber with Taper Wedge Dovetail Joints that are so perfect in appearance and strength that the consumer who is particular about the looks of his package and has used one piece stock, accepts dovetailed sides, ends, tops and bottoms willingly. With the "Linderman" in your factory, you would have a method that will hold your trade because it produces a better box.

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## Wood Worker



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One operation instead of two.

Two men instead of three, four or more.

Ninety feet a minute instead of Hand Pushing.

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Saving in edging waste :—

To straighten by the Linderman method means removing the crooked edge and  $1/32$ " for a perfect joint.

To straighten by ordinary method means removing the crooked edge,  $1/8$ " saw kerf, leaving frequently a crooked edge to be removed by the Jointer as well as the  $1/32$ " or more finishing cut.

All stock jointed after leaving the cut-off saws, eliminating bench hands running Hand Jointers, loss of time etc.,

Known saving in Lumber from 2% to 5%, now lost in edging and saw dust pile at the rip saw and shaving waste at Hand Jointer.

Known saving in Labor, one, two or more men.

Known saving recognized by all, to do by power, work heretofore done mostly by hand.

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**COMPANY, LIMITED**  
at **WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

## Timber Wealth of British Columbia

By H. J. Black, Vancouver

Much as has been written and said concerning the timber wealth of British Columbia, the real facts of the matter are hard to realize for an Eastern born until he has actually been and seen for himself. There are still enormous areas where the defiling axe of the logger has not come—enormous areas indeed, especially on the island, on which the eyes of the white man have never rested. There is the forest in all the accumulated majesty of its countless centuries and to go and stand in its midst, is itself, a memorable experience.

Through the dim stillness, wherever the eye is turned, looms the giant base of some ancient of days, four, eight even fifteen feet in thickness, covered it may be, with the dark brown, deep-gnarled bark of the Douglas fir, or the furrowed grey of the red cedar, or the pinkish flakes of the spruce, for these three are found everywhere in almost equal magnificence. The eye follows along the giant trunks, up, up, to where, at dizzy heights, the masses of evergreen foliage stand dark against the sky. Two hundred, three hundred feet they tower and a crow flying around their tops looks no bigger than a sparrow. When the wind comes they do not sway to and fro like the short stemmed trees of the East but bend slowly over as the pressure increases and bend as slowly back when the gust has passed. Patriarchs like these, which have watched the centuries march by, are not startled out of their dignity by a mere breath of wind. Truly enough,

"This is the forest primeval."

Besides the size of the trees, the eye is struck by two other characteristics, their remarkable straightness and the smallness of taper from butt to top. The value of such characteristics, from the lumberman's viewpoint, need not be dwelt upon. Closer investigation would reveal the fact that all are sound clear through except, perhaps, some of the largest cedars. Here is material to rejoice the heart of the logger, and, as may be imagined, no ordinary logging is required to bring that material to the sawmills.

The vast majority of the logs are brought to the mills (located mostly on tide-water) in large rafts moved by tugs. It is one of the commonest sights around Vancouver or in the coast waters to see these rafts, each with its attendant tug, pushing slowly along. Of course Vancouver is the lumbering centre and the great mills there turn out an enormous amount of lumber in a year, but everywhere along the coast you will find saw and shingle mills, worked unfortunately, by Oriental labor, almost exclusively.

The question, then, before the logger is to get his timber to the water where the rafts are made. A lumber camp usually consists of some thirty or forty men, all divided into groups with their special lines of work. Operations usually are commenced by "skid-road" men, skillful "fellers" who throw down trees in a long line inland, three or four abreast, forming a sort of trough or "skid" along which the logs are hauled from the scene of operations to the water.

When the gang goes into the bush, two "fellers" go first to fell the trees. They must know their business, not only for the actual cutting of such large timber but for felling without breaking or laying them across and tangling them up with others. With such heavy logs, a small hindrance might make a vast deal of trouble. The "fellers" are compelled to make their cut some feet from the ground, above the swell of the base, which they accomplish by standing on "spring-boards" fixed in notches cut into the tree. These two are followed by the "swampers" who cut off the branches, and they by the "buckers," usually two, with a saw apiece, who cut the logs.

Then comes into play that great servant of the logger, as all those clearing land on a large scale know, the donkey engine. This is a stationary engine winding up huge lengths of steel cable on its drums and able to avert tremendous tractive force. When one considers that the logs are seldom cut shorter than twenty-four feet or less than eighteen inches in diameter, and sometimes contain over five thousand feet of lumber apiece, the necessity for this tremendous force can be understood. One "donkey" is put at the head of the skid road to haul the logs out of the bush, and requires besides an engineer and fireman, with an assistant to cut wood, a crew of some half-dozen "rigging" men who handle the cable and hooks. Steering the logs through the stumps and rough ground is rather a ticklish business and these men must also be specialists in their line.

Once rolled into the skid road, the logs are fastened in a string and a second engine stationed at the foot waltzes them merrily to the water, where other men are busy building a boom to hold the rafts together. That is the usual procedure, although the necessity for going farther and farther back from the water as the timber is cleared off, is leading here and there, to the introduction of logging railroads for bringing out the logs.

Besides the men I have mentioned there are others doing minor jobs about the camps and of course, most important of all, the cook and his helpers. A good cook is paid well, coming next in camp after the foreman and the "donkey" engineer. The wages are good, running from about three dollars a day up to six, according to the work

the man does, with board charged for at the rate of five or six dollars a week. As there is nothing to spend money on, a logger soon accumulates quite a stake which, however, is wont to melt like the snow in springtime when he comes to town. Life in these camps is certainly healthful, but rough in the extreme and a school for almost incredible profanity.

## Trade News and Personal Briefs

Ralph Loveland, of Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont., was in Toronto for a few days recently on business.

Herman H. Hettler, of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, Chicago, was in Toronto on business for a few days, during the third week in May.

A report from Newcastle, N.B., states that the prices of lumber to-day are about \$2.50 lower than they were a year ago and that the lumbermen would have difficulty in clearing their expenses.

G. H. Holt of the Holt Timber Company, Chicago, was in Toronto on business recently. The Holt Timber Co. have been logging in Mackenzie township, Ont., during the past winter.

The Rolland Paper Company, Ltd., Montreal, who recently added to their capital, have decided to enlarge the mill of La Compagnie des Moulins du Nord, which has been acquired. The cost of this work and installing new machinery will be \$200,000.

The excessive rains of the past fortnight will probably be a great benefit to the lumbermen of Ontario. Reports from most of the northern districts of the province state that the rivers have all risen greatly and that the drives are coming out in splendid shape.

M. Haines, Limited, Nashwaaksis, N.B., have been incorporated with various power which include carrying on a general lumbering business. The capital stock of the company is \$49,000 and the provisional directors are M. Haines, Douglas, N.B.; D. C. Burpee, Gibson, N.B.; Henry A. Peters, Gibson, N.B.

Mr. Arthur Rushforth, of Liverpool, England, is now in Montreal in connection with the Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Company, Limited, of which he is vice-president. The company's factory, on the banks of the Lachine Canal, will be ready in about two months. The machinery is now being installed.

William Allen Hickson, Newcastle, N.B., one of the best-known lumber operators on the Miramichi River, died recently at Montreal in the Mount Royal Sanitorium. Mr. Hickson had manufactured lumber for many years at Newcastle and had disposed of it in European and United States markets. He is survived by a wife and two daughters.

The Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co., Ltd., held their annual meeting on May 21st, at the offices, Board of Trade building, Montreal, when a very successful year was reported. The following officers were elected: Mr. Alex. MacLaurin, president; Mr. De Witt C. Culver, general manager of the Skillings, Whitneys, & Barnes Lumber Co., Ogdensburg, N.Y., vice-president; Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, managing director; Mr. Geo. L. Ryon, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Mr. J. Maurice Welsh, of Toronto, directors. The officers afterwards visited the company's yards and planing mills at Drummondville, P.Q.

## Mexican Lumber Imports

According to the weekly reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada's share of the lumber trade of Mexico is small, compared with that of the United States. The quantity of Canadian lumber imported has fluctuated greatly of late years. In 1906 the total value was £1,014. In 1907 it jumped to £19,645. In 1908 the total was £12,356 and in 1909 it fell back to £1,158. During the fiscal year of 1909-10 the total was £7,527. The trade in lumber shows a yearly average of £602,852, which is (outside of the small amount purchased from Canada) supplied in its entirety by the United States.

Wooden articles other than furniture, i.e., such articles as packing cases, roughly-finished articles, barrels, etc., which are supplied entirely by the United States; wood articles, whose weight is under 1 kilo, were imported as follows:—

1905-06 . . . . .	61,583	3,287	17,135	6,097	31,438
1906-07 . . . . .	54,367	3,501	18,239	5,754	22,402
1907-08 . . . . .	62,427	3,105	21,781	8,532	23,531
1908-09 . . . . .	37,832	2,124	12,788	5,011	15,350
1909-10 . . . . .	43,789	2,142	15,105	6,019	17,198

### The Story of the Maples

The I. Stephenson Co., Wells, Mich., have issued a most attractive illustrated book entitled "The Story of the Maples," which they have sent to a number of their friends in the trade. The book is a splendid example of the printer's art and will be a welcome souvenir in the offices of all who are fortunate enough to secure a copy. It is most attractively designed and is illustrated in colors, while the printing has been carried out in a manner which reflects the greatest credit upon those who have had charge of the work. The book gives a most interesting account of the history of the use of maple flooring and explains clearly how the company has been able to secure and maintain a foremost place in the industry of flooring manufacturing. For the interest of our readers who are connected with the handling and the laying of hardwood flooring we reproduce, from this book, an article upon the laying and finish of a hardwood floor and an article also upon the grading of maple flooring.

#### How to Lay and Finish a Hardwood Floor

To get the best results hardwood floors should be laid when the building is thoroughly dry and in as dry weather as possible. Care should be taken that the surface upon which the floor is laid is clean and smooth. Drive the flooring up well, both side and end, being careful not to break the tongue.

Nails—nail 13-16 in. thick flooring with an eight-penny flooring brad. For 3-8 in. thick flooring  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. finishing brad, No. 15 is recommended.

Maple flooring for ordinary purposes should be left as it comes from the factory. Even for kitchen floors it is not well to fill it, for the oil tends to make it look dirty and greasy. If, however, a finish on a maple floor is desired, omit the filler. By doing this the natural color of the wood is preserved.

After being laid, if it is needed, scrape until perfectly smooth. If a wax finish is desired, apply two light coats of wood alcohol shellac. Let the first coat stand one hour, before putting on the second. When the second coat stands about two hours, sandpaper with No. 0 sand-paper and the floor is ready for the wax, an article made expressly for this purpose and ready for use. Put on this wax as thin as possible and let it stand half an hour. Then with a weighted brush (made especially for the purpose) brush first across the grain of the wood and again lengthwise until the brush slips easily over the floor. When this result is effected, place a piece of soft carpet under the brush and rub until the desired polish is derived. This finish, when complete, is very desirable, but it requires quite an amount of labor to keep properly. When there are many and large rooms and sufficient help to do the work, it is doubtless the best. However, to those whose dwellings are not large and spacious and who desire a modern floor, we recommend the following as a convenient and durable finish. Apply two coats of good floor varnish, and the floor is complete. Should the gloss, which is the result of a varnish finish, be not desirable, rub the floor with a good rubbing oil and pumice stone, with a piece of burlap, lightly; wipe dry and the gloss will disappear. The last coat of varnish should stand forty-eight hours before rubbing.

Floors that have been finished in shellac should be kept clean by thoroughly brushing off the dust with a soft hair or feather brush, or by wiping with a cloth of soft texture. If the cloth is slightly moist, the dust will adhere to it more readily, but wipe with a dry cloth afterward. If any dirt that will not wipe off with a moist cloth should be deposited on the floor, wash it off thoroughly with clean water, not hot, using soap, if necessary, which also cleanse off with water as quickly as possible and wipe dry.

When the face of the floor begins to look worn and shabby, after cleansing off the dirt and wiping dry, if water has been used, rub the surface all over nicely with a mixture two-thirds turpentine and one-third raw linseed oil. To do this, saturate a soft cloth of any kind with the mixture, wring out half dry and rub the floor with it evenly. Do not use the oil so freely as to leave it standing on the surface to catch dust. To prevent this wipe off with a clean dry cloth. After the shellac is worn down to the surface of the wood, sandpaper it all over evenly with No. 1 sandpaper and give it another coat of shellac, after which continue to keep as before.

Floors finished in plain oil only should be kept in the same manner as above, more soap and water being required and more frequent rubbing with the mixture of turpentine and linseed oil spoken of above.

Waxed floors can be cleansed by washing off thoroughly with turpentine and benzine. After which they can be re-waxed if desired.

Floors finished in "hard oil" should be kept like floors finished with shellac. A maple floor for a kitchen that has not been finished in wax or oil, is best taken care of by being scrubbed or rubbed with any of the scouring preparations now in the market, for that purpose.

So far as the labor of taking care of the hardwood floor is con-

cerned, as compared with the taking care of carpets, it will be seen at a glance that many advantages are gained by having these floors.

#### Rules for Grading Maple Flooring

Clear—Shall have one face free of all defects, but the question of color shall not be considered. Standard lengths in all widths in this grade shall be trimmed 2 to 16 feet, inclusive; the proportion of lengths 2 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet shall be what the stock will produce up to 10 per cent.

No. 1—Will admit of tight, sound knots and slight imperfections in dressing, but must lay without waste. Standard lengths in all widths in this grade shall be trimmed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 16 feet inclusive; the proportion of lengths  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet shall be what the stock will produce up to 25 per cent.

Factory—Must be of such character as will lay and give a good serviceable floor, with some cutting. Standard lengths in all widths in this grade shall be trimmed 1 to 16 feet, inclusive; the proportion of lengths 1 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet shall be what the stock will produce up to 50 per cent.

Modern perfected methods of manufacturing hardwood flooring produce a larger percentage of shorter lengths but practical use has demonstrated that the combined lengths made a floor equally as good as all long lengths.

As the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet and under can be used to advantage in closets and other small spaces the standard lengths will be found satisfactory and cost less.

#### Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Cut

The following statement of the cut and shipments by the same 61 firms in April, 1912, compared with April, 1911, is compiled from the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Association records:

	Cut, M Feet		Shipped, M Feet	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Hemlock . . . . .	26,860	24,952	35,395	26,024
Ash . . . . .	543	885	762	580
Basswood . . . . .	4,098	5,200	2,398	2,764
Birch . . . . .	8,599	11,117	5,802	3,095
Elm . . . . .	2,799	2,728	1,912	1,730
Maple . . . . .	5,908	5,436	3,564	2,395
Oak . . . . .	195	572	402	118
Mixed . . . . .	6,402	7,355	4,081	3,122
All Hardwoods . . . . .	28,544	33,293	18,921	13,804
Total . . . . .	55,404	58,245	54,316	39,828

Increase in Hemlock Cut, 8 per cent.

Increase in Hemlock Shipments, 36 per cent.

Decrease in Hardwood Cut, 14 per cent.

Increase in Hardwood Shipments, 37 per cent.

Decrease in Total Cut, 5 per cent.

Increase in Total Shipments, 36 per cent.

#### Hoo-Hoo Annual to be Held in Asheville, N. C.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo will be held this year at Asheville, N.C., and the meeting will probably take place July 18th to 20th inclusive, though the exact date has not yet been decided upon by the Supreme Nine of the Order.

#### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce and stating the number of the enquiry.

331. **Box boards.**—A Lancashire firm is open to receive prices from Canadian manufacturers of box boards in the following sizes: 3 ft. x  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. x 8 in. (sides); 1 ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. x 1 in. x 8 in. (ends); 8 in. x  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. x  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. (corners); 3 ft. x  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. x 6 in. (lids and bottoms); 1 ft. 6 in. x  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. x 3 in. (battens across lid).

438. **Barrel machinery.**—One of the largest lumber (timber) mills in Australia intends to install a complete equipment for making barrels. Manufacturers of such machinery in Canada are requested to send catalogues and lowest quotations, upon a cash basis, and all particulars by an early mail. Prices should be quoted f.o.b. steamer Montreal.

445. **White oak staves.**—A correspondent in South Wales has a market for white oak staves, and would like to hear from Canadian exporters.

469. **Boards suitable for picture backs.**—A South African firm of wholesale and retail merchants desires to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of boards suitable for picture backs. Prices f.o.b. seaboard.

470. **Lumber.**—A South African firm of hardware and general merchants desires to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of 3-ply Venesta lumber, size 48-in. x 48 in. x  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Quotations should be f.o.b. seaboard.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED-LUMBER, ETC.

### Oak Wanted

Five or ten cars 4/4 Plain Red, Ontario Oak in good shipping condition. Reply Box 475, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-11

WANTED—1 million feet 1-in. log run Black Ash. Name price and point of shipment; also quantity you have. Reply T. Sullivan & Co., Buffalo, N.Y. 10-12

### White and Red Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

### Lumber Wanted

Wanted, the lumber output of one or two Hardwood Mills for factory use for summer and fall delivery. Easy inspection. Send approximate specifications of your cut to Box 499, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

### Lumber Wanted

Sap Birch—Basswood 4 x 4 inches 1st and 2nd. All 10 ft. lengths.

LUCAS E. MOORE,  
11 Broadway,  
New York, N.Y.

9-12

### Basswood Lumber

We will purchase Basswood Lumber, 1-in. and 1 1/4-in. thick, white stock by car or entire stock. White us what you have and what you want for it.

Box 498, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-15

### Trimmer Ends Wanted

Price and freight rate permitting we will contract to take your White Pine Trimmer Ends, rotten pieces thrown out, fresh stock and not colored. Write price per cord on car and state shipping point.

The Wm. Cane & Sons Company, Ltd.,  
Newmarket, Ont. 11-17

## FOR SALE-LUMBER, ETC.

### For Sale

To the manufacturers: Birch, Maple, Basswood and Elm in all thicknesses. Send us your enquiry. The Meaford Lumber Company, Meaford, Ont. 7-20

### For Sale

10 cars 2-in. No. 1 C. & B. Birch and Maple at \$25.  
2 cars 2-in. No. 2 Common Birch at \$12.  
2 cars 1-in. Crating Ash and Elm at \$12.  
10 cars 1-in. and 2-in. Hemlock, good, at \$14.  
3 cars 3-in. No. 1 C. & B. soft Elm at \$28.  
For June shipment, all F.O.B. cars.

HALL BROS.,  
174 Mutual Street,  
Toronto, Ont.

11

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf

### For Sale

100 M. ft. 2-in. Cull Spruce. 300 M. ft. 1-in. Cull Spruce. 15 M. ft. 1 1/4-in. M. C. White Pine. 50 M. ft. 2-in. M. C. White Pine. Fred T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que. t.f.

### Long Piling For Sale

200 to 300 red pine piles for sale, 50 feet long and up to 70 feet. Immediate shipment.

J. SHEPPARD & SON,  
10-13 Sorel, Que.

### For Sale

80 M. feet 1-in. Basswood shorts, 2 to 5 ft. One car 1 1/4-in. Soft Maple, log run. Three cars 1-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 1 1/2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 2-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. Two cars 3-in. Com. and Bet. White Ash. GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

### For Sale Lumber

We are now sorting near Renfrew, Ont., and can take orders for prompt shipment for the following (guaranteed not been in the water):

50,000 ft 1 1/4 in. Winter Sawn Basswood, mill run.  
150,000 ft. 1-in. Winter Sawn Basswood, No. 1 C. and B.

We are now sorting near Toronto:—  
1 Car 4-in. H. Maple, 80 per cent. 1st and 2nd, balance No. 1 C.  
2 Cars 3-in. H. Maple, 75 per cent. 1st and 2nd, balance No. 1 C.  
3 Cars 2-in. H. Maple, 70 per cent. 1st and 2nd, balance No. 1 C.

All for prompt shipment. Apply Robert Bury & Co., 79 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Phone Adelaide 1467. 11

## FOR SALE-MACHINERY, ETC.

### For Sale

Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Wiarton, equipped with 70 H. P. boiler, 60 H.P. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, Ont., good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water.

Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

### Relaying Rails For Sale

8 miles 56 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
6 miles 65 lb. per yd. with fish plates.  
Also 12, 25 and 30 lb. per yard.  
New, light rails, all sections, in stock.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,  
58 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. 8-1

### Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindles, Rohlman.  
Cut-off saw, railway.  
Dovetailer, Boults.  
Engines and boilers.  
Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins.  
Jointer, 16 in. Clement.  
Moulder, 2 side, 6-in. Smith.  
Moulder, 3 side, 6-in. Smith.  
Moulder, 4 side, 6-in. Houston.  
Moulder, 4 side, 9-in. Fay.  
Moulder, 4 side, 12-in. Woods, inside.  
Mortiser, Smith.  
Mortiser, Bit.  
Planer, 20-in., Gem.  
Planer, 24-in., Cincinnati.  
Planer and matcher, 9 by 6 in., Berlin.  
Resaw, band, American, 48-in. wheel.  
Resaw, 42-in. circular.  
Ripsaw, band, Berlin, 44-in. wheel.  
Ripsaw, circular, self feed, Williamsport.  
Saw gummer, Rogers.  
Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel, carriage 18 ft.  
Shaper, home made, wood frame, 2 spindles.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, light.  
Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, heavy.  
Swing saw, 6 ft.  
O. L. Packard Machinery Company,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

### For Sale

One horizontal boiler 6 x 16 ft. with all fittings. Also one 50 h.p. saw mill complete. Both nearly new. Address S. L. Purdy, Coe Hill, Ont. 10-11

### Belting For Sale

1,000,000 ft., all makes and sizes. Pulleys, Shafting, Saws, Iron Pipe, Roofing, Steel Cables, 200 tons Relaying rails, etc. Write us for prices, stating requirements.

Imperial Waste Metal Company,  
150 Queen Street, Montreal. 11-14

### Machinery For Sale

A Waterous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filing Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

J. S. FINDLAY,  
Owen Sound, Ont. 2-TF

### Saw Mill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, adjacent to North Shore, good two-storey circular mill in good running condition, double edger, trimmers, capacity about 12,000 feet per day; plenty timber available and ready sale for slabs; splendid opportunity for small millman; will be sold cheap as owners have other interests requiring their attention. Box 444, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-TF

### Machinery for Sale

1 24-in. Timber Planer; 1 15-in. Heavy McGregor Gourlay Matcher; 1 12-in. Cowan sticker (new); 1 26-in. Cowan Double Surfer; 1 Pipe Bender; 1 Rope Drive Equipment complete; Dry Kiln Trucks; Carpenter Benches; Knives, etc.; 1 Veneer Press; 1 Grand Rapids 4-bit Sash Pulley Borer; 1 D.C. 25 h.p. Generator, 250 V.; 1 D.C. 15 h.p. Motor, 250 V.

Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Co.,  
Toronto, Ont. 11-12

### Whitney Saw Mill For Sale

We offer the Whitney mill at \$25,000 as it stands. This mill is equipped with good heavy machinery and is in good repair. Cost when new \$170,000.00. Has three single cutting nine foot band mills and one nine foot band re-saw. Three edgers, trimmers, lath and picket mill, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc. 750 horse-power Engine with battery of eight boilers, 6 ft. x 20 ft. Machine shop, refuse burner, sprinklers, lighting plant, etc.

THE MUNN LUMBER CO.,  
Orillia, Ont. 7-tf

## WANTED-EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

An Ontario Commission Lumber Traveller wishes to get lists from manufacturers who are in a position to fill orders for Hemlock, Pine and Spruce. Box 488, Canada Lumberman. 9-tf.

### Position Wanted

A man speaking English and French languages, with over six years' experience in lumber business, wants a position as traveller in a wholesale lumber company. Apply to Daniel Plouffe, Cartierville, Que. 8-11

### Position Wanted in Western Canada

Position as superintendent or general superintendent in Western Canada by an up-to-date progressive lumberman who has the ability to organize and build up his organization and get results. One who has been through the big White Pine Mills in Wisconsin but is now in the South. No question as to ability and determination to make a success. Reply Box 495, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-13

WANTED—Situation, by experienced lumber buyer and inspector. Reply Box 502, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

Wanted by young man, position as yard manager. Best references. Capable of handling set of books. Reply Box 500, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11

WANTED—Position as Manager, or would buy or sell for lumber firm. Last position buying for large American lumber corporation. Large experience in all kinds of Canadian timber from woods to finished planing mill product. Box 504, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11

### Timber Estimating

Roads and limits surveyed, water powers examined. Any kind of Forest Engineering. Many years experience. Know the West well. Good references. Charges moderate.

E. B. NAGLE,  
191 Augusta St.,  
Ottawa, Ont. 10-13

## WANTED-EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

### Wanted

Thoroughly competent saw filer for hardwood and mill, experienced man for slicing and rotary veneer machines. Circular sawer for edger.

Apply 119 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que.

### Timber Contractor Wanted

To clear the ties, timber, etc., off 1,500 acres, commencing August. Camp built; advances made as work progresses; six or eight months' operation.

Great Lakes Lumber Company, Ltd.,  
Owen Sound, Ont. 11

### Buyer Wanted

Wanted—Hardwood Buyer and Shipper for Ontario. Must have a knowledge of grades and values and a knowledge of road work. We want a good live practical man who will guarantee to make good. No booze need apply. Will pay large salary to right man. State age and experience. Must have highest references. Strictly confidential. Reply Box 487, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-tf.

### Reporter

We want an energetic representative in each town in Canada to report on building and engineering work—to tell us where machinery, equipment, supplies or materials may be sold. Reports are paid for on the per item basis. It depends upon your own efforts how much you make. This is a profitable side line and there is good money in it for a hustler. Write to MacLean Daily Reports Limited, 220 King Street West, Toronto.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

### Timber Limits

Callieres Timber Limits and Saw Mill are for sale. The Callieres Limits, Charlevoix County, and Saw Mill at Port aux Quilles near St. Simeon, about 100 miles below Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Apply to Herman Young, Quebec, Que. 9-12

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

**Timber Limit and Mill For Sale**

Saw Mill and Limit for sale; situated on Mary's Lake. Shipping point Huntsville Station, G. T. R. Capacity of mill 15,000 ft. per day. 2,000 acres timber. Timber is large per cent. hemlock and hardwood. Will be sold cheap, owners having other interests requiring their attention.

For particulars apply to  
PARKER BROS.,  
Parkersville, Ont.

8-11

**Tenders for Pulpwood Limit**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 15th day of August next, for the right to cut pulpwood on a certain area, situated on the Abitibi Lakes and River, tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, in the District of Temiskaming.

Tenderers shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 40 cents per cord for spruce, and 20 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may be from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

Such tenderers shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario—the paper mill to be erected when directed by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Honorable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. H. HEARST,  
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.  
Toronto, Ont., May 15th, 1912. 11-15

**TENDERS**

Tenders are called for up to the 20th day of July, 1912, for the sale of the following property as a going concern:—Forty (40) square miles of Crown Leased Lands, located on tributaries of the St. John River, between Woodstock and Grand Falls, in the Province of New Brunswick, being heavily timbered with Spruce, Fir, Pulpwood and Hardwood with some Cedar, conveniently situated to the accompanying mill and containing approximately sixty (60 M.) Million superficial feet of Spruce and Fir lumber; eighty (80 M.) Million feet Pulpwood; ninety (90 M.) Million feet of Hardwood; two thousand (2,000) acres freehold lumber land, heavily timbered with Spruce, Fir, Pulpwood and Hardwood lumber and conveniently situated to a railroad; containing four (4 M.) Million feet Spruce and Fir, six (6 M.) Million feet of Pulpwood, and four (4 M.) Million feet of Hardwood. One stationary Saw Mill located on the St. John River, equipped with Rotary having Steam Feed, Edger, Trimmers, Lath Machine, Planer; one 120 horse power engine; two large Robb Armstrong Boilers; Separate Engine Room; located with convenient switches on the line of the C. P. R., having this railroad on one side and the Main St. John River on the other side of the mill.

One portable Saw Mill, containing one 60 x 12 Standard, returning tubular boiler; one 65 horse power Robb Armstrong Engine; one Rotary Saw Mill, rope feed; one portable trimmer; one Edger; one Lath Machine with belting and everything complete.

One Hardwood Factory 40 x 70, with separate Dry House fully equipped with Bolters, Trimmers; four Rod Machines, three Pointing Machines; 100 light dynamo; one 85 horse power Steam Engine, with belting and shafting complete. The Factory can be used to manufacture small Hardwood Squares of any dimension or Meat Skewers. The Mill and Factory are lighted by electricity.

Five Dwelling Houses, including a Foreman's and Engineer's dwellings; one general store with goods, fully equipped with Camping Supplies with several Camps already built and two teams fully equipped.

Offers for the entire property, including above Timber Limits, Stationary Saw Mill, Hardwood Factory, Portable Saw Mill or any part thereof will be received.

Full information regarding the above property can be obtained from W. P. Jones, K.C., Woodstock, N.B. No tender need necessarily be accepted.

11

**Timber Limit For Sale**

1,200 acres Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar. Some Pine; 9 million feet for \$5,000 cash. Five miles from railroad; two from river. Box 431, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-t.f.

**Canadian Timber Limits**

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Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609. C

**FOR SALE  
Saw Mill and Timber Lands**

At Stirling Bay, St. Joseph Island, Algoma, Ont. Capacity of mill, 15 to 20 M. ft. Full equipment of machinery, Lumber Dock and Blacksmith Shop, Two Barns, five dwellings and office.

About 2,000 acres of timber lands, principally hardwood, hemlock, cedar and spruce. To close out an estate.

For further particulars apply to E. Stubbs, Box 189, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 9-12

**FOR SALE****Saw Mill Property in Northern New Brunswick**

Completely equipped twelve machine shingle mill; electric light equipment; heated by Sturtevant blower system; Lidgerwood log piling equipment; two stables; one-third interest in Boom Company; all the Cedar Timber on about five hundred (500) square miles Government limits; all the timber, Spruce, Pine and Cedar (over one-third soft White Pine) on about 140 square miles Government limits. Nearly all timber being on Nepisiquit River and tributaries. Mill located on Main line of Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst, N.B. To be sold at auction in front of the Court House in Bathurst, N.B., on Wednesday, June 26th, at Twelve o'clock noon.

For further particulars address W. H. Harrison, Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B., or Fred S. Morse, Box 1600, Springfield, Mass. 9-12

**"Direction of Knives"**

In answer to various inquiries for information on the above subject, perhaps the following lines will help to convince that there can only be one answer, and that is: All planer cylinders, cutter-heads, or cutter-blocks must rotate or revolve against the feed, for many reasons, which are obvious to many of us who have handled machinery for years. There are many, however, who fancy that better results may be obtained by reversing the direction of travel of the cylinder, so that it revolves in the same direction as the feed. And why not? It sounds all right. It looks as though it would work well enough. But appearances are de-

ceitful. In theory it's all to the good. In practice it is a snare and a delusion: I will endeavor to explain for the benefit of the younger men, whose experience is less ripe than the older hands.

Firstly, if our cutter-blocks were to revolve in the same direction as the timber was being fed through, we should have a very irregular feed, as the cutters would naturally pull harder in some places than others. For instance, when the cutters strike a hard knot, there is no resistance against them (i.e., feed), they simply carry the timber along (assisted by the feed) until the cutter becomes released, perhaps before it cuts the wood, simply because the cutters helped the feed to carry the wood past the cutting circle of the cutters.

Secondly, we will now take an entirely fresh view of the case, still keeping in mind we have our cutter-block or cylinder running with the feed. Now, what is the finished surface likely to represent (a nice, smooth sheet of glass, or the waves of the ocean)? In the ordinary way our cutters start to cut on the finished surface, and chip off roughly where the cut finishes. Now, with the head revolving with the feed, we have the cutters leaving the wood on the finished surface. What breaks the grain just where the cutter leaves off cutting? Nothing; it tears because there is nothing to prevent it doing so.

Then there is the shavings question. They are not thrown out clear of the cutters; rather are they battered into the wood or chewed up again by the cutters, which by now are developing a fine set of teeth, caused by their coming into direct contact with the dirt and grit on the outside of the boards. Perhaps P. H. W. and others have not reckoned on the grit nuisance, but I fancy it is worth mentioning. Sav we are running our cylinder at 4,000 r.p.m. and feeding at 40 ft. per minute (nothing unusual in those figures), but they mean that the cylinder revolves eight times while every inch is passing under or over it, as the case may be; so with two cutters on our

block, we must have 16 cuts to the inch, each knife doing eight cuts and removing 1-16 in. at each cut, which on a feed of 40 ft. per minute means that the cutters must strike the wood and cut through the grit and dust 7,680 times every minute, or 3,840 times for each cutter. Now I venture to say that no steel ever made, high-speed or otherwise, can retain a keen edge under such conditions. Why, before 1 ft. of dirty lumber was through they would look more like a hack-saw on the cutting edge than a planer knife. All timber, especially imported boards or air-dried boards, are more or less gritty on the surface, so for that reason alone we cannot afford to change the direction in which our planer cylinders or cutter-block travel. We must cut into the wood and let the chips fly off upwards and outwards, with the grit on them.

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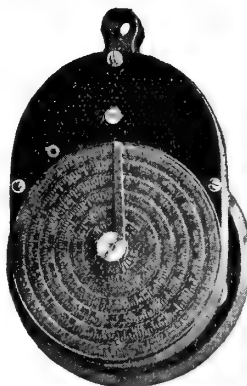
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STOUFFVILLE

ONTARIO

# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

An important feature of the lumber trade in Ontario to-day is the excellent demand for dead culls, mill culls and box lumber in white pine. These grades are growing stronger every day. The fact that the demand for box lumber is increasing steadily is taken as an important indication that the general trade of the country is on a sound basis. Stocks of dry lumber in the above grades are practically sold up and by the time the new stock is ready for use the dry stock will practically have disappeared from the market. There seems to be little question, in fact, that before this time comes a decided shortage will have developed in box lumber. The demand for white pine, good sidings, is also very strong. Prices are firm with a tendency to advance. The present prices are higher than they have been at any time in the history of the white pine trade.

The price of cutting up grades—numbers 1, 2 and 3 cuts—is falling off a little owing to the importation of Californian white and sugar pine and Mexican white pine which are being largely used at the present time by prominent door manufacturers in the Province of Ontario.

The intermediate grade—common and dressing—is not worth any more than it was a year ago. The reason for this is that this grade meets with substitution from spruce, Norway pine and yellow pine at prices which apparently make them a safe proposition for the user. Spruce is very strong, being worth \$2 a thousand more than a year ago. Laths are quite scarce and firm and shingles are steady.

Generally speaking the trade in white pine is active and stocks are pretty well broken. Most of the yardmen, as a rule, stock up pretty early expecting an early spring trade. There is not so much trade for the manufacturer and wholesaler at this time therefore, as during the months of March and April. This has been the case during the present year, more than in former years. The demand, however, is fairly active and steady.

Stocks of hemlock are very scarce. There is no dry hemlock on the market and business is better than it has been for a long time.

In regard to the spruce market the general opinion is that it has stiffened up in sympathy with the hemlock market. Some of the large eastern firms are refusing to take orders because they have more spruce sold than they can deliver for some months.

Shorts and mill culls in white pine are reported to be selling at \$1.50 to \$2 above the prices of a year ago. A number of the largest firms in Ontario have sold their entire cuts of mill culls and shorts for the present year. The absence of dry stock makes it appear unquestionable that a further increase in prices is due. Firms which two years ago had an accumulation of two years' cut of dead culls and mill culls, now have none in their yards and have sold their stocks this year at an advance of from \$1 to \$2.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber situation at Montreal shows little change of importance. Trade is reported to be brisk locally and the indications are that there will be a continuance of the good demand for lumber. The activity applies to all varieties, though the demand for birch is exceptionally strong. Shingles are scarce and strong in price. The building outlook is excellent and the quantity of building in progress is greater than it has ever been at this time of year before. The railway companies continue unable to move all the freight offering with as much expedition as is necessary. The congestion seems to be largely at the terminals. Many Montreal lumber firms report that they have a large number of cars on the sidings ready to be moved, but that the railways are unable to attend to them. This has interfered with all classes of trade and has even extended to the export trade to Great Britain. As a result this section of the trade is opening up slowly, although the demand seems to be good. Canadian paper and pulp are in good demand. The demand for news paper from the United States is strong. United States firms are also buying large quantities of Canadian ground wood and sulphite. Reports from the Maritime Provinces state that the drives have been coming out splendidly this year, as a result of the heavy rains and the consequent high water in all the rivers and streams.

Eastern spruce at Boston is strong, though an easier feeling in prices is reported, as a result of increased production. Frames continue to sell at \$25, and \$26 is sometimes obtained for special orders. Random is in fairly active demand and steady. There is a better demand for spruce covering boards. The demand for shingles at Boston is strong and manufacturers of the best cedars are asking for higher prices. Cedar extras are bringing from \$3.80 to \$3.85 and clears from \$3.40 to \$3.45. Lath is in better demand and firmer. For 1½-inch the price asked is from \$4 to \$4.10 and for 1½-inch from \$3.60 to \$3.65.

At New York there is a good enough demand for eastern spruce to take care of all the stock that is arriving. Random offerings are scarce. Prices are well held. Boards are quite firm. Hardwoods are in good demand and wholesalers are looking for a good summer's trade. Stocks are low. The best demand is for plain oak. There is no difficulty about selling stock.

## Great Britain

No change is reported in the c.i.f. market for spruce deals in Great Britain. Quotations are very firm and no indication is noticed of any immediate decline in prices. Arrivals by liners are still small and it may be that prices will be a little firmer as the season for liner shipments is nearly over. Freight rates are still firm. Prices being quoted at present are practically at their highest.

The spot market at London continues unsatisfactory, with deliveries shrinking and consumers buying only for their immediate requirements. The general feeling among consumers is that they are not likely to lose anything by waiting. There seems to be little prospect at present for an improved demand. Deliveries at London docks for the week ending May 4th amounted to 3,534 standards as compared with 4,598 during the corresponding week of 1911. At Messrs. Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale first-class dry Quebec birch brought 1s. 3½d. per c.ft. for 3 x 5/17, 6/16. For St. John pine 3 x 6/8, 9/21 the price was £7 15s. and the same price was secured for 2 x 5/11, 8/20.

The timber trade at Liverpool continues quiet and there is a slight indication of want of confidence as to future values, resulting from the continued unrest in the labor market. Liverpool companies, however, are not apprehensive regarding the labor situation, as they have a good class of employees who receive high wages. The price asked to-day for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shipments, on the usual specifications (65 to 70 per cent. of 3 x 7 x 8, balance 3 x 9, 10 and 11 in.) is about £11 17s. 6d. c.i.f. Liverpool and Manchester, other parts in proportion. Most of the recent arrivals have gone direct to consumers. The prices prevailing in the spruce spot market are firm, in harmony with c.i.f. values. The demand, however, is not as extensive as was expected. The consumers seem to be buying for immediate use only and apparently expect prices to decline within a few weeks. Some uncertainty is expressed regarding the course of f.o.b. prices and freights in the near future. Stocks are exceptionally low but fresh arrivals were expected according to recent reports. Birch planks and logs are still firm with no indication of change. Arrivals are light and are bringing full prices. The demand continues steady. Logs are not over-plentiful but prices are high and speculation is almost non-existent.

At Manchester, some improvement is noted in the trade, but uncertainty continues regarding future business on account of the labor unrest. Pine goods, best quality sidings especially, are in good demand. The quality of a number of parcels recently arriving has fortunately been considerably lower than the classification. Genuine first-quality is easy to sell.

At Glasgow, the timber market shows a slight improvement and the indications are that the summer trade will be fairly satisfactory. The uncertainty in the labor situation, however, is causing considerable concern at this centre. Spruce continues strong as fresh arrivals have been light. Prices are firm and the market is practically bare of stock. Canadian pine goods are selling steadily though the improvement is of a somewhat modest nature. Stocks are much reduced and in some cases quite exhausted. First quality deals, for instance, are very low in stock and it is almost impossible to obtain 11 in. x 3 in. seconds and thirds. Sidings are a little more plentiful, but not sufficient to meet the demand very long. Latest reports stated that new season's goods should be along in the near future, but it was expected that consignments of Canadian pine would be on a restricted scale.

## United States

One of the most noticeable features of the lumber trade in the United States at present, is the increasing demand for lumber for immediate use in building operations. This applies particularly to the northern and western interior. According to statistics, there is a larger amount of construction in progress than at the corresponding period of last year. A seasonable demand is reported for white pine, especially for low grade stock. The hemlock trade at all of the Great Lake points and points to which they ship is active. Manufacturers at Michigan and Wisconsin points report that their trade is satisfactory. The demand for hemlock in the New England States is active. A noticeable feature of the trade at present is the good demand for dry hardwoods. Stocks are very scarce. The markets for yellow pine are strong and prices have an upward tendency. Rain and flood have gone far this season to restrict the supply and,





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J. M. DIVER, Gen'l. Mgr.  
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with the building season in progress, the result is good markets.

**Chicago.**—There is a great scarcity of all low grades of northern pine and even the higher grades are none to plentiful. Dealers at local and adjacent points report a good trade. Prices are well maintained. There is very little box or lower northern pine in jobbers' hands. Hardwoods are in excellent demand and sales are plentiful. Prices show an upward tendency. It is difficult for wholesalers to secure sufficient stocks to make shipments to the trade. Plain oak is the most active factor in the market and it seems probable that prices will advance before the new stock comes on the market. Quartered white oak is also in strong demand and the prices are stiffening. Prices on all northern woods are stiffening. Hard maple is steady. Birch, ash, elm and basswood are active. Hemlock is in good demand and prices are firm. There is an active demand for southern pine on account of the extensive building operations.

**Buffalo.**—The demand for northern pine for building purposes is more active and retail yards report increased business. The demand is mostly for the low grades and stocks are low. The hardwood trade is active but shows no change of importance. Maple and birch are in good demand at firm prices. Quartered oak is especially firm. Hemlock is getting a good share of the trade in cheap building lumber. Prices of Pennsylvania stock have advanced 50 cents during the last fortnight. Yellow pine is feeling the benefit of the increased demand for building materials. Shingles are more active. Prices are a little firmer and seem likely to continue so.

## Market Correspondence

### North Shore Trade Prospering

Thessalon, May 22nd.; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—Things are going along well on the Shore at present. The mills are all running full blast. Every dock has from one to five boats loading timber. The lumber is all sold all along the Shore and at an advance over last year's prices. The drives are coming along well, and the logs will all come out with the exception of some on the Sauble River where the dams went out. The mouth of the Spanish River is a busy place at present, about 250 men being engaged there sorting logs. At present they are sorting about 50,000 pieces every day. There are about 150 millions to be sorted this season and by the way they are going at present they will be through early.

Peter Wallace, a well-known figure and one time large operator, has made his appearance again in Blind River and is having logs rafted out and towed to Thessalon for sawing. Mr. Wallace has been in the west and has made large investments out there, purchasing town sites and farm lands to a large extent. He still holds about 80 square miles of timber lands on the Blind River.

It looks as though Thessalon would have a boom this season. Some very large operators are coming there, their limits being directly north of the town.

Guy Moulthrop of the Moulthrop Lumber Co., one of the largest operators on the Shore, with mills at John Island, is here for the summer. He has sold all his stock at a good price, the red pine particularly bringing a record price.

Algoma

### Montreal Trade Active—Freight Movement Slow

Montreal, May 25th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—There is practically no change to report in the lumber situation. Most of the local firms state that business is very brisk, and that everything points to a continuance of the exceptionally good local demand. All classes of lumber are in request, and some companies report a strong run on birch. Shingles are very hard to find and prices are strong.

The outlook is still satisfactory. Building continues at a good rate, while as an indication of the activity in this direction, it may be stated that during a recent period of ten days, the building permits exceeded in value those of any previous similar period.

The only unfavorable feature—one of a temporary nature—is the continuance of the congested condition of the railway terminals. The yards of the companies are packed to the limit with freight of all descriptions, and it is reported that one of the lines has put an embargo on cars coming to Montreal. Many lumber firms have a very large number of cars on the sidings waiting to be moved, but owing to the immense amount of freight in the same position it will be some time before substantial relief can be given. This involves delay and consequent loss; in fact, it has to some extent delayed exports to Great Britain. That section of the trade has opened slowly, for, although there is a good call, it has been difficult to obtain the lumber for shipment to the other side.

A report from the district of Baie des Chaleurs states that all the rivers there are higher than for twenty-five years.

The prospect for Canadian paper and pulp is excellent; notwithstanding the increase in production this year, its absorption at remunerative prices is said to be already assured, as the United States are needing a much larger quantity of news paper, ground wood, and sulphite over and above that which their pulp wood and water-power conditions enable them to produce.

Market conditions have not varied greatly, since the last issue. Ground wood is rather slow in movement as the United States mills are producing heavily owing to the good water power. Manufacturers of Canadian news paper are shipping out hot from the machines, and there are no stocks on hand.

Sulphite is very strong, from \$44 to \$45 delivered in the United States being now an established price; while in Canada the quotation is \$42 to \$44 delivered, according to freight rates.

The Laurentide Company and the Riordon Paper and Pulp Company (the latter at Hawkesbury, Ont.), are making important additions to their sulphite plants, the production of which will be available on the 1st of January next.

Owing to the coal strike in the United States there is a great scarcity of canal boats in Montreal for the transportation of lumber. Nearly all the boats are on the United States side, and the Champlain Barge Canal Transportation Company report that they have no available boats in Canada, and do not expect any until some time in June.

### Farnworth & Jardine's Liverpool Report

Farnworth and Jardine, Liverpool, Eng., report under date of May 1st, as follows: The business of the past month has been somewhat disappointing with regard to the volume of deliveries, which are about 12 per cent. below the figures for the same month last year, probably attributable to a large extent to the disorganized state of the transport service following the coal strike. The arrivals have been light. Stocks generally are moderate, and values firm.

Canadian woods—Pine timber—Waney 1st class: Deliveries from the small Liverpool stock have been nominal. In Manchester, however, where the bulk of the stock is held, there has been more activity, and stocks on hand are moderate; values remain high. Of 2nd class timber the stock is light, and values well maintained. Square pine—There has been very little demand, the small stock is firmly held. St. John, N.B.—There has been a small import of 2,000 c. ft., which is still on the quay. Oak has not been imported; deliveries have been fair, and the small stock is further reduced; values firm. Elm—There has been more enquiry; the stock is almost exhausted, and values rule high. Pine deals—A very light import. The demand has been disappointing; values are unchanged. Red pine deals—Stocks are moderate, values firm. Siberian pine has not been imported during the past month, further progress has been made with deliveries from the cargo recently imported.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals—The import to the Mersey (including Manchester) amounted to 3,890 stds., compared with 4,780 stds. during the corresponding period last year, about equally divided between the two ports; deliveries exceeded the import, and the stock on hand is light, amounting to only 8,210 stds. in both ports, but several cargoes are shortly due; values are maintained. Pine deals have been in fair request.

Birch—Logs—The import of 34,000 c. ft. has been entirely to Liverpool. There has been a fair demand throughout the month. Stocks are low, and values firm. Planks have been imported more freely; there has been a fair consumption; values are unchanged.

British Columbia and Oregon pine—There has been a small import of 13,000 c. ft. Considerable progress has been made with deliveries from the cargo imported in March last, the consumption amounting to 76,000 c. ft.—values are unchanged. Stocks adequate.

The sales during the past month have been as follows, viz.:—Birch timber—Logs on contract only. Planks at from about £8 15s. to £9 per standard, c.i.f. Spruce deals—St. John, N.B., &c.—Liner parcels at from about £8 5s. to £8 15s. per standard, c.i.f., according to specification. Scantlings and boards—With the cargo at the usual reductions.

The "Chicago Tribune" is erecting a newspaper mill at Thorold, Ont., which will be in operation next year.

### Alfred Dobell & Co.'s Report

Alfred Dobell & Co., Liverpool, Eng., report under date of May 1st, as follows: The arrivals during April were light. A good general demand prevailed, but the consumption was restricted by paucity of supplies and continued curtailment of railway facilities. Values ruled firm.

Canadian, &c., woods—Waney board and square pine—There

# British Columbia Fir Timber

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Capacity 750,000 ft. Daily

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were no arrivals. Stocks are limited and prices very firm. Oak—There was an improved enquiry at firm figures. Rock elm—Small parcels of round wood continue to arrive, but no square logs have come forward. Birch—Logs—The moderate import consisted of Quebec, St. John, and Halifax wood, which realized good prices. Planks—There was a steady consumption and prices were well maintained. Pine deals and boards—The consumption was moderate and prices have a slightly firmer tendency. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce Deals—The consumption, although below the average, exceeded the import by 630 standards. Stocks are now within very limited compass. Prices steady.

### Liverpool & Manchester Stocks

H. W. Lightburne and Co., Liverpool, Eng., furnish the following report of stocks in Manchester and Liverpool combined on May 1st:

SPRUCE—	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Manchester... ..	7,670	7,230	6,760	5,450	5,130
Liverpool ... ..	6,020	5,190	5,640	4,050	3,080
Stds.	13,690	12,420	12,400	9,500	8,210
BIRCH LOGS—					
Manchester... ..	240	50	120	180	40
Liverpool ... ..	1,000	1,220	500	600	560
Loads	1,240	1,270	620	780	600
BIRCH PLANKS—					
Manchester... ..	515	376	812	36	194
Liverpool ... ..	455	388	376	188	170
Stds.	970	764	1,188	224	364

### London Imports of Canadian Woods

Churchill and Sim, London, Eng., in their monthly wood circular, under date of May 3rd, report as follows: There is no importation yet from the St. Lawrence.

From New Brunswick, &c., the importation has been—

Pine deals ...	20,000 pieces ..	against ..	17,000 pieces in 1911
Spruce deals ..	111,000 pieces ..	against ..	129,000 " "
Birch planks ..	147,000 pieces ..	against ..	119,000 " "

There has been no change in the London market for pine deals during April, but the demand is entirely lacking in energy. The retail London market for spruce on the other hand has quite brisked up during the month even to the extent of a firmness in local prices. The shipping quotations also continue firm, being still under the influence of scarce and costly freights. There is no Canadian oak timber in London at the end of April, a fact probably without precedent, though also now without significance. Birch and elm timber are firmer in price from the running down of the stocks. Birch planks are without change since March.

### Fall in Ocean Freight Rates Helping Trade

Smith and Tyer, Liverpool, Eng., report under date of May 1st, as follows: Spruce deals—Liner parcels have maintained their value and steamer cargoes for early shipment have changed hands at full prices. The fall in freights has stimulated chartering and cargoes are now offering rather freely. The tendency is towards easier values. Birch continues in demand but buyers are now not so eager for planks or logs; sellers are not pressing. Pine deals—We have no change to report. Hemlock is in better demand but shippers seem disinclined to operate in this wood at buyers' ideas.

### Attracting U. S. Farmers to Canada

The movement of United States farmers of recent years to Canada is commented upon by the Mississippi Valley Lumberman editorially as follows:

During the past few years Canada has drawn very many of our farmers to its prairie provinces. It will continue to attract many others, as the movement is but a natural one, that of realizing on their high priced lands and reinvesting in a larger tract of cheaper land. New land in that country can be bought at low prices and every reasonable inducement is being made to attract new settlers by the owners of the land. Canada wants more of the types already taken and is just as anxious to get them as we should be to keep them. Canada is now calling with added inducements. One of the Dominion's leading railway companies has land in the northwest to sell and it wants to get revenue producers along its lines and to obtain the desired results is to lend a helping hand to all married men who desire to become actual settlers. This is done by making indi-

vidual loans of \$2,000 at 6 per cent. to a certain number who will migrate to Canada, the loan to mature in ten years. The applicant must make personal selection, must own free and clear sufficient furniture, live stock and farm implements to begin active cultivation and in addition must have enough money to pay 10 per cent. of the purchase price of the land selected, as well as sufficient to maintain his family for at least one year. The \$2,000 loan is added to the purchase price of the land, but its expenditure is confined to the improvement of the land such as the erection of a house, barn, fencing and other essentials, as well as for the cultivation and cropping of at least fifty acres. This proposition rings clear, and it will no doubt bring in many farmers. Most of the husbandmen who have gone forth from our own country to that of our northern neighbor have not left this country empty handed. They have gone with sufficient funds to begin anew in a country of promise, and there is one thing certain that such a plan must appeal to this character of settlers. The example set by this Canadian road should certainly stir up United States roads to offer an equally attractive proposition.

## Timber Trade in United Kingdom

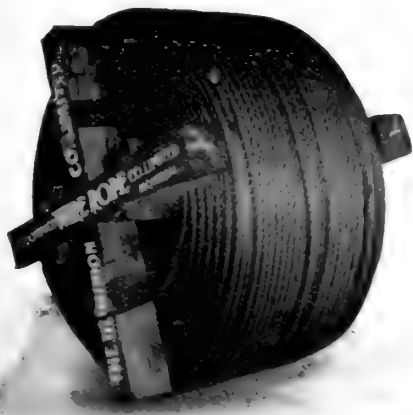
### Railway Companies Still Unable to Keep Up to Trade Requirements—Good Demand General

Liverpool, Eng., May 16: (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman)—The railway companies of England and Scotland are still carrying on the heavy goods' traffic under conditions of great difficulty, owing to the congestion of traffic caused by the recent coal strike. This is interfering much with the movement of timber from the ports of arrival, to merchants and large buyers inland. Quantities of timber can not, consequently, be sent from the ports by rail with nearly the expedition which the present extent of trade requires. The consumption of timber in England and Wales is now on a large scale and spot and country orders are coming to hand freely. Of late, the prices of hard and soft woods have ruled high, and for good reason. Stocks have been small and have been contracting. The economic position has been a strong one and one which causes prices to harden. At no time, of late, has consumption been stopped or even very dull and slow. The joinery trade, despite the winter lull in its building branch, makes a very fair, continuous demand for spruce and pine deals, and for boards and squared wood for floor and roof supports. Railway-carriage building is now maintaining a continuous demand for oak, ash and mahogany and other ornamental woods, while railway-wagon building has for a year past gone on continuously and with extraordinary activity. Taking Great Britain as a whole, it can be truly said that the consumption of sawn timber, hard and soft, is now on a large scale and is proceeding actively.

At London the public sales have been, in every way, brisk and well attended. The numerous lots offered have been taken up freely, some at low prices; most at high prices. The spruce-deal market is very firm and liner consignments on coming to hand have been taken up eagerly at full prices. Floorings are spoken of as being quiet, but have sold more freely. British Columbia pine has been more inquired for and has sold freely. Logs in pond, 14 to 16 ins., have brought 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cubic foot; and wood of 4½ ins. and 5 ins., of 12/17, have sold at 1s. 7d. per cubic foot. Birch has been in good demand and late arrivals have eased the strain which has latterly been experienced to meet requirements. Stocks are still very light and full prices are obtained for sound wood.

At Liverpool, inquiries have been on a satisfactory scale but stocks of softwood are very small. Canadian pine deals sell readily and prices are hardening. Boards have a free sale, prices having a slight upward tendency. Spruce deals have been in very fair demand, deliveries of late being in excess of the importation. Quebec square and waney pine has had a moderate sale, but is very firm in price. Oak has sold more freely, inquiries being more numerous. Canadian has had a large sale for this class of wood. Planks have sold largely and stocks have been much reduced. Boards of all sound kinds have sold freely. Prices of oak are very firm and tend to harden. Birch continues to meet with a good inquiry and Canadian wood has been taken up promptly on arrival. Logs and planks alike meet with a ready sale at full prices.

The demand for ships' boats which has arisen since the main facts of the Titanic tragedy became known, has caused great activity among boat builders and staffs are working night and day to meet the urgent wants of shipping companies. This has caused an active demand for ash, elm, teak and redwood, cut to the small sizes required for keels, sterns, stern blocks, posts and frames, gunwales, thwarts, chocks, strakes, stringers, flooring, boxing-in, and other purposes. All of this is comparatively thin and narrow stuff, but the new demand



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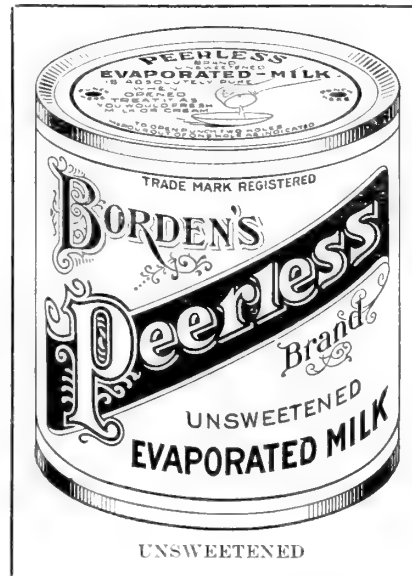
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Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.



for wood for boats which has arisen, represents, in the aggregate, a goodly quantity of lumber.

At Manchester, business in the timber trade has improved. Spruce deals have been more called for and are now scarce. Values are about £8 17s. 6d. to £9 per standard, and are firm. Scantlings have sold more freely, at about £9 10s. to £9 15s. per standard. Quebec board pine has been in good demand but stocks of this wood are ample for requirements. Quebec square pine has had a moderate sale. The worst feature of the timber trade at Manchester, is the unrest which prevails among wood-workers of almost every grade, and which has culminated in demands for increases in wages and rates of payment. At present there is every likelihood

of matters being settled amicably, but for the time, the condition is one of unrest.

At the Tyne ports, business has improved. Shipbuilders and boatbuilders woods are in more demand, and joiners, in the district are calling for more spruce and pine wood. At West Hartlepool, also, business in timber is more active. The sawmills are busier and more work is being done in joiners' shops. Shipbuilders and boatbuilders are actively employed and demands for wood are coming to hand freely from them.

At Glasgow, inquiries for spruce and pine have come in more freely. A fairly satisfactory movement of hard and soft woods for local and inland use is now in progress.

# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

An Object Lesson In the Effect of Character

## Retail Yard Managers—A Character Sketch

Men at the head of lumber yard affairs, next to the proprietors, have it in their power largely to make or mar the success of their respective concerns. Upon them rests the burden of responsibility in every department of the work of conducting the business, and for the intelligent and efficient performance of their duties they must possess much more than mere business instinct, or commercial acuteness. They must be students of human nature and diplomats as well. That they must possess a thorough knowledge of the materials they handle is a matter of course, and in this respect, to build up and retain trade, they must be closely in touch with the constantly varying phases of the market and the requirements of the people.

Illustrative of the vicissitudes of life in the lumber yard a character of peculiar interest is here presented, and his name—in singular conformity with his nature—was Wolf. "Jake" was his first name, among a certain few of his friends in the trade and some of his customers, but among those under him in his yard he was "He Wolf," and "thereby hangs the tale."

The line yard company for which Mr. Wolf worked was strict in its rule that neatness and order should be a first consideration in the keeping of its yards, and the managers thereof were instructed to make this rule explicit to their men. Severity was not enjoined, unless in cases of wilful neglect, and abuse of its men would not be tolerated. As a result of this regime the yards of the company were manned by a very good class of lumber shovers, among which almost all nationalities were represented.

In his treatment of his men Mr. Wolf was not at all times as considerate of their feelings as they deemed was their due. He was a hustler from the hustler country and correspondingly forceful in his procedure. Were it a projecting board-end or a stray fragment of lath or shingle on the driveway, he went at it rip-zip-slam! and the first man at hand was "jacked-up" with a whirl for permitting "dirt and disorder" to run riot under his very nose. "Neat and tidy! That's the ticket, cull," he would yip. "Keep your eye peeled for kindling wood under your feet, and don't let the loose ends gouge your eyes out." As a consequence, wrath and indignation at times broke loose among the lumber piles, as in the following instance, when Mr. Wolf got after one of his yard hands:

"Hey, you Chris, wake up and load out that wagon there, you slab-sided son of a sawhorse, what do you think this is, a hobo's rest? Get a glide on you now!" Chris wasn't built for gliding, but he gave a near-example of alacrity as he proceeded to the allotted task, mumbling gruffly into his grizzled mustache: "I aind no sawhorse, anyways not, you grazzy humpug. By golly! I show you yet something once." After he had finished this job his next one brought him into play upon a bill of planks with his fellow workman Cassidy, to whom he uncorked his wrath in this wise:

"Say, Dinny, I like to gif dat tam Wolf a swift kick in der schlats! He is fer sure a wolf."

"Sure he is!" agreed Cassidy, grinning appreciatively. "Kick him in th' slats, an' give 'im a rattlin' good wan fer me. Oi think it's what's coming to 'im, th' scallywag."

The kick was always on the way, of course, but Wolf was safe from such ruffianly remonstrance and continued tempestuously to issue his orders regardless of the glowering glances of his inferiors and indifferent to everything save promptness in performance of service and orderliness in the keeping of his yard.

Toward his customers Mr. Wolf preserved a very decorous and amiable demeanor, never by the slightest infraction transgressing the amenities of all well regulated lumber yards, but once in a while he "stubbed his toe" when he got up against a cantankerous old cormudgeon who used to stroll in for "five cents worth of slivers" or a

"bunch of toothpicks" to patch up something. This one got him on edge and he put himself to no effort to conceal his inborn antipathy toward any and all five-cent counter buyers of lumber. It came to a very ripe head and broke out one busy day when old "Pillgarlic" dropped in for four bits worth of strips to batten up his hen house:

"Hallo, Jake, how's yer liver this a.m.?" bawled the princely purchaser of wood products.

"On the ice!" snapped Wolf.

"I know what's good fer it," snickered the amiable old gimlet, "hev it pulled, Jake; yank 'er out, you old gazooker, yank 'er out!"

"Say, Mr. Sinzvester, are you in the market for many carloads of lumber this a. m.?"

"Wall, no; not many. I jest blowed into get a mouthful of year delightful society. But if you're not overly busy you might wrap up a few thousand feet of stuff to start in with on that new barn I'm goin' ter build. No hurry, you know; take yer time to it, but I'm goin' to get 'er roofed 'fore snow flies, you bet!"

Instantly a change came o'er the spirit of the lumberman and the fleece was on—the fangs o'erlipped, (just out of the mint). "Ah, you jolly old scout, you must have been dallying with your Joe Miller this morning. Going to build a barn, are you, well well! Walk right in and examine the goods. We have everything that goes into a barn except the hay, but we can get you a fine job-lot of hay if you want it."

"Nuh, I got th' hay. I'm not comin' to a lumber yard fer hay, Jacob. Didn't know you carried it as a side line. But say, Jake, I might buy a load of year breakfast sawdust or a bushel of knot-holes, if you have any right fresh ones, haw! haw!"

"You're there with the come-back, I see, old bud. Now how about this barn noise, is it on the level?"

"Nuh, not yet, an' it ain' goin' to be. I'm goin' to build it on the slope 'longside th' pasture lot. But I want this lumber, Jake, an' you can figger on material fer a two-storey an' basement struetyer with an el fer th' auto I jest bought an' a cupola fer th' pigins an' dicky birds to roost in."

"Some class, eh, Monty? Well, I'll fix you out all right. Come on in and I'll book your bill." And Montgomery made it a good one.

When occasion arose Mr. Wolf could be affability in the capsule. A business proposition upon the instant called forth, the best that was in him, and as a salesman he was a gallant and glittering success. Also, he made a hit with his employers in the keeping of his stock—on the yard and in the stable—and his nickname should have been "Economy." The one blemish in his make-up was his "Legree" tendency to drive his help, and to such an extreme that he became widely known as a "grinder."

A singular if not a saving grace in the nature of this actual lumber yard manager was his intense admiration of physical courage. This was brought out one day in the following incident, in which figured very prominently a Swedish yard hand named Nels Wickstrom, a sturdy son of the north, gray of head and taciturn as any of his race.

A load of two-by-fours was on the way to the gate in one of the alleys drawn by a pair of young and frisky horses. A trace snapped and the team started a grand-right-and-left which scattered scantlings like jack-straws along the alley, and the signs began to look right for a mix-up of sorts all down the line. Sweden had furnished the answer. Nels sprang into the breach and saved not only the beautiful piles of lumber but the pair of beautiful horses as well. With surprising agility he thrust a scantling through the front wheels, scotching them completely, and the jolt that followed gave him a chance to put through the same trick on the rear wheels. He then clunked to the front and shaking a gnarled and knotty fore-



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finger at the prancing team, as though remonstrating with a pair of fractious children, he said:

"Ay bane tank Ay skall have tue give yue lickin'! Yue bane qvitt das monka bisness"! Taking their bits in hand Nels in a trice had the youngsters fully in hand, and when quieted he began unhooking them. At that point the manager came upon the scene, and before getting particulars started in to jacket the teamster, who had "lost his head" and stood pale and trembling while the Swede took command of the situation. What "He Wolf" said was pretty many and left no room for argument, but Nels felt called upon to remark in mollifying tones:

"Mister Wolfe, Ay ban tank te tam colts ban fulish. Yue skold 'em an' not te boy. He bane scared to det an' he bane tam good boy."

That settled it. Wolf slapped the Swede on the shoulder and said: "All right, old hoss, you win. Straighten out the wreck and get the stuff going as quick as you can and we'll call all kicks off, and say, Jack"—to the teamster—"You keep your best eye on your harness hereafter or there'll be a new boy hooking up this team right away."

These and many similar instances might be related of this particular manager in which he appeared not altogether to advantage, but it will be seen between the lines that although harsh in his method of handling men he was a good man for the position. Furthermore, he was keen after the bookkeeping department and prompt with his deliveries, and if a customer found fault with a bill of lumber after it was unloaded at the job he lost not time in rectifying anything wrong that was in any way chargeable to his establishment. In all, a very fair type of yard manager.

Another type of manager may be presented herewith by way of contrast which will at once strike the reader as lacking in the principal essential of an all-round business man, and although a genial, easy-going fellow who never failed to win friends, he was nearly always in trouble over his accounts and often put to the necessity of making excuses for mistakes in orders and accounts. His men thought he was about the best ever as a boss, and would work their heads off for him voluntarily, and as a result of having their own way in running the yard they were not always at hand when wanted for a rush job of loading out. Their shortcomings were too often overlooked, and things often went awry among the piles.—Timber World Review.

### Successful Convention of Retail Employees

A movement has been spreading of late among retail lumber companies, which conduct a number of yards, in the direction of holding conventions of their employees at which they are able to come into personal contact with one another and to discuss matters of business which cannot otherwise be taken up to advantage. The Rogers Lumber Company, Minneapolis, Minn., have made a practice of this for some years and a short time ago held a convention at Moose Jaw, Sask., which was the subject of much favorable comment in the press. In a letter to the Canada Lumberman upon the subject, Mr. A. R. Rogers, president of the company, says:

Our company has for some time past held an annual convention of its employees in the district where the work is being performed. It started with our Minneapolis office a number of years ago and the scheme was so successful that we put it into effect in North Dakota, and the idea growing on us we held our convention in Moose Jaw this year. This was in our judgment, one of the most successful conventions which we have ever held. These conventions bring our men closer together and give them an acquaintance with the officers of the company which they would never have otherwise. We have the idea that the best results can always be obtained by a close contact between the employer and the employee, particularly where employees are men of such high grade and of such fine degree of intelligence as our employees are.

We always try to teach our representatives to take an active interest in everything that speaks for the up-building of their communities and make them a part of the community.

### New B. C. Lumber Incorporation

The Canadian United Lumber Company recently obtained letters patent from the Dominion Government to carry on business in British Columbia and upon the prairies. The capital of the company is \$7,000,000, which is practically all British capital. It is reported that the company comprises a merger of the Pitt River Lumber Company, at Pitt River, the Monarch Lumber Company, at Savona; the Sovereign Lumber Company, at Sicamous Junction, and the McBryan Lumber Company, at Shuswap, owning four sawmills and extensive limits in addition to forty-two lumber yards on the prairies. A new shingle mill is being built at Pitt River and it and the other plants will be greatly enlarged so as to be capable of doing twice as much business next year, when the company expects to have at least one hundred line yards on the prairies. The company have also acquired timber limits on the west coast of Vancouver Island

and it is reported that they will erect two large sawmills to engage in the export trade following the opening of the Panama Canal. The timber limits owned by the company are reported to be in the neighborhood of two hundred square miles. The head office of the company is to be in Vancouver with a branch office at Calgary. The capital stock is divided into \$4,000,000 of preference shares and \$3,000,000 of common stock.

## Machinery and Equipment

### New Smart-Turner Steam Pump Catalogue

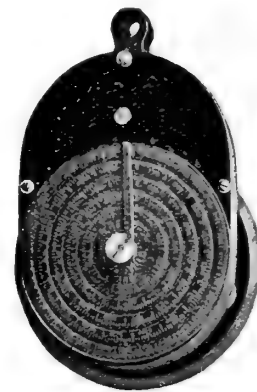
The Smart-Turner Machine Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont., have issued a catalogue, No. 8, covering their steam pumps. It deals with all the designs and sizes of steam pumps ordinarily called for. The company also manufacture a large number of special pumps with different combinations of steam and water end, to suit the varied conditions under which they are to operate. The catalogue gives the capacities of the pumps at what the company consider suitable speeds, not at the maximum speeds as is customary with many makers. They also have issued another catalogue of their "power" pumps which is known as catalogue No. 7. The steam pump catalogue is conveniently arranged with an excellent index and numerous good illustrations. It is certain to be a useful adjunct in any industry which has use for steam pumps.

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., recently received an order from the Keewatin Lumber Company, Keewatin, Ont., for a duplex pump.

### A Reliable Lumber Register

The accompanying illustration shows a lumber register which has been successfully used by a number of planing mills in Canada. It is manufactured by Barkey Bros., of Stouffville, who will send it on thirty days' trial to any Canadian manufacturer. If not satisfactory it may be returned without any expense to the user.

The register can be attached to any moulder or matcher. It



The S. George Lumber Register

is claimed to be absolutely accurate and to measure any width and length. It works backward as well as forward and will not slip on smooth or icy boards.

Other strong points in its favor are that it is simple in construction and can be easily adjusted. It measures every inch of lumber planed. Judging from terms on which it is sold every planing mill and woodworking plant should give it a trial.

### Serious Fire at Clark Bros.' Belmont, N.Y.

The plant of Clark Bros., Belmont, N.Y., was recently visited by a disastrous fire which destroyed their modern and well-equipped machine shop, foundry and office buildings. Fortunately, the store rooms with all their contents of rough and finished parts, completed machines, and the stock of patterns, which is of inestimable value to the company, were saved. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000 which is only partly covered by insurance. The company intend to rebuild at once and they announce that, on account of having been able to save their patterns and a large stock of rough and finished parts as well as many completed machines, they are able to continue their business, with practically no interruption as far as their customers are concerned. Mr. Charles Clark, vice-president of the company, has a modern machine shop at Wellsville only nine miles away and orders were at once given to this company to supply the necessary machinery for the new plant.

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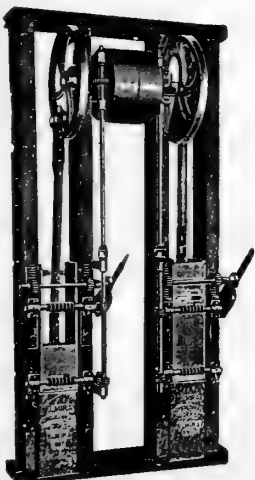
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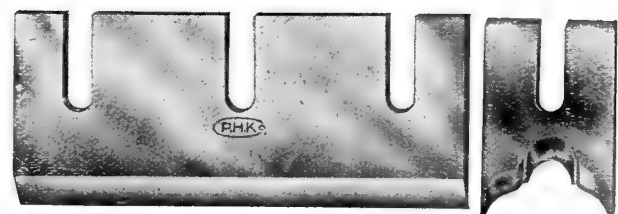
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LYFORD  
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Montreal

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

The Charles Neilson Mill & Lumber Company, Stratford, Ont., are reported to have sold out their business.

The Minnis Saw and Shingle Mill at Markdale, Ont., which was recently destroyed by fire has been rebuilt and is now being operated.

The Siemon Company, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, intend shortly to erect a new mill to replace the one which was recently destroyed by fire at Lakefield, Ont.

The sawmill owned by Messrs. Grieve & Leslie at Parkhill, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. A new building will be erected at once and new machinery will be required.

J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont., has prepared plans for a sulphite mill to cost \$16,000. The building will be of solid brick construction, with concrete foundation and gravel roofing. New machinery will be required.

Reports from Fort Frances, Ont., indicate that the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company have everything in readiness for commencing the work of construction for their new paper mill as soon as the revised plans are accepted.

The Ontario Government will shortly invite tenders for the Abitibi pulp limits as the first step in its development policy for Northern Ontario, for which \$5,000,000 was appropriated at last session. A provision of the lease of the limit will be the construction of a mill at Iroquois Falls.

H. F. Bailey, Galt, Ont., formerly foreman of the carpenter shop of the Goldie & McCulloch works, has purchased the Scott Planing Mill from W. R. Osborne. It is reported that Mr. Bailey will completely overhaul the building and machinery, putting the plant in first-class condition.

The planing mill of Messrs. Gibson, McCormack and Irving at West Toronto was recently visited by fire and a frame building in the yard containing a large stock of finished doors was destroyed. It is believed that a spark from a passing engine started the blaze. The damage amounted to about \$2,800.

The Wickens Lumber Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to carry on business as lumberers, saw and planing millers and manufacturers of lumber and woodenware, with head office at Wallaceburg, Ont. The provisional directors are Andrew Wickens, Geo. Robertson and A. B. Carscallen, all of Wallaceburg.

The Ontario Paper Mill Company, Limited, Thorold, Ont., have called for tenders in connection with their paper mill. The finishing room is to be 130 x 144 ft.; the machine room 90 x 268 ft.; the grinder room 62 x 130 ft.; the motor room 20 x 132 ft.; the boiler house 66 x 87½ ft., and the machine room 90 x 132 ft. Mr. Jas. Battle, Thorold, Ont., is trustee.

The Glengarry Lumber Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 to manufacture and deal in pulp, paper and other similar products, to carry on business as timber merchants, saw mill proprietors, &c., with head office at Berlin, Ont. The provisional directors are P. E. Heeney, C. McDermid of Berlin, and G. C. Goodfellow of Montreal.

The Interlake Paper Company, Merriton, Ont., have given a contract to the Bishop Construction Company, Toronto, Ont., for the construction of their paper mill which is to be two storeys, 208 x 70 feet, of reinforced concrete and steel. They have also given a contract to Chambers and Simpson, Canadian agents for Bertram's Limited, Edinborough, Scotland, for a paper machine and steam engine.

The strike in the paper mill of J. R. Booth at Ottawa was short-lived. The men went out for an eight-hour shift and recognition of the union. Mr. Booth consented to an eight-hour shift and sent an ultimatum to the men, stipulating that they should do their own trucking of sulphite and other pulp. Special men have hitherto done this. Mr. Booth announced that if the strikers would not consent to this he would fill their places with others. It is understood that an amicable agreement was reached.

The Tolton factory, Stratford, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. The company manufactured a miscellaneous variety of products, including chairs, benches, ironing boards, step-ladders, etc. The business is conducted by Messrs. F. J. Walker and Chas. Tolton and had been running only about six months. The loss to the machinery and goods will amount to over \$4,000, which is insured for \$2,500. The loss to the building is \$500 without any insurance. The company intend to lose no time in arranging for the continuation of their business.

A disastrous fire occurred at Owen Sound, Ont., on May 18th, when at an early hour in the morning the large sawmill of the Carney Lumber Company was destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to \$150,000. All that remains of the mill is the refuse burner and one smoke stack. Fortunately the firemen and a number of the company's employees were able to prevent the flames from spreading among the tramways leading to the lumber piles. The Carney Lumber Mills were erected in 1905 by Messrs. Fred and Frank Carney, of Marinette, Wis. The site of eleven acres was granted by the town for \$1,500, and the firm was exempted from all taxes except school taxes for ten years. The plant was one of the most modern and thoroughly equipped on the Georgian Bay and special attention had been paid to fire protection, hydrants and several stands of hose being installed in the building, in addition to a complete sprinkler system. The origin of the fire is a mystery as the night watchman had been round the mill a few minutes previous and had discovered nothing wrong. The insurance will cover only part of the loss.

### Eastern Canada

Price Bros. are said to contemplate building another large pulp and paper mill at Chicoutimi as soon as the one under construction at Jonquiere is finished.

The Crowe Lumber Company, Brooklyn, Hants County, N.S., will cut about four million feet of lumber this summer, which will be largely spruce

and hemlock, for the United States markets, and will be shipped from Windsor, N.S. They succeeded in getting in all of their drive and started their band mill on May 6th.

The Baie St. Paul Lumber Company recently lost a boom containing 100,000 logs as a result of a violent south wind. It is not expected that more than half the logs will be saved.

The Rolland Paper Company has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 and has taken over La Compagnie des Moulins du Nord, which concern had been practically controlled by the same interests.

The paper mills of Crabtree & Sons, Limited, Joliette, P.Q., have been completely destroyed by fire, the damage being about \$70,000, fully covered by insurance. Work has been commenced on the construction of a new mill.

The Oyamel Company, of which Col. B. A. Scott, Quebec, is general manager, contemplates building a 400-ton pulp mill on the Grande Discharge, where they have an immense water-power. Their limits at Lake St. John comprise 1,500 square miles.

Jos. N. Bullivant, Windsor, N.S., recently started his saw and stave mills at Mosherville. He will cut at these mills 1,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,500,000 apple barrel staves. He also operates a stave and sawmill at Stillwater, N.S., where he will cut about the same amount.

The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company purchased 5,200 acres of woodland in the Weedon district, Quebec, from the George Van Dyke estate. The price is understood to have been \$150,000 cash. This is said to be the best and dearest tract of land ever sold in the Eastern Townships for timber purposes.

For some time the Laurentide Paper Company, of Grand Mere, Que., have been systematically enlarging their plant and increasing the output to meet the growth of the paper trade. This year special attention is being devoted to the sulphite mill, and work has started on an extensive addition. By the beginning of 1913 the capacity of the plant will be brought up to 100 tons daily, an increase of 25 per cent.

F. H. Mitchell, former secretary of the Canadian Electric Company at Amherst, N.S., has purchased 8,000 acres of valuable forest lands in Hants County near Windsor, N.S. The property is known as the Chappell Bros. limits; it was recently acquired by W. W. Black, of Amherst. Mr. Mitchell intends to commence operations on the property at once and will probably be associated in the undertaking with his father, Mr. David Mitchell, former manager of the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Company.

A meeting of the directors of the Partington Pulp & Paper Company was recently held at St. John, N.B., at which Mr. H. W. Schofield made a report upon his recent visit to England in connection with the transfer of the plant and the Gibson Lumber properties to the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company. At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the transfer was still in process of negotiation and that no definite report could yet be made. The capital of the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, whose headquarters are at Fredericton, N.B., is \$5,000,000, and Mr. Schofield, who is secretary-treasurer of the Partington Company, is one of those interested in the incorporation of the Consolidated Company.

One of the largest transfers of lumber properties that has been made in Canada in many years was completed a few days ago when the St. Maurice Lumber Company, of Portland, Me., bought several hundred square miles of spruce timber land, which insures to the Berlin company an almost inexhaustible supply of timber and pulp for its great mills at Berlin, N.H., and La Tague, P.Q. This company is reported to be the largest producer of sulphite pulp in the world, putting out over four hundred tons daily, and it has two large paper mills at Berlin which have four of the largest machines in the world. The Berlin Mills Company are said to be negotiating for 13,000 acres more from the Chaudiere Lumber Company in Quebec Province.

### Western Canada

Recent reports stated that Cushing Bros. Company, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask., intend to enlarge their plant this year. The company report that they do not expect to make any additions this year, though they will probably have to do so next year.

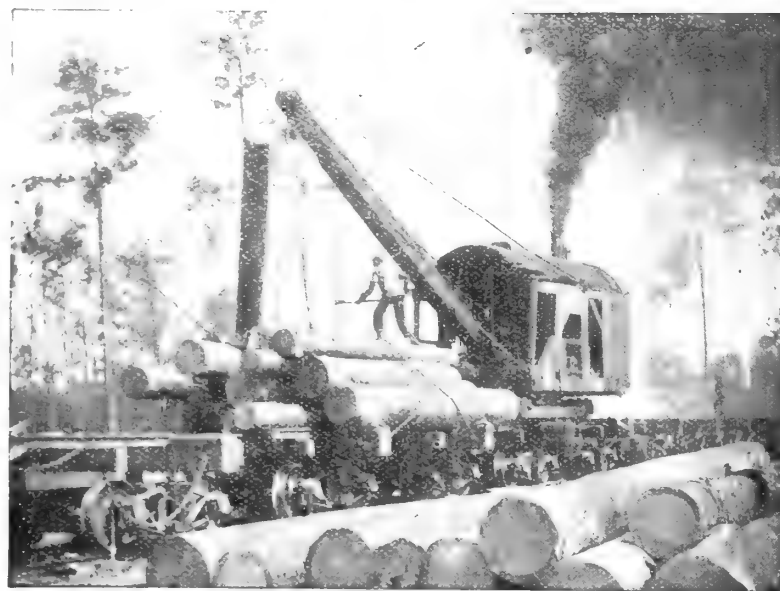
A pulp and paper company is being organized to erect a mill at Grohman Creek, B. C. The share capital will be half a million dollars. Among those interested in the enterprise are H. Hall, of Spokane, Wash.; C. B. Pride and others. A sawmill will be built near the pulp mill.

The Seymour Lumber Company, North Vancouver, B. C., lost their sawmill and shingle mill by fire recently. Latest reports stated that the planing mill had escaped. The loss was estimated at \$50,000, which included a large quantity of sawn lumber. The destruction of the mill will throw one hundred and twenty men out of employment for some time.

The Western Paper Company expected to start their new plant at Sapperton, B. C., towards the end of the month of May. Practically all the machinery was in position early in May. The company will at first manufacture building paper, roofing paper and bag paper, and later will extend their operations to the making of pasteboard boxes. The output of the plant is expected to reach fifteen tons a day. No wood pulp will be used by this plant, old papers and rags being utilized.

The main factory of the Royal City Mills, together with two boiler houses, landing platforms and docks at New Westminster, B. C., were destroyed by fire recently, the loss amounting to about \$100,000, fully covered by insurance. The fire started in the main sawmill near the boiler room and spread with great rapidity. The Royal City Mills were, with the exception of the Fraser Mills, said to be the largest upon the coast. They were the oldest mills in their vicinity, having been founded over forty years ago.

A deputation from Athabasca Landing recently waited upon the government at Ottawa with the object of securing pulp-wood timber lands along the river north of Athabasca Landing. It is proposed to establish a pulp mill at that point. A syndicate has been organized to construct the mill and it is reported that the power for the mill will be provided by natural gas. The deputation consisted of Mayor J. H. Wood, Isaac Gagnon, Dr. Olivier, and Mr. Filto. In addition to presenting their case relating to the pulp mill, the deputation complained that private sawmills, not connected with a timber limit, were being forced out of business owing to the enforcement of the regulation preventing such mills from selling lumber to the town and obliging them to confine their trade to the farms in the vicinity.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We have a splendid stock of

**WHITE PINE  
RED PINE  
SPRUCE**

**Enquiries solicited from the  
wholesale trade.**

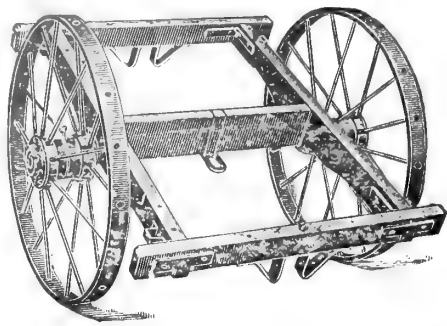
**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

**Ottawa**

**49 Metcalfe Street**

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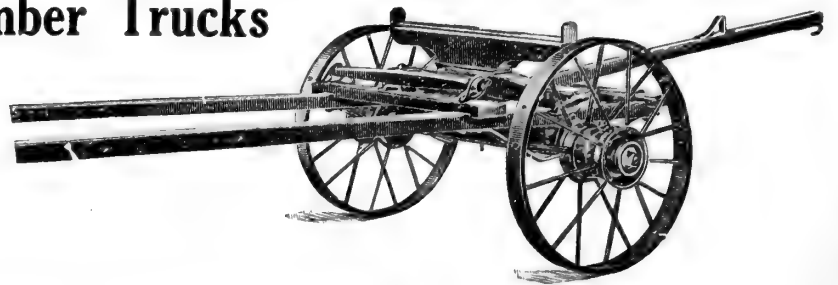
**Canadian Express Bldg.**



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with  
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

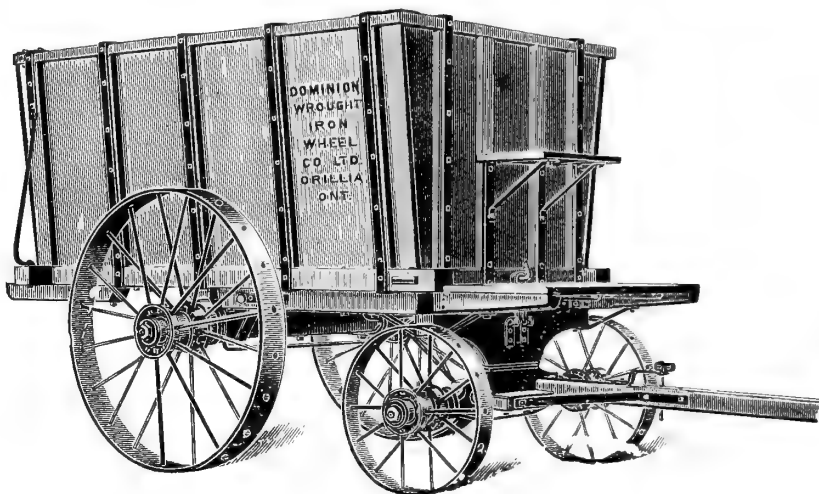
for Saw Mills, Planing  
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with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout.



## Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform work.

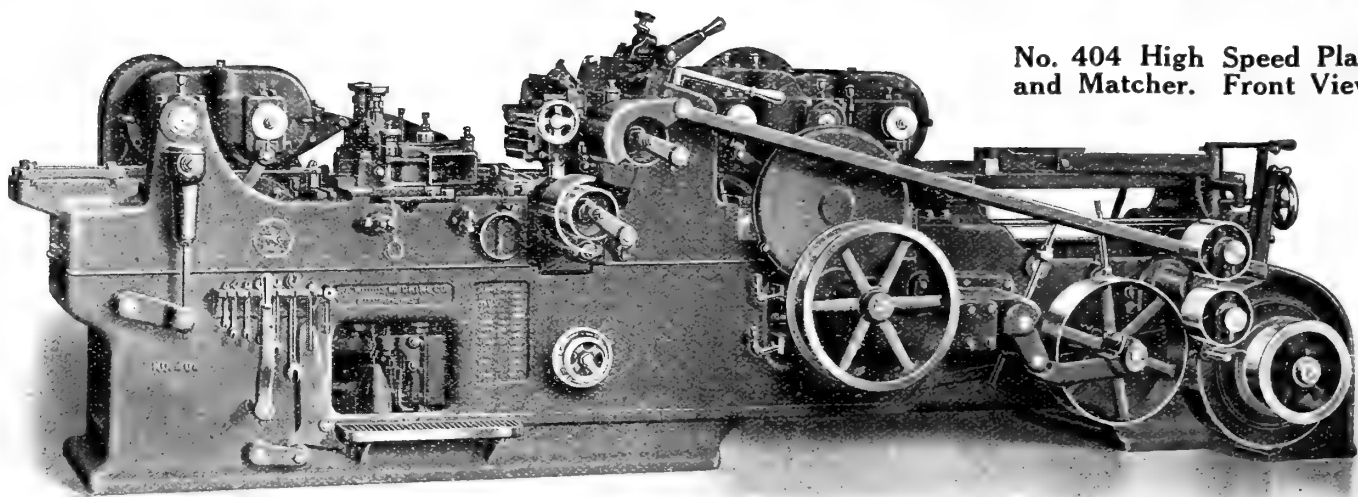
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Successors to TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LIMITED

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## 200 to 300 FOOT PLANERS and MATCHERS



No. 404 High Speed Planer  
and Matcher. Front View.

## Woods' 400 Series High Speed Machines

in your mill give you something to grow up to. They are reserve force tools that will maintain grades at fast or slow rates. These machines reduce your manufacturing losses and produce dressed lumber economically. Economy in the manufacture of lumber today demands consideration, you get it in

**"THE PLANERS OF WOODS"**

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**NEW ORLEANS  
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## An Up-to-date Cross-cutting Machine



Made only by— **Butterworth & Lowe**  
Send for Descriptive Price List. 221 Huron Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## High Efficiency Mill Supplies

The installation of efficient mill equipment will reduce the working cost of any mill to a minimum.

### We specialize in the very best Mill Supplies

Here are a few of our lines:

**Balata Belting**—We sell only the best viz., "Vinco." You cannot afford to buy anything else.

**Flexible Metallic Hose**—For conveying Steam, Gas, Air, etc. All sizes kept in stock from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 2".

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Prompt Delivery      Highest Quality  
Reasonable Price

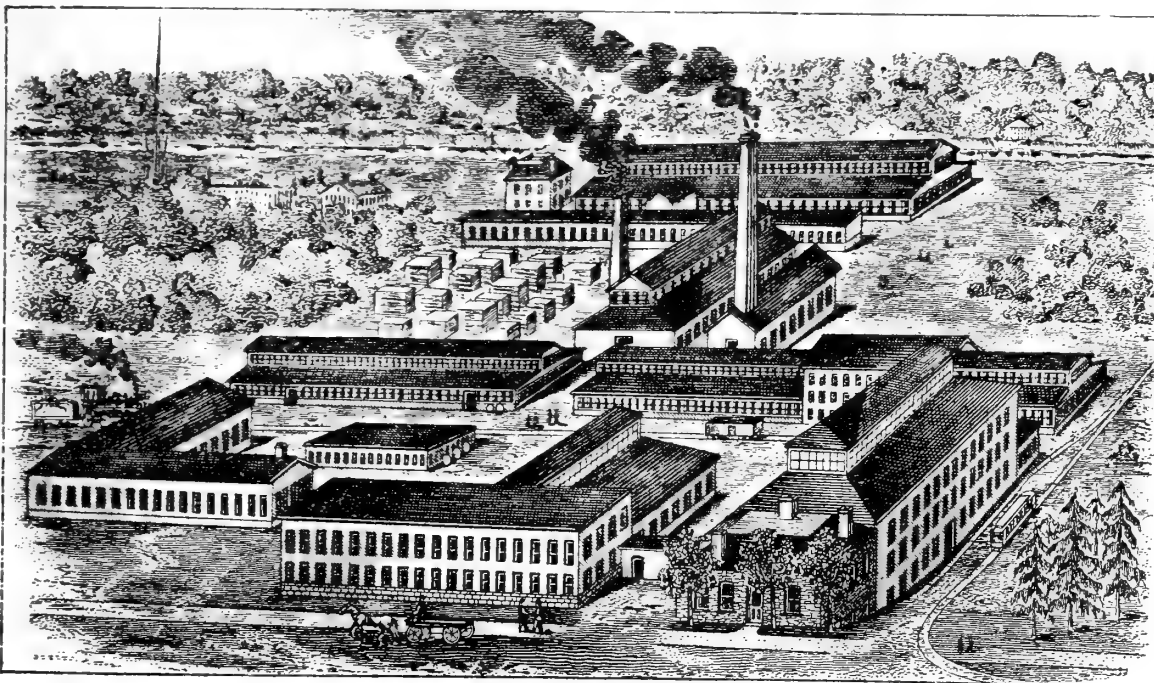
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# MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made



The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

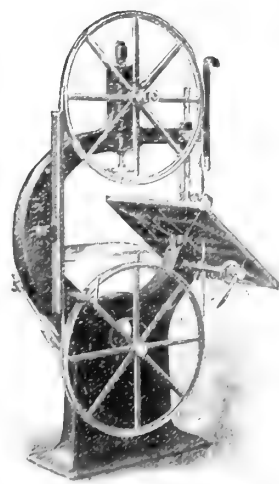
All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

## Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited      Galt, Ontario



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## Silver's New Woodworking Machines

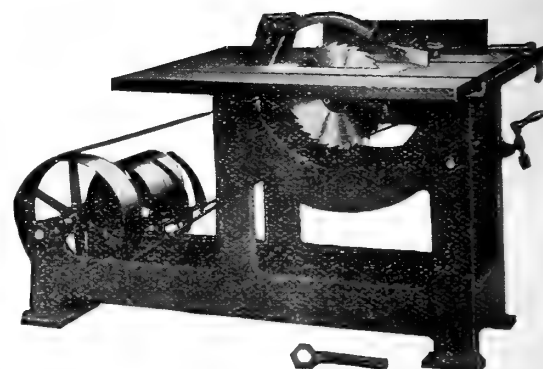
Saw Tables, Jointers, Swing Saws, Band Saws—tools of good, honest construction, newest improvements and conveniences; patterns fresh from the designers.

JOINTERS—8, 12, 16, 20, and 24-inch.  
BAND SAWS—20, (foot or belt power) 26, 32, and 36-inch.  
SWING SAWS—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot lengths  
SAW TABLES—Two Styles

Silver's machines are high pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in sizes and in prices too.

Post up on these tools. Ask for our 1911 catalogue and special prices at once.

**THE SILVER MFG. CO.**  
375 BROADWAY SALEM, OHIO.



# Keystone Double Edgers

Two or  
Three-Saw

are in a class by themselves

Heavy, Solid  
well propor-  
tioned frame



Built with  
Driving Pulleys  
Set-Works,  
etc.

2 or 3 Saw Double Edger

The above cut represents the most up-to date and accurately constructed edger on the market to-day.

## THE KEYSTONE

The arbor is made of forged steel and runs in long self-oiling boxes, is double key seated and carries two saws. Feed works are very simple. Wheel-set works. Spiked rolls on tables and fluted on the machine always keeps the lumber in place.

**Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works**  
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J-M Asbestos Roofing is literally a pliable rock. It consists of several layers of solid *Asbestos rock* fibres cemented firmly together with genuine Trinidad Lake Asphalt. It is *all* mineral. No perishable material in it.

This roofing contains nothing that can rot, melt, crack or be affected by water. And fire that will melt iron won't ignite it.

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is still in service, without any coating or graveling, after more than a quarter of a century of wear.

Sample of the curious Asbestos Rock sent free, if you write our nearest branch for CATALOG No. 303, also ask for our special proposition to dealers.

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**DRY KILN**  
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50% Fuel

Ask us **WHY** and **HOW**

**Grand Rapids Veneer Works**  
Grand Rapids,  
Michigan

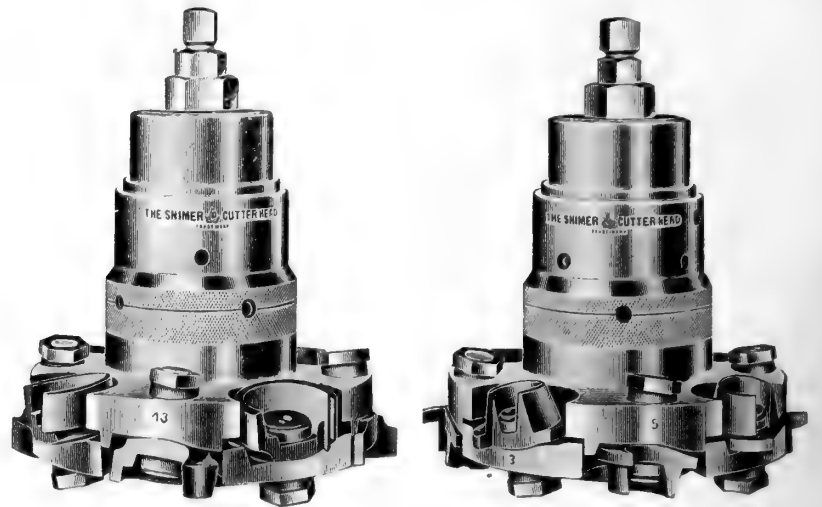


Suppose you have been accustomed to smoking a certain brand of cigarettes, why not give Tuckett's a trial anyway? If for nothing else than these reasons: the tobacco is the purest and finest selected leaf; the methods employed throughout are strictly modern and cleanly—and back of it all is 50 years of "know how" and experience.

**Tuckett's**  
**CIGARETTES**

THREE VARIETIES  
Tuckett's Special Turkish 15c. for 10.  
Tuckett's Club Virginias 15c. for 10.  
Tuckett's T. & B. 10c. for 10.

# The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Head



Is a strong, substantial tool made especially for the Fast Feed Matcher and designed to give reliable service for years without interruption, as well as for safety to the operator.

They are made to suit any and every variety of matcher or moulder with a feeding capacity exceeding 150 feet per minute. They have a chucking device that is self-centering on the spindle, and which also provides a perfectly secure means of fastening the Head to the spindle without using set screws. They have also a special construction of the bit seats, a bit designed for faster cutting and have holding bolts of great power and strength.

These Heads have every adjustment and convenience required for the production of the finest work—features absolutely essential in the economical production of high class flooring, ceiling, etc.

The Cutters are circular in form and have in their contour the exact counterpart of the shape of the mould, saving all the hand fitting and affording great convenience in maintaining uniform patterns. They work with a SHEARING OR SHAVE CUT, and the manner of dividing the cut increases the efficiency and insures easy and fast cutting in any kind of material.

## The Long Life of the Circular Bits.

is due to the fact that the entire circle of the Bit is cutting edge as it wears back by use and repeated sharpenings—that the cutting edge is protected from unnecessary wear and friction by the inclined seats to which the Bits are fastened, and that the edge outlines only come into contact with the lumber and shape it correctly. All that portion of the Cutter back of the cutting edge is brought into service as the Cutter is sharpened and brought round upon its holding bolt to again fit the gauge.

### THE GREAT AMOUNT OF CUTTING EDGE

which is held in reserve (from 3 to 5 inches) gives to the purchaser the cheapest of tools, aside from the convenience their use affords in maintaining uniform patterns.

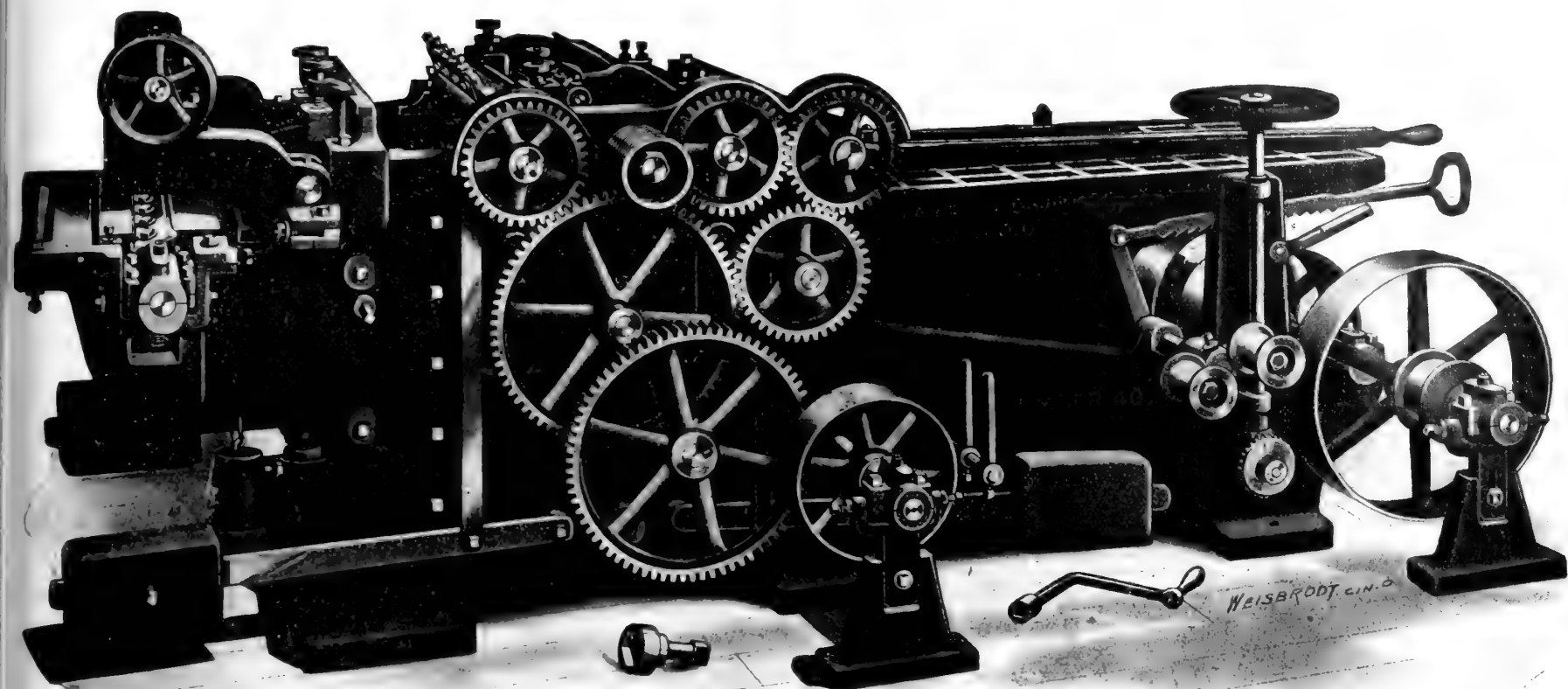
We offer the Shimer Limited Cutter Heads to the mill man who is willing to pay a fair price for fast feed heads and who expects an amount of service which will justify him in making his expenditure as an investment, not a running expense.

We want the desirable features of these Heads to impress you in a practical way, hence we offer to send them on trial for 30 days.

Price net, in solid section, complete for making flooring, only \$67.00. With expansion, \$72.46 per set complete.

Send measurements today. Address

**SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS,**  
Milton, Pa., U. S. A. GALT, Ontario, Can.



## Small Mills and Lumber Yards find the **FAY-EGAN** "LIGHTNING" No. 40 Planer, Matcher and Molder an Investment That Pays—

### Holds Orders

That order for 25 M feet of flooring that you had to pass up today—you had the lumber, but it was not planed and matched, and quick delivery was wanted. If you had had a No. 40, you could have made delivery of the entire bill by the next morning.

The same thing applies to ceiling, siding, casing,—You can make any of this stock in a hurry, in fact you can make up anything to these limits on a No. 40—

Double surfacing, 24" x 6"—Matching, 14" wide—Mouldings, 3/4" deep.

### Economical

With a No. 40 in your mill or yard you can greatly decrease the size of your stock, saving the interest on the investment, insurance costs, and rent value of excess yardage required to carry a complete stock.

Weather-worn stock can be resurfaced and sold at full market value—Low grade stock can be reworked and the grade raised at a good profit. The great value of this machine is proved by the hundreds of mills and yards, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, who are using it.

### A Paying Investment

The cost of installing and operating a No. 40 places it within the reach and makes it a paying investment for a small mill or lumber yard.

It don't take up much space and a small gasoline engine or motor will furnish operating power at a low cost.

It does not require an expert to operate it—all adjustments are easy and simple to make.

The construction throughout is such that the No. 40 will stand up to the hardest kind of service and lots of it for many years.

Remember—there's a big advantage for you to buy your Planer from the Fay-Egan *complete* line — You get the size and style of machine best suited to your individual needs — Write for Planer Catalog to-day.

## J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery  
The "Lightning" Line

465-485 W. Front Street

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ATLANTA  
BUFFALO  
BALTIMORE  
CHATTANOOGA  
CHICAGO, DENVER  
DETROIT, EVANSVILLE

Established 1830

LOS ANGELES  
MONTGOMERY  
SAN FRANCISCO  
NEW YORK CITY  
ST. LOUIS, VANCOUVER  
NEW ORLEANS, PITTSBURGH



# CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

### Car Lots

#### White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	39 00	41 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	20 00	21 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	17 00	18 00
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	21 00	22 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	23 00	24 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	19 00
1-in. dead cull sidings	12 50	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	29 00
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	23 00
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	26 00
Norway, c and cf 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and cf 1½-in.	35 00	36 00
Norway, c and cf 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	21 00	22 00
Spruce mill culls	15 00	16 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	20 00	
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16	34 00	
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18		
18x18, and 20x20	34 50	
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 00	
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
anh 16x20	35 00	
10 x 20	36 00	
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and 2-in. Fir rough	47 10	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. pine lath	4 25	
1½-in. No. 2 4 ft. lath	3 75	
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	
1½-in. No. 1 4 ft. hemlock lath	3 25	
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 00	
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	
XX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	
XXX pine or cedar shingles	3 30	
XX B. C. cedar shingles	2 40	
XXX 6 butts to 2-in.	3 30	
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 52	
XXXXX	3 75	
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	19 50	
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16-ft.	17 50	
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4 to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	9 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.	12 50	

### Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00
Ash, brown, common and better	37 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00
Birch, 1st and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4	42 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4	44 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00
Basswood, 3/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	29 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4 & 8/4	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds	43 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	52 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4	70 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts	

and 2nds	87 00
White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

### Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$53 00	55 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	52 00
2-in.	50 00	55 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	30 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	50 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better, 12 ft. to 16 ft.	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s.c. siding 1-in.	22 00	25 00
Pine s.c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.	26 00	30 00
Pine, s.c. strips 1-in.	17 00	19 50
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	14 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	16 00	18 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 00	19 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10", & up, 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1½"x7" 8-9" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	27 00
Hemlock 1-in. call	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black, log run	25 00	28 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	14 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	13 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.	3 75	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	3 00	3 25
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 75	3 00
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx,	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

### White Pine—In the Raft

First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	85	90
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### Oak—Michigan and Ohio

By the dram, according to average and quality	62	67
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### Elm

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet	80	83
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By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	60	65
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### Ash

13 inches and up, according to aver-

age and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40

### Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

### Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	18 00	19 00
Oddments	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	16 00

### Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
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## SARNIA, ONT.

### Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	67 00
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	69 00
2 in. and up wide	72 00

### Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	55 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	65 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	67 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	52 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	54 00
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	50 00

### No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00
1½ in., 8-in. and up wide	57 00
2 in., 8-in. and up wide	60 00
2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide	75 00
4 in., 8-in. and up wide	85 00

### No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	31 00
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	42 00
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	48 00
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide	62 00 65 00

### No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	24 00
1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00
2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide	43 00 48 00

### Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	22 00
1-in. x 5-in.	24 00
1-in. x 6-in.	26 00
1-in. x 8-in.	27 00
1-in. x 10-in.	30 00
1-in. x 12-in.	35 00
1-in. x 13-in. and up	35 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	32 00

### No. 1 Barn

1 inch	31 00	45 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	45 00
2½ and 3-in.	45 00	
4 inch	50 00	

### No. 2 Barn

1 inch	28 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.	38 00	

### No. 3 Barn

1 inch	21 00	28 00
No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	25 00

### Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	22 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	17 00	21 00

### Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in.	16 00
1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.	18 00
No. 2	14 00 15 00

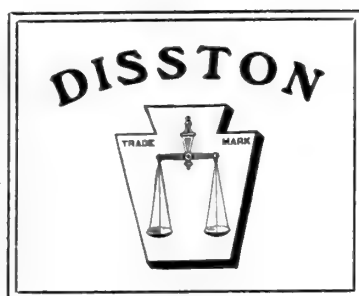
### Lath

No. 1, 32-in. pine	1 50
No. 2, 48-in. pine	3 75
No. 3, 48-in. pine	3 00
No. 1, 48-in. pine	4 25
No. 1, 48-in. hemlock	3 25

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

### No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

Dimensions, Rough	or S. 1 S. and 1 E.	
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The Brand that stands for  
Highest Efficiency. Has main-  
tained its Prestige for Seventy-  
two years.

**SAWS**  
**TOOLS**  
**AND**  
**FILES**

**HENRY DISSTON & SONS**  
INCORPORATED

**Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel, and File Works**  
**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**  
**Short Leaf Finish**  
**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**  
**Cypress**  
**New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**

Box 1600

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Are You Interested in British Colum- bia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
 VANCOUVER, B. C.  
 Branch at Winnipeg

## Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always  
 "Of course they are"—In which case provide your stables with:

## Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	\$4.50 gal.
1 lb. bottles	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	15.00 doz.

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

1 gal. jugs (Imperial)	3.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles	6.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles	11.00 doz.

### Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic

1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses	5.00 gal.
1 lb. bottles 4 doses	8.00 doz.
2 lb. bottles 8 doses	15.00 doz.

### Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

2 lb. tins	2.25 per tin
4 oz. tins	3.50 doz.

### Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

1 lb. Packages	3.60 doz.
----------------	-----------

**Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies**, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

**A. H. Johnson, Wholesale Druggist, Collingwood, Ont.**

# Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

Our stoves are specially designed to meet all requirements of camp work.

We know exactly what is necessary and desirable in this class of stove.

We put into all our stoves the best of material and workmanship coupled with the best of expert experience.

The 'Leader Range' for coal and wood, shown in this cut is specially adapted to Lumberman Camps, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Railroad Construction Camp Work. We also make this Range with side hinge doors.

It is large, heavy and strongly built. Has good oven space and large heating surface. When a good, solid, reliable stove is wanted the 'Leader' will give satisfaction.

Write for our catalogue.

**All Kinds of Stoves for  
Large or Small Camps**



NO. 10-36A SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

**ADAM HALL, Limited**

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

**Peterborough, Ontario**

# ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

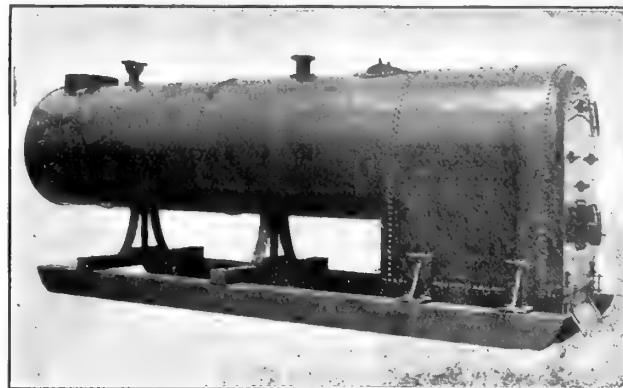
We cater specially to the lumbering industries

Write for Prices and Information

## E. LEONARD & SONS

LONDON, CANADA

Agencies and Warehouses:—ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.



Locomotive Boiler on Skids

# International

Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

### International Stock Food

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

### International Silver Pine Healing Oil

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

### International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

### International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

### International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

### International Gall Cure

Cures while horses work or rest.

### International Foot Remedy

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

### International Harness Soap

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

## International Stock Food Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

# WE LEAD IN MILL SUPPLIES

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

We can equip your mill with everything you require and at lowest prices.

### Transmission

Goods:

Pulleys,

Hangers,

Shaftings,

Etc.

Crane or Pipe

Fittings

Leather,

Rubber

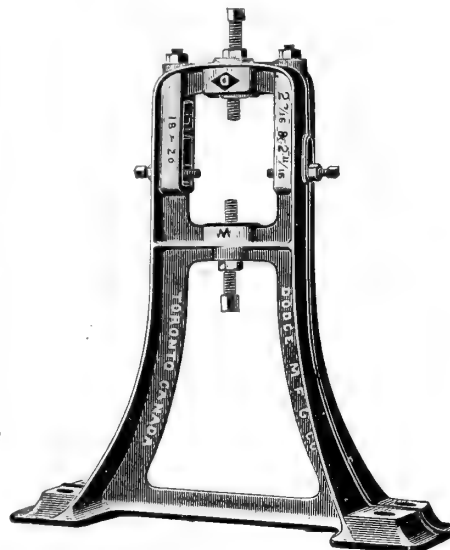
and

Canvass

Belting

Steam

Packings



Our stock has been carefully selected and the quality is guaranteed.

The manufacturers we represent are those whose names are a guarantee of the quality of their output.

We carry a complete stock and can fill orders promptly. We are satisfied with a fair profit and give you the benefit.

GIVE US A TRIAL

## GUILDFORD & SONS

HALIFAX, N. S.

When ordering from your Jobber specify

# Pink's Lumbering Tools

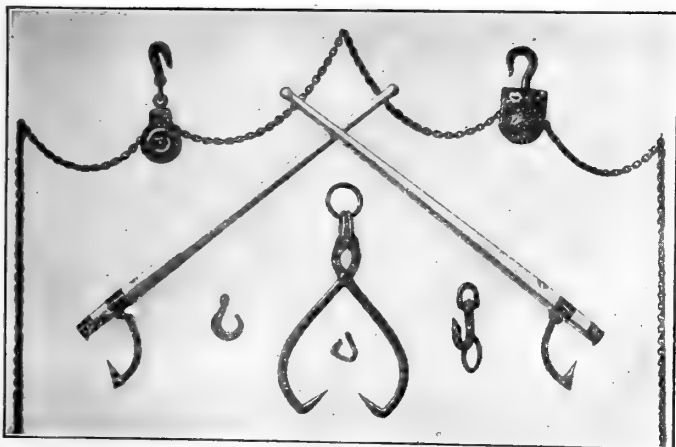
and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Limited

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada





CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

No. 2 Cuts 6/4	45 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	50 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	33 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	34 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	36 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	51 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	34 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	36 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	30 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	32 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	23 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	25 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	22 00
Box 1 x 10	23 00
Box 1 x 12	25 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	30 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

White Ash	
1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00 42 00
1½ to 2 inch	44 00 46 00
2½ to 4 inch	48 00 54 00
Strips	22 00 24 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00
Black and Brown	
1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00 42 00
Common good culls	14 00 20 00
1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00 42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up	30 00 32 00
Common and good culls	16 00 18 00
Elm	
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in. and up	34 00 38 00
Common and culls	16 00 20 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	28 00 32 00
Common and culls	13 00 18 00
Maple	
1st and 2nd hand	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00
1st and 2nd, soft	26 00 28 00
Common and culls	14 00 22 00

BOSTON, MASS.	
White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00 100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	72 00
Fine common, 1½ to 2 in.	74 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	45 00
No. 1 Cuts 1½ to 2 in.	58 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1½ to 2 in.	45 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	38 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	33 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	28 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under	25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	24 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3x4 random lengths, 10 feet and up	20 00 22 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	21 00 22 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1 s	10 00
Vermont spruce boards, matched	22 00 23 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1 s clipped and bundled	19 00 21 00
1½-in. spruce laths	4 00 4 10
1½-in. spruce laths	3 60
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles	
Extras	\$3 60 \$3 75
Clears	3 25 3 40
Second clears	2 75
Clear whites	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45 2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50 1 60
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 50 4 00
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch. butts to 2-in.	4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2¾	4 75
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar	3 50

# THE ONLY LOG-LOADER



"IT HANDLES ANY SIZE LOGS!"

A beautifully illustrated book, fully describing the working of the McGiffert and the immense savings it makes possible, awaits your request for "CATALOGUE M."

That allows employees to pass through on the same track without jacking up the loader on spuds.

## The McGIFFERT Steam LOG LOADER

It is self-propelling, moves and spots its own cars, dispensing with the services of a road engine.

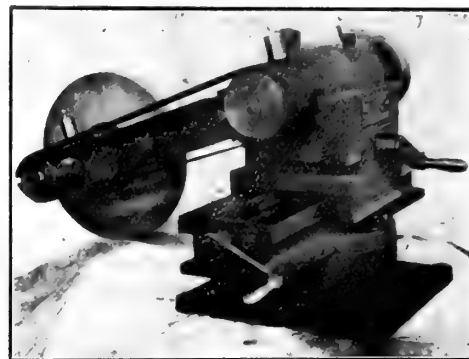
It cuts the cost of logging some 66%: We would like to send you a book of facsimile letters that PROVE this.

CHICAGO



NEW YORK

# The "Midland" Band Wheel Grinder



After this machine has been attached to the Frame of the mill it can be adjusted and put to work in twenty minutes.

One Setting Grinds Both heels.

The whole operation done before you can get enough timbers together to rig up any of the Grinders now on the market. Every Sawmill man knows that Band Wheels should be ground

oftener than they are, but with the heretofore existing appliances this operation meant a shut-down for two or three days. With THE MIDLAND you can grind up at any time, and by keeping your wheels in shape make and save money.

Further particulars on request.

## Plants at

St. Thomas, Ont. Midland, Ont. Londonderry, N.S.  
Hamilton, Ont. Fort William, Ont. Three Rivers, P.Q.

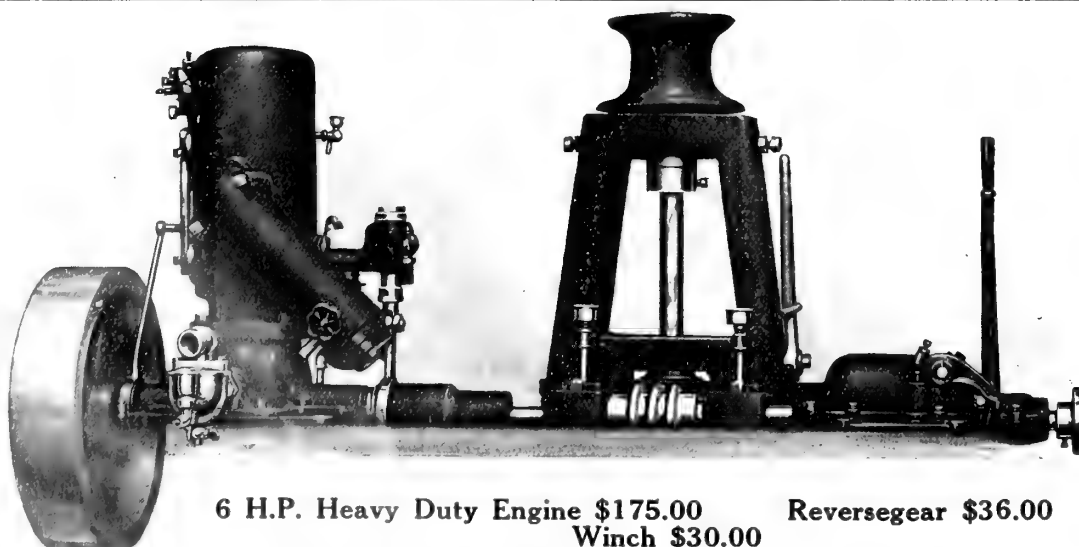
# The Canada Iron Corporation Limited

Head Office: Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, P. Q.

# River Driving Costs

will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

Adams Launch and Engine Co.  
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6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00 Reversegear \$36.00  
Winch \$30.00

JAMES D. LACEY

WOOD BEAL

VICTOR THRANE

# James D. Lacey & Co.

## TIMBER LAND FACTORS and TIMBER VALUATORS

We submit **Detailed** estimates with **Topographical** maps of all **Timber Properties** offered through our house. Representations based upon our own **Expert** cruisers and loggers, whose **Integrity** and **Experience** have been thoroughly tested over a period of many years.

We solicit correspondence with **British Columbia** timber owners and prospective purchasers.

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AND BUILDERS OF

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CIRCULAR AND CYCLO  
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STAVE HEADING AND BARREL  
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*For the Manufacture of the Following:*

STAVES	HEADING
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FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF  
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**OUR SPECIALTY.**  
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,  
ADDRESS  
**THE PETER GERLACH CO. CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.**

## The "Polar Bear" Shoepacks



No. 21 Youths Shoepack  
14 in. Oil Grain  
sizes 11, 12, 13.



The only all oil-tanned, hand sewed, absolutely water-tight pack manufactured in Canada.



No. 24 1/2 Youths Shoepack  
High Cut.

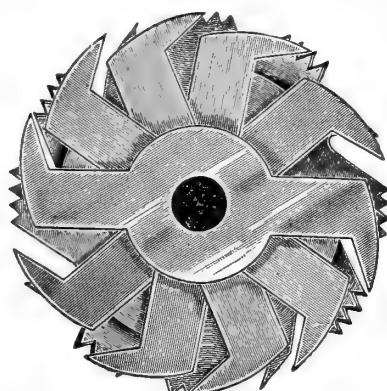
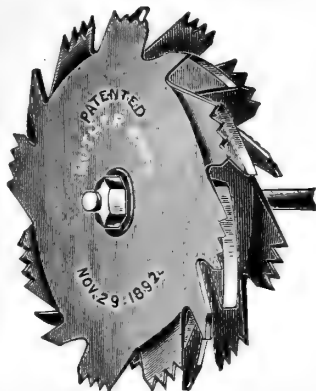
These youths shoepacks are made from selected oil-tanned leather, both leg and foot are perfect pieces—no splits. The sewing is strong and secure. Every pair is guaranteed to be the best that up-to-date manufacturers can produce. We make quick shipments of large or small orders of any styles of shoepacks on shortest notice.

We make shoepacks in any size or style from customer's order. Send for our price list

**A. C. Todd, Meaford, Ontario**

## HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market, if not the best return at our expense.  
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

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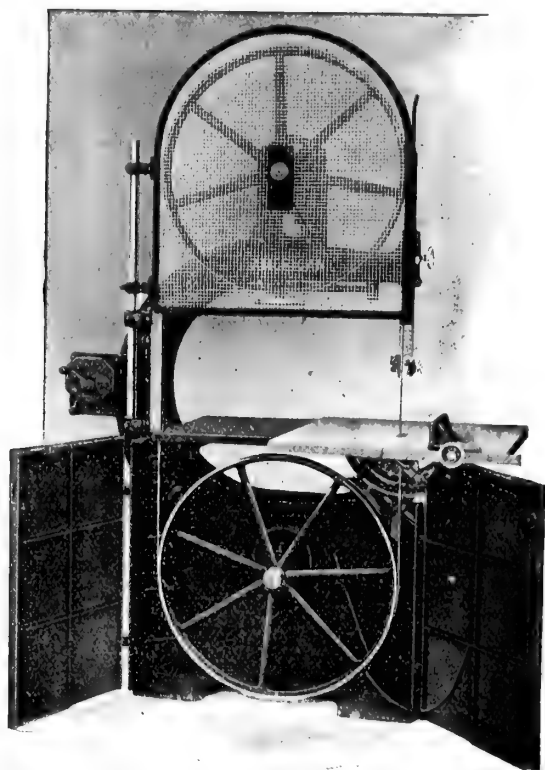
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**Hugh C. MacLean, Ltd.**  
220 King Street West,  
TORONTO

# American 36-inch Band Saw



**American Ball Bearing 36-inch  
Band Saw**

The American 36-inch Band Saw fitted up as shown in the cuts on the preceding pages, makes a most perfect and efficient equipment.

The wire guard for the upper wheel and the closed doors for the lower, eliminate the possibility of danger.

Ball-bearings of the most approved type applied to both wheels, insure a remarkably easy running saw—a thing very essential in a tool of this kind.

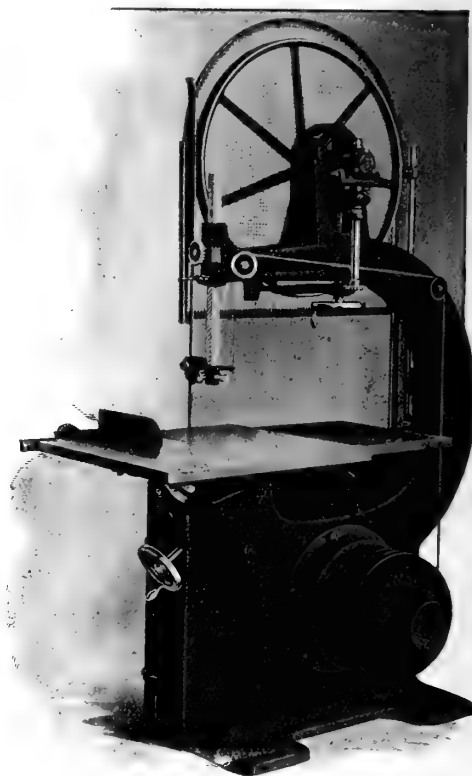
Direct connected motor with rheostat mounted on the machine itself, provides, the most efficient method of driving a Band Saw—no belts, no lost motion, very little power in comparison.

Patent weighing strain to upper wheel with indicator for adjusting weight to different widths of blades relieves the operator from guesswork in adjusting, and saw blades from cracking or breaking.

Micrometer adjustment to the table with accurately graduated scale insures the proper tilt in either direction—45 degrees to right, 5 degrees to left.

The celebrated “Mohawk Dutchman” saw guide insures operation without friction and is a guard against injury to the blade.

**We have a little booklet—just out—fully describing this machine. Send us your address and we will mail you a copy**



**SALES OFFICES:**

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917 Fisher Bldg.

New Orleans  
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## **American Woodworking Machinery Co.**

**Executive and General Sales Office:**

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First and Pine Sts.

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**LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS**

**QUARTERED OAK      PLAIN OAK**  
**POPLAR              ASH**

**Yards at Nashville, Tenn.**

**We can ship you promptly any of the above  
 Stock, Carefully Inspected**

**WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU**

**Wistar Underhill & Nixon**

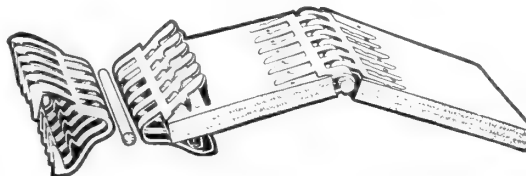
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**Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.**

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**The Strongest Wood Pulley Made. NAILED and GLUED**

**We carry the largest stock of Wood Pulleys in the Country.**



**ALLIGATOR BELT LACING**

**Rush Orders Promptly Filled.**

**Belting in Stock 1-in. to 20-in.**

**LARGE BELTS A SPECIALTY**

**Also Lukenheimer  
 Valves, Lubricat-  
 ing Oils and Greas-  
 es, Packings, Hose,  
 Paints, etc.**

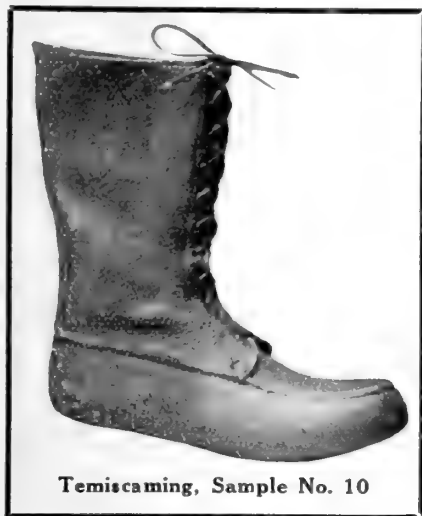
**Crescent Oil Co., Hamilton, Ontario**

**PENATANG SHOEPACKS****Gendron Penatang Shoepack Mfg. Co.**

**Sole Manufacturers, Penetanguishene, Ontario**

**Two of Our Twenty Different Styles**

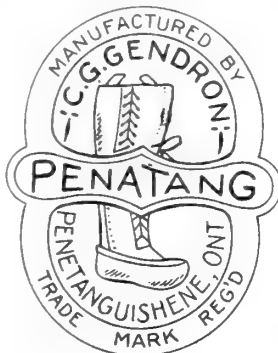
Our Temiscaming Shoepack is made with a good waterproof Oil Tan foot, soft Mennonite Grain or light Oil Tan leg, large eyelets, and with or without hooks, as desired. This pack is suitable for all seasons, but is especially adapted for hard-freezing weather. It will not freeze.



**Temiscaming, Sample No. 10**

The Lumber King, with sole running through to heel, is more early season. every sort of such as is met fall or in the

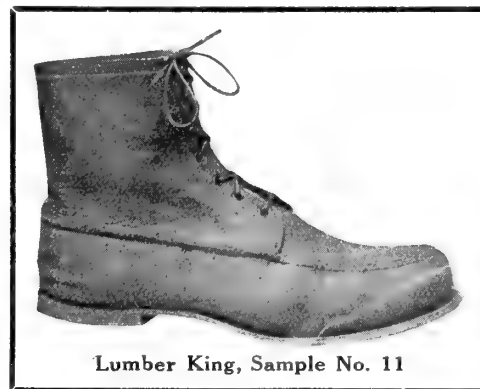
Both styles without soles



**Send for Catalogue**

to be worn in Will stand rough usage, with in the spring.

made with or and heels.



**Lumber King, Sample No. 11**

**AUSTEN BROS. LIMITED**

**Are Headquarters for Lumbermen's Supplies**

Such as

"Alligator" Belt Lacing, Axes, Babbitt Metals, Belting (Rubber and Leather), Belt Laces, Blowers, (Sawdust), Cant Hooks, Emery Wheels, Emery Wheel Grinders, Files, Forges, Friction Board, Hose (Cotton Mill), Injectors, "Lincona" Balata Belting, Lubricating Oils (all kinds), Packing (Spiral, Sheet, etc.), Pulleys, Pipe Cutters.



Pipe Vises, Pipe Wrenches, Saws (Inserted and Solid Tooth), Saw Bits and Shanks, Tube Cleaners, Tube Expanders, Taps and Dies, Valves (Brass and Iron Body), Wire Rope, Wrought Iron Pipe, Waste (Cotton and Wool), etc., etc.

**Your orders will receive careful and prompt attention.**

**The Banner Machinery and Supply House of the Maritime Provinces.  
 Halifax, N.S.**



# Don't Tie the Dead Weight of a Cheap Belt to your Plant



- ¶ When you install a cheap belt in your plant you are led to expect it to last as long as a good belt—if you thought it would not, you would obviously have installed a good belt in the first place.
- ¶ You know the advantage of reliable and efficient power transmission in your plant—do not hope to effect this by poor equipment—cheap belts will stretch and slip and cause a shut-down, with its consequent loss of time and money, for shortening and repairs. The good belt saves its slightly additional cost in its reliability.
- ¶ Every Brand of Beardmore Belting receives the same care and attention and goes through the same process.
- ¶ All brands are uniform in the possession of the highest quality possible in leather belting.
- ¶ You are in the market for leather belting—let us demonstrate the advantage of buying the best on the market.

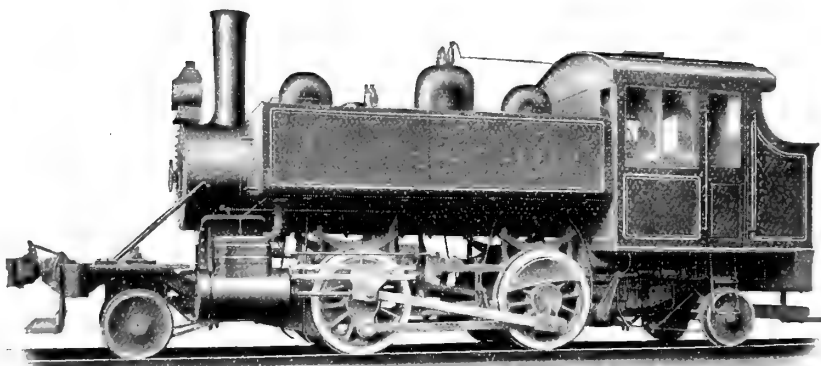
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Market and Louise Streets, WINNIPEG, MAN.

115-125 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

# INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES



It is important for you to know what a locomotive will do to justify its cost.

It must pull the required load, start it and keep it going.

It must provide just the right amount of the right material in the right place.

Each and every part must be sure to fit not only the locomotive of which it is a part, but every other locomotive of the same size and design. Every operation must be made in fixtures or to templates compelling accuracy of manufacture so that the

machine will not be idle at a critical time for necessary repairs or renewals. Spare parts must be instantly available, made so well as to go into place without a machine shop.

Visit our works and see how all this is accomplished.

## MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA

## Makes It's Mark Vivid and Lasting

Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

### DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS

have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

Write for lithographed booklet No. 289, illustrated in colors

**Joseph Dixon Crucible Company**  
Jersey City, U. S. A.



**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

**R. M. Beal Leather Co.**

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

## Get 10% More from Your Timber Land



With true knowledge of your timber, you could easily get 10% more every year and you'd avoid a lot of waste. How much timber was left in the woods by your cuttings of last year, which is unavailable now, and will blow down before a new operation will reach it?

That is why you need our services—to show you just where the timber is, what its character and amount. We will map your land so you do not need to go there to direct every operation. We do not **guess** at it. We use methods which give exact knowledge. Our appraisals and surveys are trustworthy.

*Send for our book "Applied Forestry"*

A valuable text book on how to get greater returns from your timber at once and in the future. Tells you also how we work and what we have done for others during our long forestry experience. Free on request.

**APPLETON & SEWALL CO., Inc.** Foresters and Surveyors  
Dept. A 156 Fifth Avenue, New York





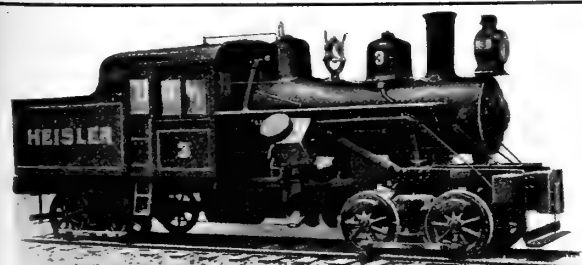
## Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**

## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

**Heisler Locomotive Works**

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Distributors of

**Kelley Island Lime—(Lighthouse Brand)**

Burned with WOOD, from selected Ohio bottom Rock, and packed fresh from the Kilns, in new, tight, double-headed barrels.

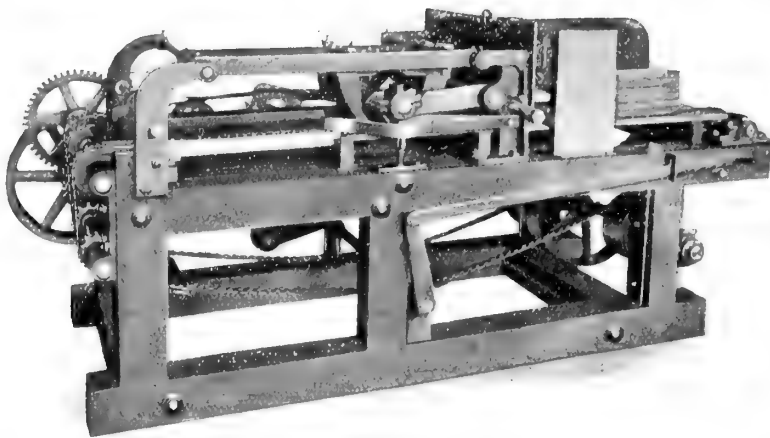
Can also ship you in Mixed Carloads

Hard Wall Plaster, Wood Fibre Plaster, Hydrated Lime, Mortar Colors, Waterproofing.

Distributors of **HURON PORTLAND CEMENT**

Wire Us Your Orders for Prompt Shipment

# A Pair of Useful Machines



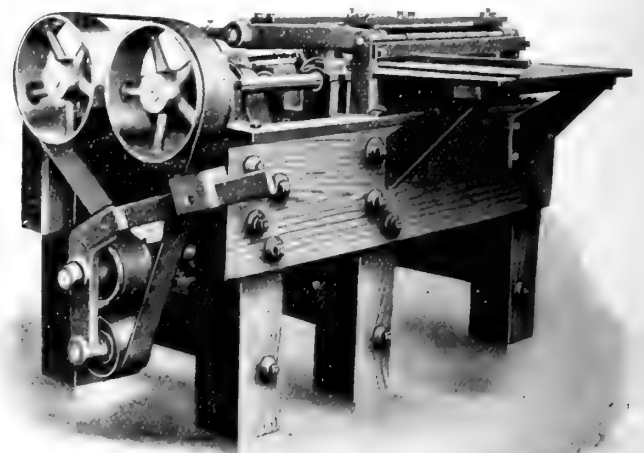
NO. 420 RECESSING MACHINE

This No. 50 lath edger will enable you to use cheaper labor, less men per thousand lath and get more lath out of every slab handled besides getting number one lath out of thin slabs that would be worthless using any other system. The saws are spaced to rip one and one half inches wide. The first saw cuts one and one half inches from the guide so there is no waste on straight edge stock.

Send for complete catalogue of box machinery, resaw and saw mill machinery.

Our No. 420 Automatic Recessing Machine will cut recesses with safety and dispatch.

Two boys will turn out more work than four men can accomplish of a similar kind on the ordinary cutter head most often used for the purpose. Will handle stock 20 inches wide by 30 inches long composed of one or more pieces, only occupies a floor space of 2 ft. 11 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.

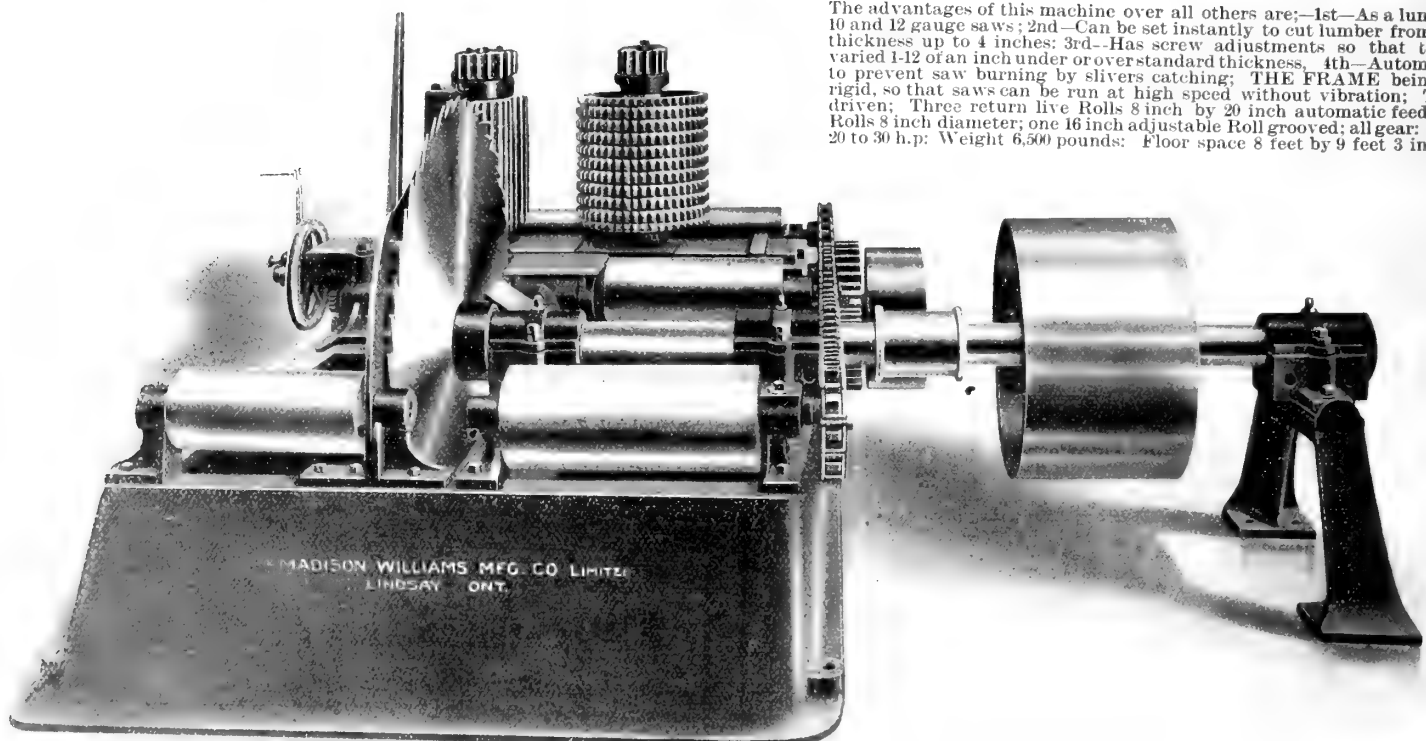


No. 5 LATH EDGER

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company**

**Minneapolis, Minn.**

## JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker



The advantages of this machine over all others are;—1st—As a lumber saver using 10 and 12 gauge saws; 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from 1/2 inch to any thickness up to 4 inches; 3rd—Has screw adjustments so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness; 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching; THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration; THREE POINT driven; Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed; Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required 20 to 30 h.p. Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:

**THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario**

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and 'Triumph' Turbine Water Wheels  
 Eastern Representative: H. E. Pant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que.  
 Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.



# RUBBER GOODS FOR LUMBERMEN

**Belting**—Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "Monarch," "Red Strip" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-1.)

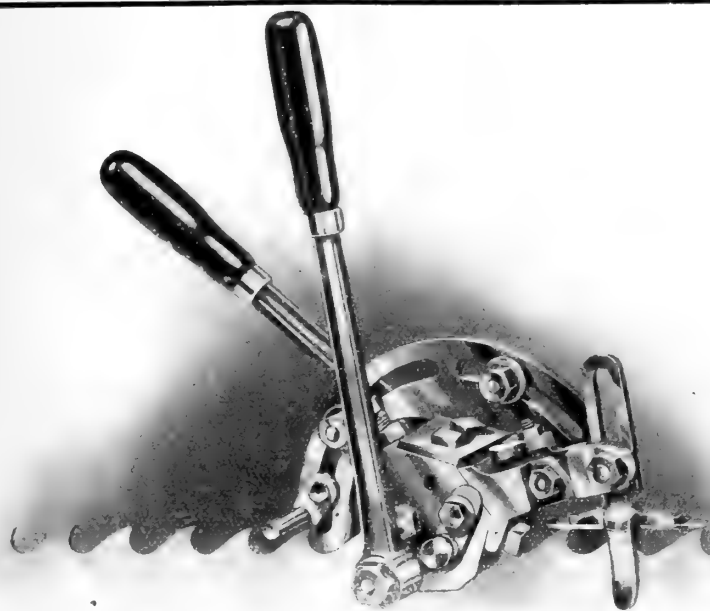
**Packings**—"Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable. (Booklet P-1.)

**Hose**—for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-1.)

**Fire Hose**—One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-1.)

## The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited

TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER



## The Filing Room

### Something New

For nearly 20 years the Hanchett Band Saw Swage has been on the market. There are today nearly three times as many Hanchett swages on the market as

any other swage. There are over 14,000 of them in use up to this date. They are long lived too, for many of the very first ones made are still in daily use. We have now made an attachment or die lever stop whereby the eccentric die may be adjusted to not turn past the anvil or to turn past the anvil as desired. This attachment will fit on any of the older Hanchett Swages. It is neat, solid and compact. Send for Catalog No. 2.

## HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS, Big Rapids, Mich. U.S.A.

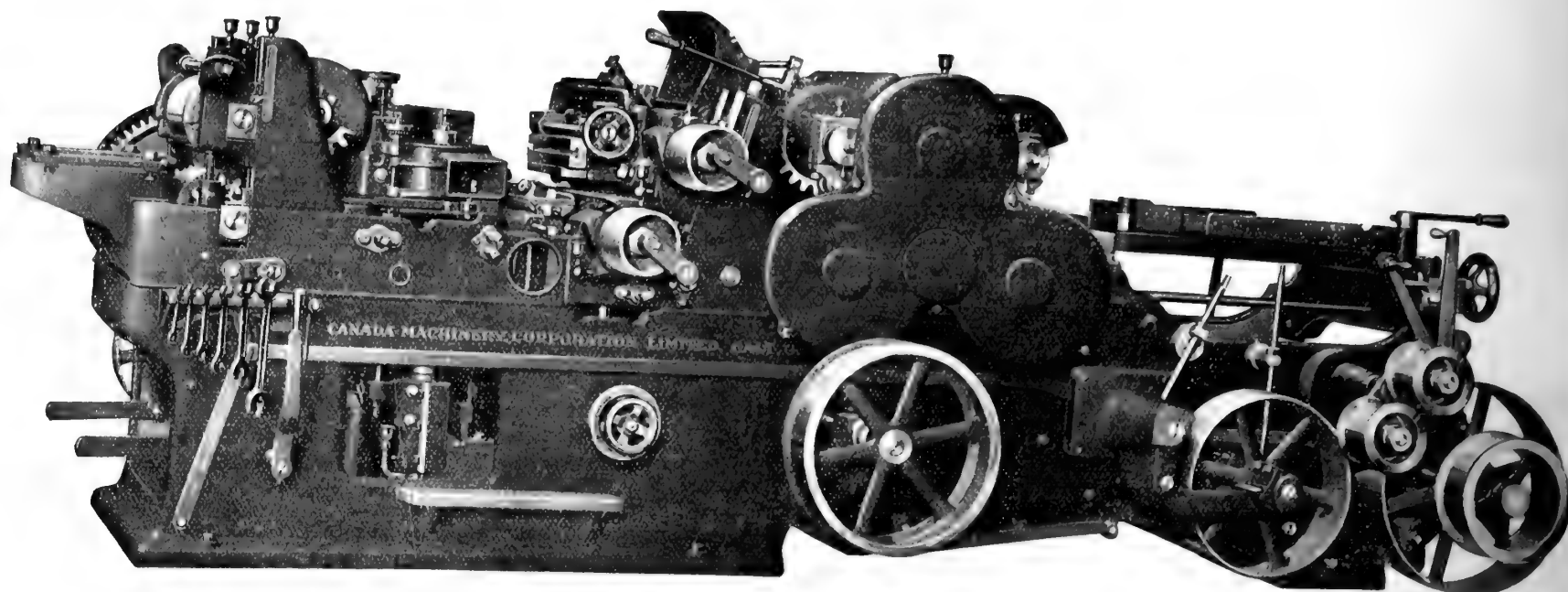
"HANCHETT SWAGES DO GOOD WORK."



**No. 122  
MATCHER**

**C.M.C.**

**No. 122  
MATCHER**



**C.M.C. No. 122 Heavy Duty Fast Feed Planer and Matcher**

**CYLINDERS** both top and bottom are of the round type equipped throughout with high speed knives.

**SIDE HEADS** either of the round type or of the Shimer pattern can be supplied as desired.

**FEED** consists of six 12 inch rolls under spring tension driven by accurately machine cut gears carefully guarded.

**ALL DRIVES** are either by belt or gears no chains being used to give constant trouble.

**BELTS** are all long and driven from a self contained counter shaft attached to the main frame, and are all tightened by one lever.

**WORKMANSHIP** is of the highest class.

**PERFECT WORK** is guaranteed at a speed of 200 feet per minute.

**PROFILING ATTACHMENT** can be fitted at the delivery end of a machine for making drop siding, casings, base board, etc.

**JOINTING DEVICE** can be supplied for truing irregular surfaces.

**We Make the Most Complete Line of Woodworking Machinery in Canada**

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**

**Galt, Ontario**



## Stung But Not With

is the way any man feels after he has used a cheap, trashy roofing which he bought through a mail order house.

if his local dealer should sell him the same grade of material he would lose the man's trade.

a howl would be made to the mail order house when the consumer was stung, but—

the local dealer it would be different. He would lose his old friends and it would be hard to make new ones. The dependable kind of roofing for any dealer to sell is

# Mule-Hide Roofing

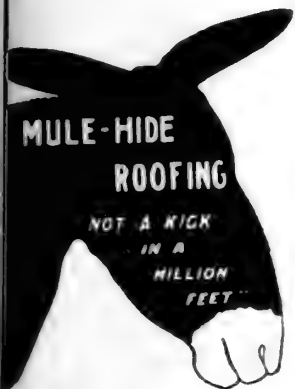
*"Not a Kick in a Million Feet"*

For it is made of good wool felt and high grade asphalt, and is sold at usable prices.

MULE-HIDE is never bought by mail-order concerns. There's a reason. But we have a "GET ACTION" Selling Service which is helping the dealers get the trade which rightfully belongs to him. We will give you particulars if you want them.

We get business for you

The  
**DOMINION ROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA**  
Limited, Toronto, Can.

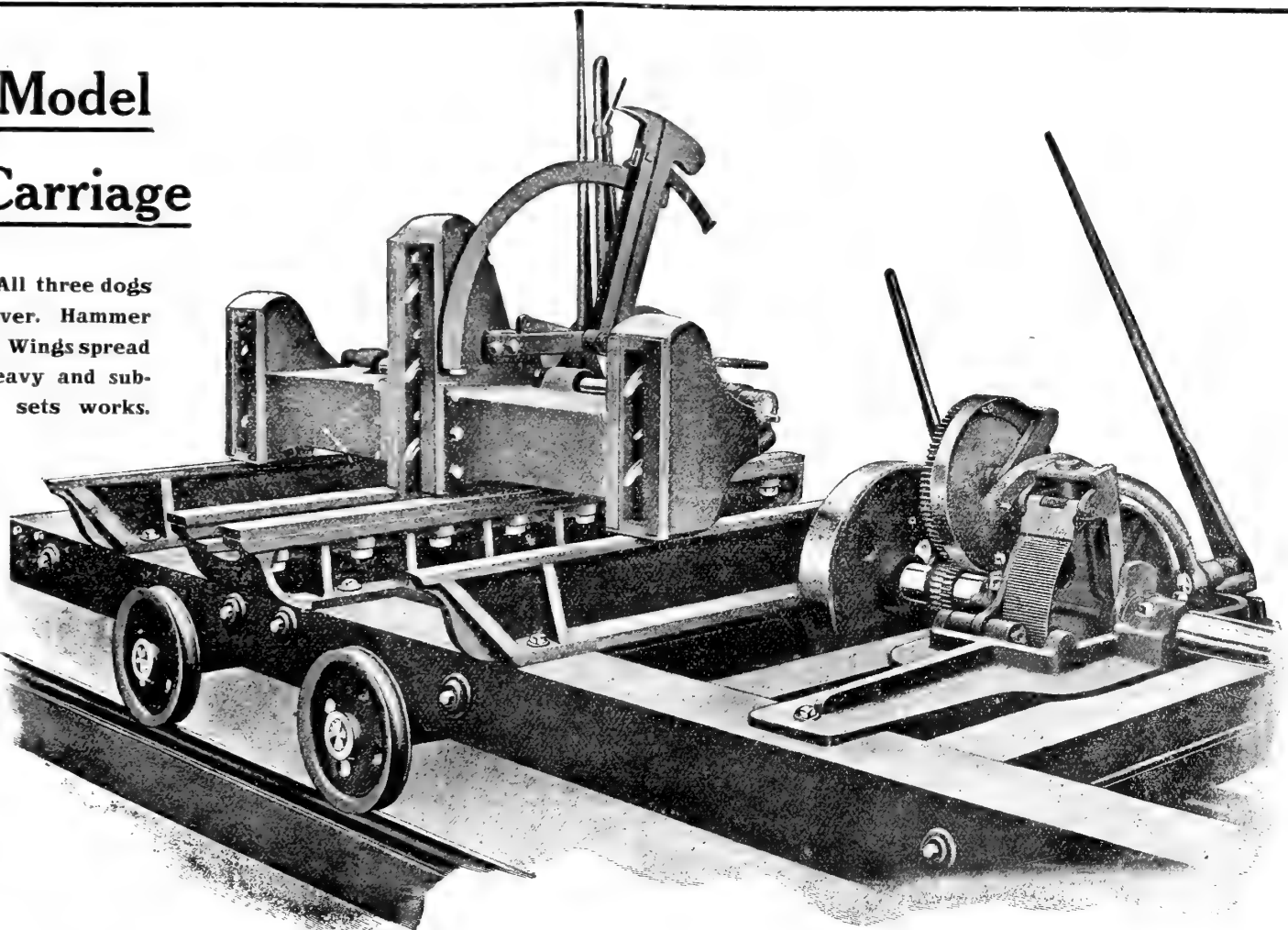


## Mowry's Model Saw Mill Carriage

With wing knee. All three dogs operated by one lever. Hammer dogs easily applied. Wings spread five feet. Very heavy and substantial. Style C. sets works.

This is a model Saw Carriage and always a great favorite among lumbermen who appreciate the best. It is simple, easy to operate, can't be wrecked and will reduce your bill to nothing.

Where will our catalogue and literature find you?



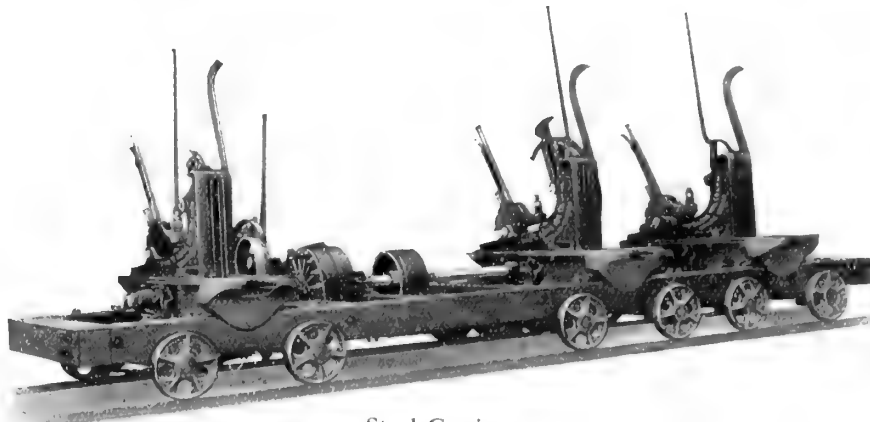
Our 46 inch Saw Carriage

**MOWRY & SONS,**

**Gravenhurst, Ontario**

# Long's Quality Machinery

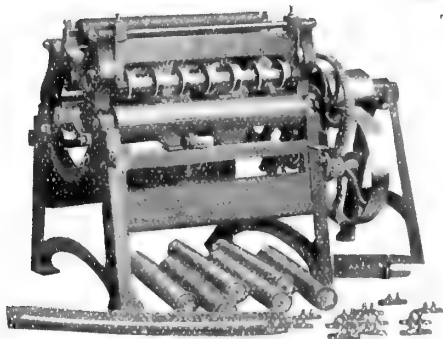
Here are a few machines which appeal to the practical mill-man.



Steel Carriages

This style built with 36-in., 40-in., 44-in., 48-in., 54-in., 60-in., 72-in., opening from saw line

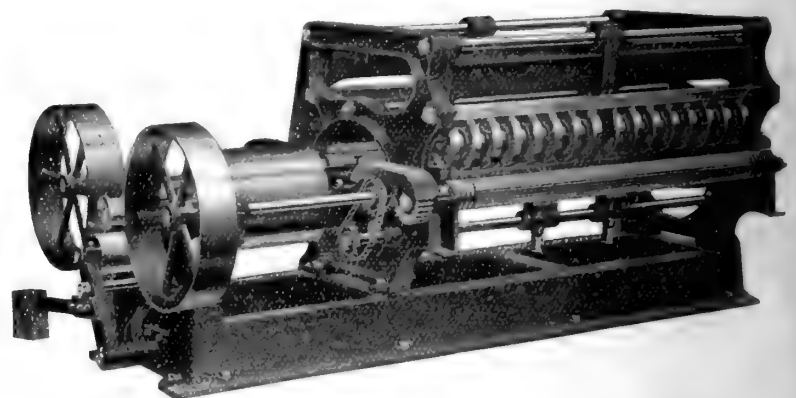
We have others. If you don't see what you want here, send us your inquiry.



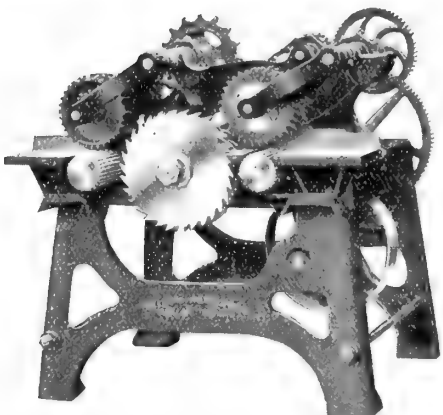
32-in. Edger

## EDGERS

suitable for  
Sawmill of  
any  
Capacity



This style built 54-in., 60-in., 66-in., 72-in., 84-in., 96-in. between frames



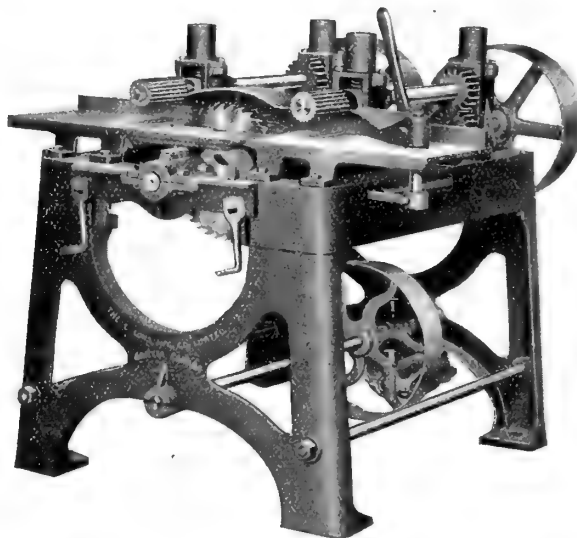
3 Saw Lath Bolter

Complete  
Mills of any  
Capacity



No. 00 Portable Mill

Our entire attention is devoted to studying the needs of the saw-mill trade. Our services are at your disposal.



Heavy Duty Lath Machine

Mill plans and specifications of complete mills furnished.

The E. LONG MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, Orillia, Ont.

### AGENCIES:

MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.

# Waterous "Trouble-Proof" Haulup Chains

The efficiency of your haulup depends directly on the strength and the wearing qualities of your log chain. Waterous Chains have more than their share of both. They are built of selected materials. The shop work on them is of the very best. They are tested and inspected before shipment.

Next time you order chain—think of "Trouble Proof"—and specify "Waterous".

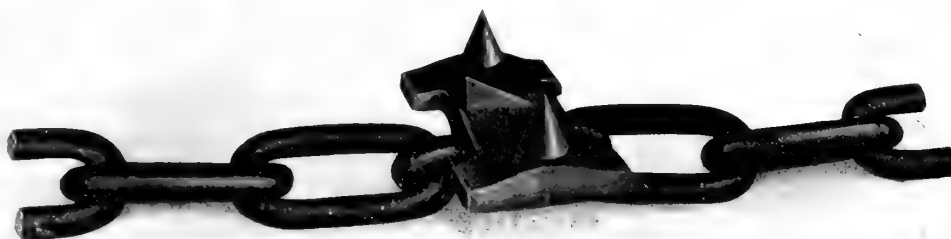
## Waterous Forged Bull Chain



This chain is forged from the best refined wrought iron. It is 6" pitch and is built in seven sizes, ranging in weight from 2½ lbs. to 15 lbs. per foot. Iron, steel and wood specials of various forms are supplied with this chain. It can be used on all size Bull Wheels and is also adapted for Rough Wood and Refuse Conveyors.

## Short Link and Long Link Coil Chain

For strength and general usefulness this chain is hard to beat. Fifteen sizes are built, ranging in weight from 150 lbs. to 2,335 lbs. per 100 feet. Only the best chain iron is used in its manufacture, welds are exceptionally long and carefully made, and all links are tested for size and uniformity before leaving the shops.



## Waterous all Steel Haulup Chain



The heaviest, largest logs can be handled on this chain. It is the longest lived and cleanest chain we build. It is 8" pitch throughout and carries a heavy cast steel special spaced every 6'. Side bars, centre links and connecting pins are all of steel, the links and bars being drilled for the reception of the pins.

We also build Malleable Log Chain, Roller Haulup Chain, Chain for Pulpwood and for Saw Dust Conveyors.

Any length can be supplied.

Our list of Specials, Sprockets, Idlers and Spools is exceptionally complete. These are illustrated and described in our Chain Catalogue No. 108, which we will be glad to supply on request.

WRITE

# The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Brantford, Canada





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines. Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

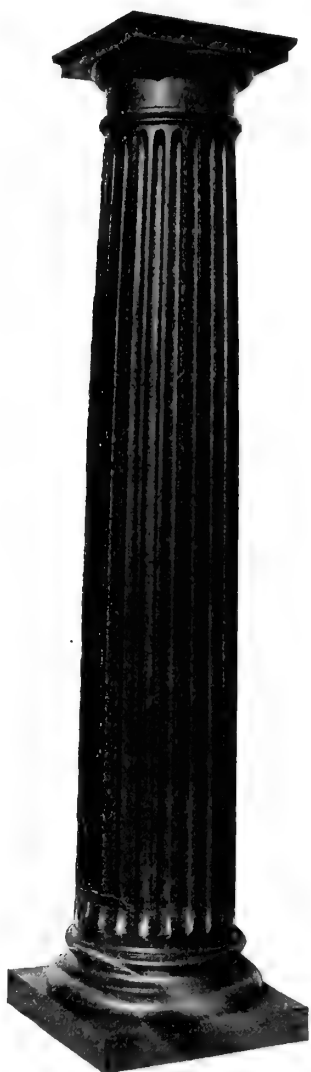
*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

St. Louis, Mo.



DESIGN B. L. NC 3

**BATTS LIMITED**

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes - Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and  
Frames

Turned Newel Posts and  
Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse  
Material

Write for our Catalogue

**BATTS LIMITED**

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO - ONT.

THE  
**LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"**



**MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG**

**TORONTO  
VANCOUVER**

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

**MONTREAL**

**The John Inglis Company, Limited**

Engineers & Boiler Makers

**"Inglis" Boilers  
are the Best**

Write us for quotations

**14 Strachan Ave.**



**BOILERS**

We Make

Return Tubular, Scotch  
Marine, Fitzgibbon,  
Scotch Dryback, Loco-  
motive, Water Tube.

**Toronto, Canada**

# Canada Lumberman

## & Wood Worker

### Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded  
American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**  
Port Hope, Ont.

### Swell Weld Coil Chain



Made in Canada Sold by Jobbers  
25% 25% 25%  
More Weld More Strength More Wear  
**McKinnon Chain Company**  
BUFFALO, N. Y. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



## SAW MILL SUPPLIES

There is not a jobber or manufacturer, or any other person employed by either, in an official position who should miss the chance of looking over our new Catalogue on Transmission Supplies.  
If you are looking for "Quality and Service" in your mill supplies we know you will be impressed with the lines shown.

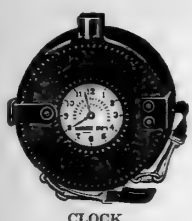
Send a post card for it to-day and you will have it by return mail.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

### What are You Paying Your Watchman for?

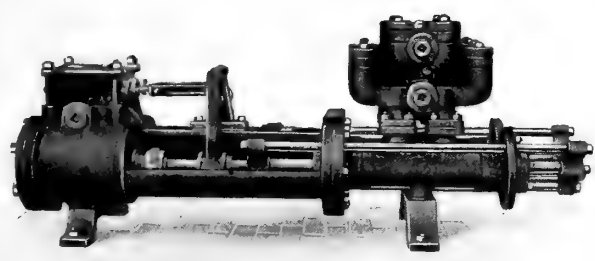


THE HARDINGE  
WATCHMAN'S CLOCK  
can best answer this question.



Write for Circular M-48.

HARDINGE BROS., 3133-3141 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

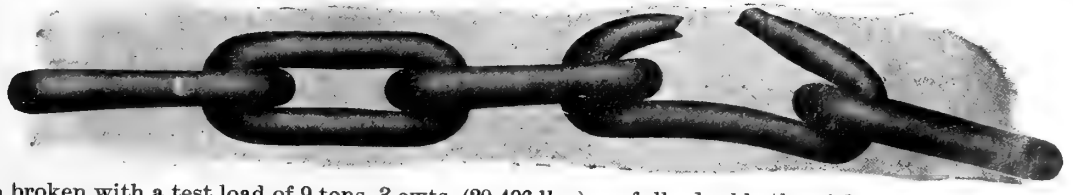


Triplex  
Power  
Pumps,  
Vacuum  
Pumps,  
Condensers

**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited**  
Hamilton, Canada

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"

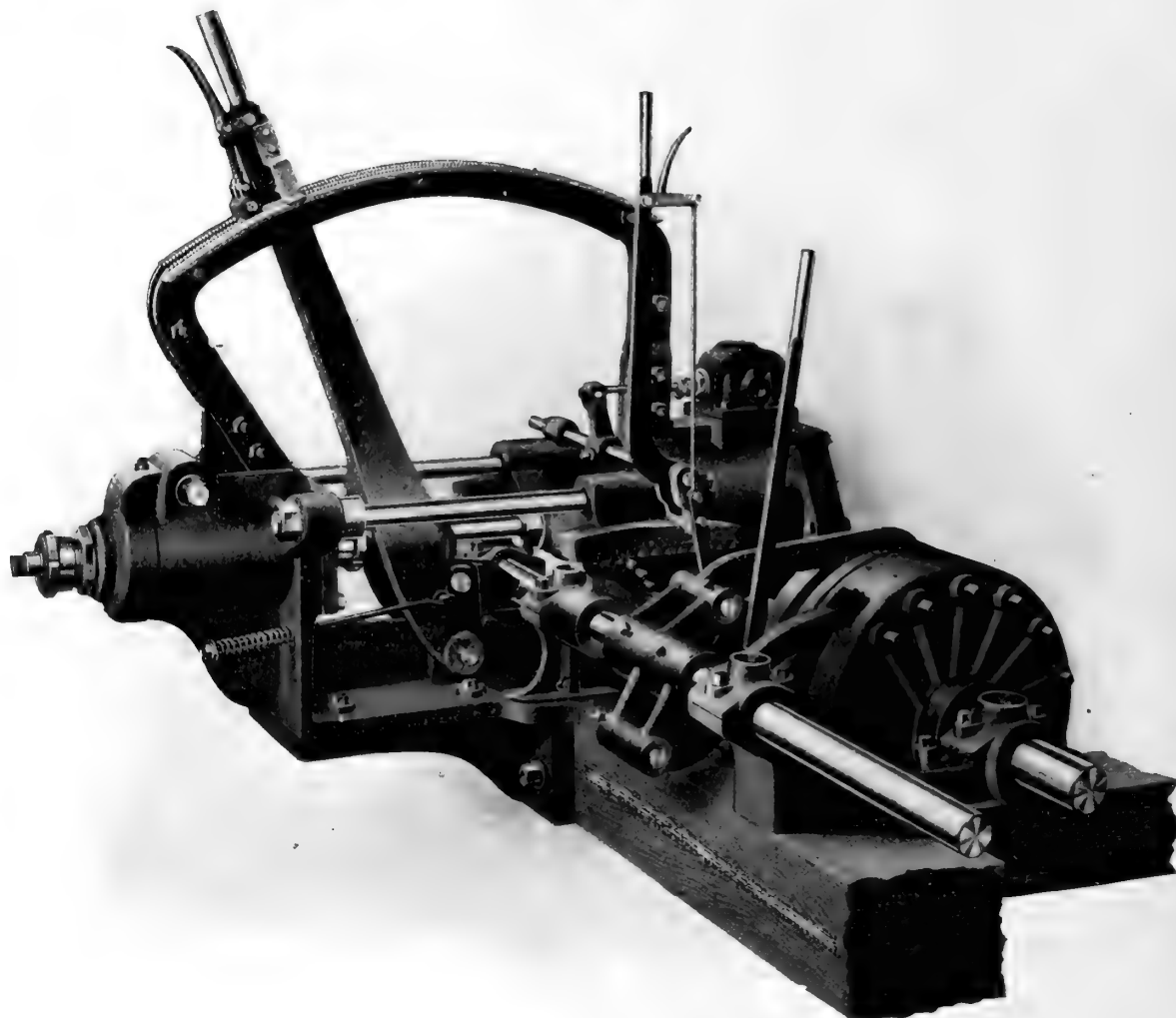


Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited WRITE FOR PARTICULARS MONTREAL

# Did you ever really figure what it means to you to increase your cut 2,000 feet per day?



That is, increase it 2,000 feet per day without adding to your cost of sawing.

Or, in other words, what effect will it have on your profits if you can distribute your overhead charges and wages over an output 2,000 feet per day greater than it is now?

If you haven't figured it out, take your pencil and try it now.

You know how much it costs you to run your mill every day—divide that amount by the number of thousand feet per day in your present output—add 2,000 feet to your present output and divide your daily cost by that amount—and the difference between the two results represents the saving per thousand feet in your operating cost.

Then multiply that figure by your total output per season—and we think the result will surprise you, if you have never looked into this before.

This is just one of the ways in which our FOUR INCH STEAM SET WORKS will make money for you, and it will do just this because the users themselves have written us stating that they have increased their cut *upwards* of 2,000 feet per day.

May we send you further information about this Steam Set works?

## William Hamilton Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH - ONTARIO

# RED and WHITE PINE



VIEW OF MILL PROPERTY AT CACHE BAY, ONT.

## CROSS ARMS

We have on hand the following 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. x 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. BONE DRY CROSS ARMS which we wish to move. We will shape and bore them as required.

3 ft. 6 in.	Painted	2,300	arms
4 "	"	1,620	"
6 "	"	2,380	"
10 "	"	700	"
4 "	Unpainted	12,500	"
6 "	"	10,693	"

Also Place Your Order Now for this Season's Dimension Stock in Red and White Pine.     ::     ::     ::     ::     ::     ::     ::

## George Gordon & Company

CACHE BAY

Limited

ONTARIO



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

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Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

New York City  
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Limited

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

# *The Buzz of Saws Herald the Start of New Activities*

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---

We urge the importance of sending orders in promptly.

New stock will not be in before July—and the present supply is rapidly decreasing.

You are better assured of your order being filled as desired now than later.

Remember, uniformity of grade is our constant aim. And lowest prices possible, consistent with quality.

---

---

The mills are all running after the winter season. Better check up your needs in

## WHITE PINE

—splendid stock, guaranteed well watered. We supply the finest grades only, in assorted sizes. RED PINE also.

## ABOUT SPRUCE

There's satisfaction in ordering Quebec-grown Spruce, the kind we feature. Large supply always ready for immediate shipment.

 *Let Us Hear From You* 

# BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

Ed. T. Saxe, 1200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

# Timber Limits for Sale on Georgian Bay

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

The Limits, part of which have recently been sold, include: 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

## The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA

**THE** trend of trade is now towards our **CUTLER** Mills, when customers want anything at **BAY** ports for water or rail delivery, and our **LUMBER** is selling itself by repeat orders from any **COMPANY** to whom we make a shipment. Our stock is **LIMITED** but we still have a goodly quantity to dispose of at prices worth while considering.

**DON'T BUY TILL  
YOU GET OUR  
PRICES**

**The Eyer Lumber Co.**  
34 Victoria Street, Toronto  
are Selling Agents

**The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited**  
Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

We can offer nearly all sizes in Dry Spruce

Our 3" x 7 and up White Pine Mill Culls resaw nicely.

Factory Strips and Sidings all thicknesses in White Pine

18" Cedar Shingles



**'RED DEER'**  
Hardwood Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery, from carefully selected stock, and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular the name we have built up for high quality flooring.

We also manufacture Hemlock, Bill Stuff, Spruce and Hardwood Lumber

*We specialize in prompt shipments*

**The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited**  
Huntsville, Ont.

**Knowles & O'Neill**

WHOLESALE

**Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood**  
Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**  
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

**The Golden Lake Lumber Co.**  
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Offer at LOW FIGURE for QUICK sale:

80,000' 2 x 4 & up 6/16' No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull  
20,000' 2 x 4 & up 6/16' No. 2 White Pine Mill Cull  
18,000' 1 x 4 & up 6/16' Log Run, Dead Culls out White Birch  
125,000 pcs. 1 1/2 x 3/8 x 32" Mill Run Hemlock Lath

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - **EGANVILLE, ONT.**

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

**PLAYFAIR & WHITE**

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

**Lumber - Lath - Shingles**

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

**Long Lumber Company**  
Hamilton, Canada

Our Specialty

**Norway and Yellow Pine**  
BILLS STUFF TO ORDER

Ontario Agents for

**A. Cotton's XXX B.C. Shingles**  
10 Cars in Transit

# Cameron & Co, Limited

Manufacturers

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER,  
POLES and POSTS

We have for quick shipment

— DRY —

1" WHITE PINE MILL CULLS  
1" " " BOX

Mill and Yard  
OPEONGO, ONT.

Head Office  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Send your enquiries to our Head Office

# The McLennan Lumber Co., Limited

Everything in Lumber

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

Want to Purchase

Dry Ash, Birch, Basswood and Rock Elm

ADDRESS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

# The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

# Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

# Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 1 x 4 and up x 6/11 ft dressing shorts.

For 5, 6 and 8/4 x 12/16 dressing strips.

For 5, 6, and 8/4 shipping cull shorts, strips and sidings.

*Write us before placing your orders*

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

OTTAWA, ONT.

# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Owen Sound, Ont.

===== All grades of =====

**WHITE PINE**

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

# WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Aux Sable River Forest Reserve Timber Produces Best Lumber  
in Ontario.

Every lumber dealer and consumer in Western Ontario, Buffalo, Detroit, Central New York and Montreal knows what excellent lumber is produced from Playfair & White's mills at Midland, Ont. I can offer you from that point, all sizes of White Pine and Norway Pine; any quantity of the choicest lumber in the Georgian Bay district. These mills will commence sawing about May 15th.

SPECIAL:—The best block of Basswood in Ontario. estimated 2,000,000 ft. I am prepared to offer, sawn to any size required.

Other stocks of Pine, Hemlock and Spruce at Pembroke, Ottawa and Collingwood.

Quotations promptly given and enquiries solicited

Pembroke

Ontario

ESTABLISHED 1855

# THE McGIBBON LUMBER CO. OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.**

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
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**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

THE **Brockville  
Lumber  
Company**  
LIMITED  
Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail  
**Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

**Siemon Bros., Ltd.**  
WIARTON, Ont.

Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

EADIE DOUGLAS CO.  
14 University St. MONTREAL

C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,  
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Our Prices will Interest You

## We Make the Best Pine Doors

We Specialize in  
**No. 3 Pine Doors**

These are produced from good sound kiln-dried  
lumber by expert workmen with up-to-date  
machinery.

Doors that will not sag warp or crack—every  
one thoroughly well made and guaranteed.

With our new improved equipment and organ-  
ization we can manufacture large and small  
quantities of **No. 3 Pine Doors** at a price  
which meets all competition.

Rush orders given prompt attention—Complete  
shipments made on time. Try us with your  
next order for **No. 3 Pine Doors**.

THE  
**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

## We Can Deliver the Goods That Sell



The easiest lumber to sell  
is that kind for which there  
is already a big demand—our

**Hemlock, Pine  
and Hardwood**

will **always** meet with a  
ready sale because there is  
**always** a demand for the  
best.

We are the only firm to  
dress and size all our hem-  
lock lumber.

Remember this is a help  
—freight is a big item.

*We specialize in car lots—  
Write us your requirements*

**Hocken Lumber  
Co., Limited**  
Otter Lake Station, Ont.

**The Harris Tie  
& Timber Co.,**  
198 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

Cedar Poles and Posts,  
Piles and Bridge Timber  
Track and Switch Ties

**WE** have 500 M ft. 8-4  
Common and Better  
and 250 M ft. 5-4 Common  
and Better White Pine  
that we want to move  
quick at bargain prices.

*Write us*

**Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co.**  
Limited  
Bruce Mines, Ont.

**WE** Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
ada and United States: Spruce,  
White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,  
Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
wood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER  
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia  
Buffalo

## Imperial Timber & Trading Co.

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office:

15 Cadogan Block,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Every Description of  
DOUGLAS FIR,  
RED CEDAR, SPRUCE,  
HEMLOCK, LARCH and  
PINE LUMBER and  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Heavy Construction  
Timbers a Specialty

Lengths up to 110 ft.

Try a car of our Extra Quality  
XXX RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Rail and Water Shipments.

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### STOCK OFFER;-

2 Cars	2 x 6	Com.	W. P.	\$22.00
3 "	2 x 10	"	"	25.00
2 "	4 x 4	Sel.	M. R. W. P.	28.00
1 "	6 x 6	"	"	30.00

Ready for Quick Shipment

F.O.B. BYNG INLET

2 Cars 4 4" Crating Red Pine at \$15.00

F.O.B. MIDLAND

3 Cars 5 4" x 4 & up No. 1 Com. & Btr.  
Basswood.

Runs strong to 1sts and 2nds

Early 1911 cut

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of  
**Hardwood Lumber**  
Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)  
**Staves Hoops**  
**Headings**

**JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.**

Bootle, Liverpool, England

London Office:  
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.  
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

## Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square  
GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
A1 and A B C Codes used

## Smith & Tyrer Ltd.

Agents for Shippers of

SPRUE, PINE, HARD-  
WOODS AND OTHER  
WOOD GOODS.

Please Offer Stocks on hand.

26 Chapel St., LIVERPOOL

**FARNWORTH  
& JARDINE**  
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool  
**WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS**

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

We Specialize in  
**Saw Mill Repair Work**  
and castings of all descriptions  
and machinery built to order.  
Second hand machinery little used:  
1 Northey gear drive pump  
7" x 12"  
1 Northey 6 H. P. Stationary  
Gasoline Engine  
1 Automobile 20 H. P. 2 cylinder  
Suitable for truck

**Maass Bros.,**  
Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

## Advertise

in the  
Wanted and for Sale  
Department



### SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock  
Red Cedar Shingles  
White Pine Lath  
Bass and Poplar Siding

**James Gillespie**

Pine and Hardwood

**Lumber**

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

# Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

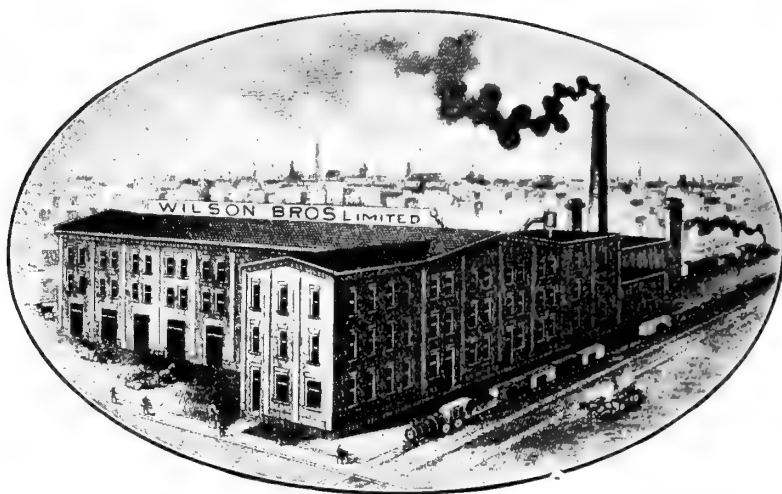
## Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.



**Send along your Orders**

—FOR—

**Doors, Sash, Wood Turnings  
Interior Finish  
Hardwood Flooring  
Pine Flooring**

EVERY ONE A GOOD SELLER

**Wilson Brothers, Limited**  
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

## The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

**Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch  
Rough and Dressed Lumber**

Dimensions and Bridge Timber  
a specialty

Cedar Telegraph and  
Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for immediate Shipment

**FERNIE, B. C.**

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers  
Short Leaf Finish  
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash  
Cypress  
New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**

Box 1600

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

# TORONTO WHOLESALERS

## Full Stock Dry Pine and Hemlock

BILLS IN PINE AND HEMLOCK

Cut to Order

NEW TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 1783

## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

15 Toronto St., TORONTO

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

### —DRY STOCK—

WHITE PINE—

Inch Mill Cull Sidings. 2 x 8 & 2 x 12 Common and Dressing.

SPRUCE—

1 x 4-5-6-7, Common and better. Rough or Dressed.

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## The Harwood Lumber Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

### YELLOW PINE

Rough Timbers, Long Joists, Boards

both Long and Short Leaf

BE SURE TO GET OUR PRICES

Send Inquiries to us CLEVELAND, OHIO

OR

The Harwood Lumber Company Toronto, Ontario

Toronto phone Main 4089.

## ROBERT BURY & CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Dealers

### For Sale

Ready for Prompt Shipment

1 Car 4" Hard Maple, 80 per cent. 1st & 2nds, Bal. No. 1 Com.

2 " 3" " 75 " " " "

3 " 2" " 70 " " " "

100 to 150 M ft. 1" Soft Elm, No. 1 Com. and Better

TELEPHONE, ADELAIDE 1467

79 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers

TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2 3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer.

## Spears & Lauder

OFFER

One Million feet, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Elm and Maple

now being cut from exceptionally choice logs.

Also during the Summer months 2½ million feet of hemlock.

LET US QUOTE YOU ON YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

## The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. Limited

18 Toronto St., TORONTO, ONT.

We offer for prompt shipment,—

5 to 8 cars, 5/8 Pine or Spruce Crating.

4 to 5 cars, 1½ x 10 & 12 Selected White Pine

4 to 5 cars, 2 x 10, 10/16 No. 1 Spruce

10 to 15 cars, 1 x 10 & 12 No. 1 White Pine Mill Cull

2 cars, 2 x 4 & up, Clear and Clear Face Norway

Close prices for prompt shipment.

## C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.

### WANTED

Mill Stocks of:—

HARDWOODS

PINE

SPRUCE

HEMLOCK

We are now buying for the 1912 trade. Write us describing Stocks you have, or will have to sell. We pay CASH.

Manning Chambers

TORONTO



# E. H. Heaps & Co., Limited

**Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.**

**Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
B. C. R. DOUGLAS FIR TIMBER**

**Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

**Head Office: Victoria Drive and Powell St.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

President and General Manager    Assistant General Manager  
D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg    WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver  
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of

**Fir, Cedar and Spruce  
LUMBER**

**Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath**

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers  
for heavy construction work

**Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.**

## High Efficiency Mill Supplies

The installation of efficient mill equipment will reduce the working cost of any mill to a minimum.

**We specialize in the very best  
Mill Supplies**

**Here are a few of our lines:**

**Balata Belting**—We sell only the best viz., "Vinco." You cannot afford to buy anything else.

**Flexible Metallic Hose**—For conveying Steam, Gas, Air, etc. All sizes kept in stock from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 2".

**Steam Packings**—To suit all conditions. Tell us your requirements. We will ship you goods that will prove a saving in trouble and cost.

**Asbestos**—Gaskets, Sheet, etc., we carry in large quantities. Special sizes, gaskets, etc., made up on shortest notice.

**Prompt Delivery      Highest Quality  
Reasonable Price**

**The Asbestos & Rubber Goods Co.  
Limited**

141 King St. East  
TORONTO

Branch: 43 St. Francois Xavier St.  
MONTREAL

**Pine**

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



**Larch**

Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**

Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.  
Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

**D. S. PATE LUMBER CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

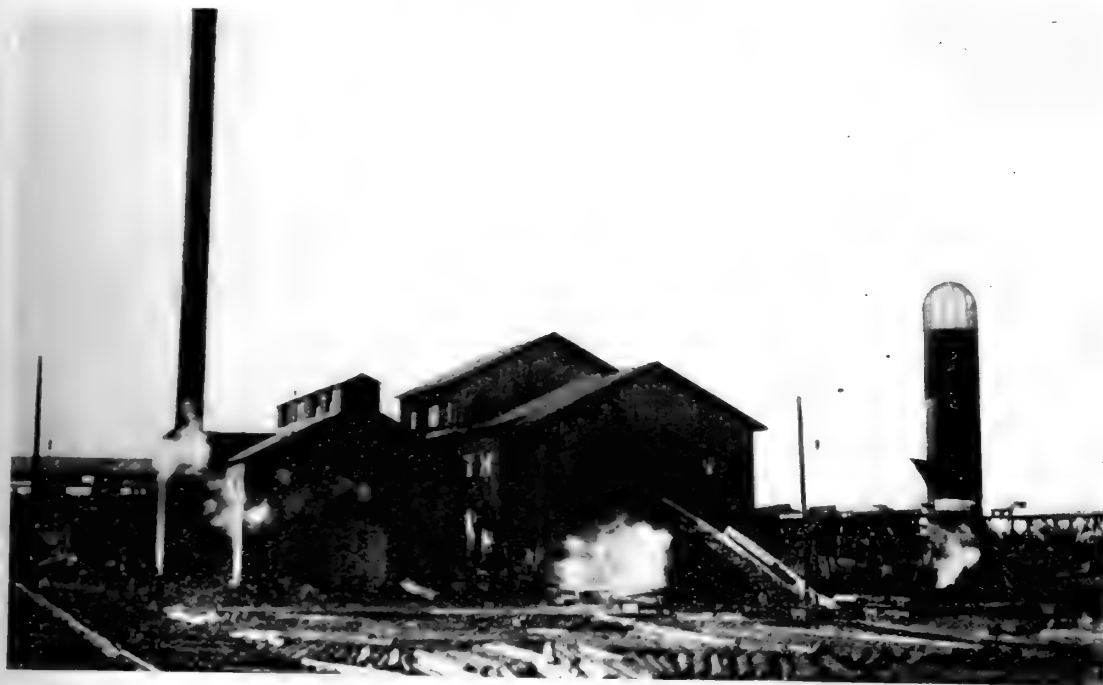
**Yellow Pine**

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Leaf Timbers and Implement Stock.  
Short Leaf Finish.

**Stock Exchange Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.**

# Lumber of Uniform Quality



Fassett Lumber Co.—General View of Saw Mill

Standard uniform quality is the Keystone of our success. If you are not acquainted with the superior merits of our lumber let us send you a sample car of

**PINE, HEMLOCK  
SPRUCE or  
HARDWOOD**

We have also a splendidly equipped planing mill and dress lumber to order.

**LONG TIMBERS**  
*A Specialty.*

**Fassett Lumber Company, Limited**  
FASSETT, QUEBEC

## **PENATANG SHOEPACKS**

**Gendron Penatang Shoepack Mfg. Co.**

Sole Manufacturers, Penetanguishene, Ontario

Two of Our Twenty Different Styles

Our Temiscaming Shoepack is made with a good waterproof Oil Tan foot, soft Mennonite Grain or light Oil Tan leg, large eyelets, and with or without hooks, as desired. This pack is suitable for all seasons, but is especially adapted for hard-freezing weather. It will not freeze.



Temiscaming, Sample No. 10

The Lumber King, with sole running through to heel, is more early season. every sort of such as is met fall or in the

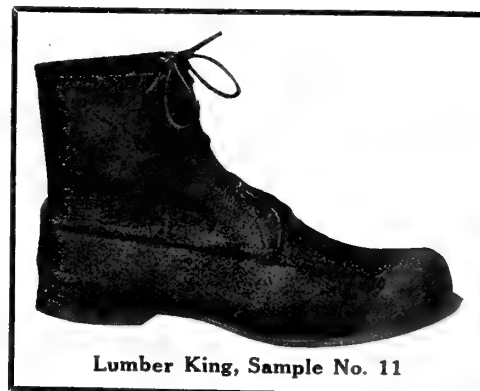
Both styles without soles



Send for Catalogue

to be worn in Will stand rough usage, with in the spring.

made with or and heels.



Lumber King, Sample No. 11

# FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

**we offer the following stocks**

A few cars left of:

5/4 x 6/8/10 No. 1 and 2, Barn  
 6/4 x 6/8/10 No. 1 and 2, Barn  
 200M 1", 1 1/2" and 2" x 12—12/16 Spruce  
 100M 3 x 10—10/16 Spruce  
 1" x 4", 5" and 6" No. 1 and 2, Barn  
 1 1/2" x 4", 6", 8" x 10" No. 2, Barn and Better  
 From Small Logs

1", 1 1/4" and 2 x 4,—10/16' Spruce, rough or dressed
" " 2 x 5, " " "
" " 2 x 6, " " "
" " 2 x 7, " " "
" " 2 x 8, " " "
" " 2 x 10, " " "
" " 2 x 12 " " "

A choice lot of 1" Ash and winter sawn 1" Basswood; also Birch Flooring in all grades and thicknesses.

We can supply you all your wants in Pine.

## DRESSED LUMBER OUR SPECIALTY

Write, wire or 'phone us for prices before placing your orders.

# W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

Ottawa, Ont.

Mills at Ottawa and Rockland

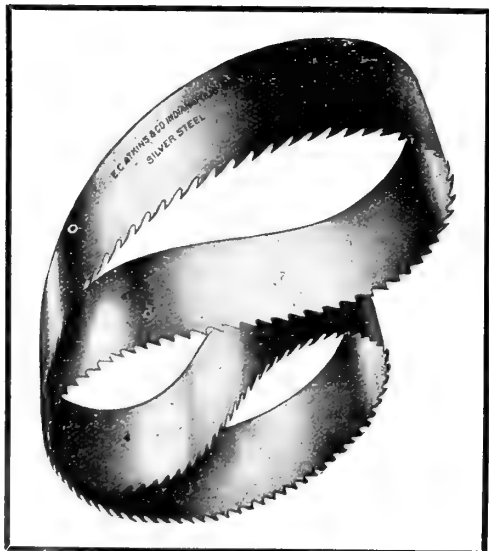
Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa

## "EVERYTHING IN LUMBER"

*Why not make 1912 the most profitable saw year in your history?*

# ATKINS STERLING BAND SAWS

Made in Canada



**T**HESE Saws are celebrated on account of their exceedingly tough temper and generally scientific construction. They will stand up to their work longer under the most trying conditions. You will find fewer cracks in ATKINS BAND SAWS than any other and they will hold their teeth and points remarkably. Why not place a trial order and make us prove these statements.

*Write to-day*

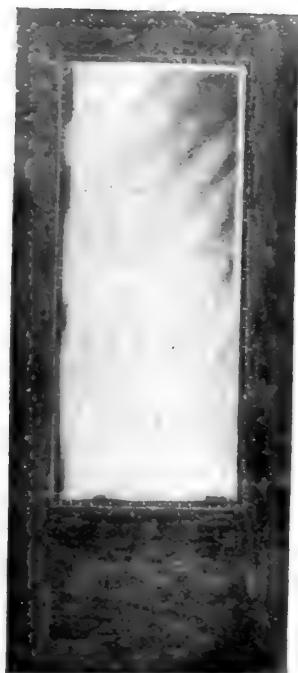
**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, No. 109 Powell Street,

U. S. Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

# Pine Doors of All Kinds

KEPT IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT



The above is a partial line of Doors carried in stock in all the standard sizes for quick shipments. We are the largest manufacturers of Doors in Canada and operate our own sawmill and timber limits.

We can save you Time and Money. Write us.

**JAMES DAVIDSON, - OTTAWA, Ontario**

## GARLOCK PACKINGS

### Garlock Regular Rings

For all general purposes outside of high pressure work. This Packing is a special grade thoroughly lubricated with the celebrated "Garlock" compound, and is the perfected result of over thirty years experience in manufacturing fibrous Packings.

### Garlock Square Duck Packing

Made of good quality Cotton Duck and friction for cold water.

### Garlock High Pressure Gaskets

Absolutely heat proof, will not vulcanize or blow out under any steam pressure, being made of long fibre Asbestos Brass Wire Insertion.

### Garlock Red Sheet Packing

Made of high grade Rubber compounded in such a way as to give it great strength and reliability.

This Packing has established wide reputation on its own merits.

### Garlock Cloth Insertion Sheet

Used on cold and warm water pipes. Is unexcelled in pliability, smoothness of finish and strength of Cloth Insertion.

### Garlock Rubber Valves

Specially made to meet specific conditions—absolutely unaffected by oils.

Before placing your next order for supplies get our prices on Leather, Rubber and Canvas Belts, Hose, Brass Valves, Babbitt Metals, Saw Blades, Files, Emery Wheels, etc. Write for catalogue.

**THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.**

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG



# MARITIME PROVINCES

## Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Head Office :  
Saint John, N. B.

Branch Office :  
180 St. James St. Montreal, P. Q.

### OFFER

For Rail or Water Shipment:

1,500,000-ft. Merchantable  
Spruce Side Boards 1 x 4  
and up.

For Rail Shipment:

600,000-ft. 3x7 and up 1st.,  
2nd. and 3rd. White Pine.

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.

## To Reach More Lumber Buyers

Canadian lumber manufacturers and whole-  
salers should advertise regularly and prominently  
in the

**Canada Lumberman**  
& Wood Worker

This paper reaches all the principal buyers  
of Canadian lumber at home and in Great Brit-  
ain, United States, Europe, South America.

*Rates on application to the head office.*

220 King Street West  
TORONTO - ONTARIO

## Selling Mill Stock

If you desire to get beyond the retail dealer  
and reach the builder and the architect it will pay  
you to advertise in the

**Contract Record**  
and Engineering Review

ESTABLISHED 1856

the only weekly paper in Canada for builders,  
architects, etc.

*Send for sample copies and rates  
to the publishers*

**Hugh C. MacLean, Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario

# MARITIME PROVINCES

## AUSTEN BROS. LIMITED

The Banner Machinery and Supply House of the Maritime Provinces  
Are Headquarters for

Axes Babbitt Metals  
Car Movers Emery Grinders  
Wood Split Pulleys  
P. T. Saws Cant-Hooks  
Peaveys Lumbermen's Calks

HALIFAX,



Gauge Glasses  
Scotch Yill Board Packings

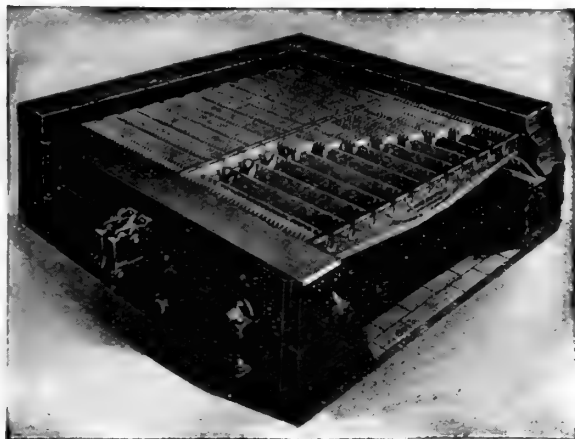
Send us your orders, we will  
do the rest.

NOVA SCOTIA

## Lower Repair Bills

You don't need to replace the whole grate, just because a small part is burnt out. Macdonald tops are removable.

## MacDonald Shaking Grate



Ask for Bulletin No. 4

## ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

WORKS:  
SO. FRAMINGHAM, Mass., AMHERST, N.S., Can.

Manufacturers of Engines, Water-tube Boilers, Horizontal  
Return Tube Boilers, Vertical Boilers, Shaking Grates, etc.

39-22

## WE LEAD IN MILL SUPPLIES

### IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

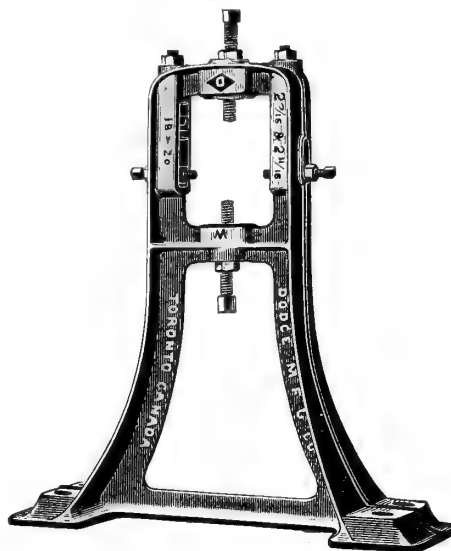
We can equip your mill with everything you  
require and at lowest prices.

Transmission  
Goods:  
Pulleys,  
Hangers,  
Shaftings,  
Etc.

Crane or Pipe  
Fittings

Leather,  
Rubber  
and  
Canvass  
Belting

Steam  
Packings



Our stock has been carefully selected and the quality is  
guaranteed.

The manufacturers we represent are those whose names  
are a guarantee of the quality of their output.

We carry a complete stock and can fill orders promptly.  
We are satisfied with a fair profit and give you the benefit.

GIVE US A TRIAL

## GUILDFORD & SONS, Halifax, N. S.



## The Enterprise Lumber Camp Range

A Large Heavy Serviceable Steel Range, specially adapted for Lum-  
ber, Mining, and Railway Construction Camps, Boarding Houses, etc.

### MADE IN TWO SIZES

The largest No. 10-30 has an oven 30x26x14 and six 10 inch covers. The  
oven of the 9-24 measures 24x26x14. The Tops of both are made of three  
heavy interchangeable Key plates. Both sizes can be fitted with water-  
fronts and the 9-24 with a 15 gallon copper reservoir tinned on the inside  
to prevent rust. Size of pipe collar 7 1/2 inches. Length of wood fire box 31  
inches. The body is of very heavy Bessemer Sheet Steel and is well braced  
and strengthened. Castings are made of the highest grade of pig iron.

Burns Coal, Coke or Wood

Send for Illustrated Circular

## The Enterprise Foundry Co., Sackville, N. B.

Mfrs. of High Grade Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces and Fire Place Fittings

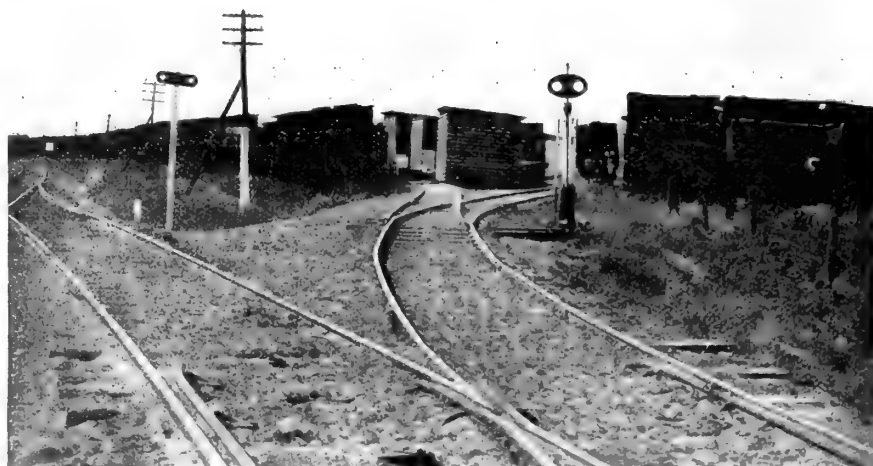
Sold by: Fred J. C. Cox & Co., Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton. Enterprise Hardware Co.,  
Saskatoon. W. T. McArthur & Co., Vancouver

# Place Your Dimension Orders Early

White and Red Pine, Spruce, etc., Bills, any Size, any Length

## ROUGH OR DRESSED

We still have a few cars each  
dry 1 x 12, 1 1/2 x 12 and 2 x 12  
x 12/16 for sale.

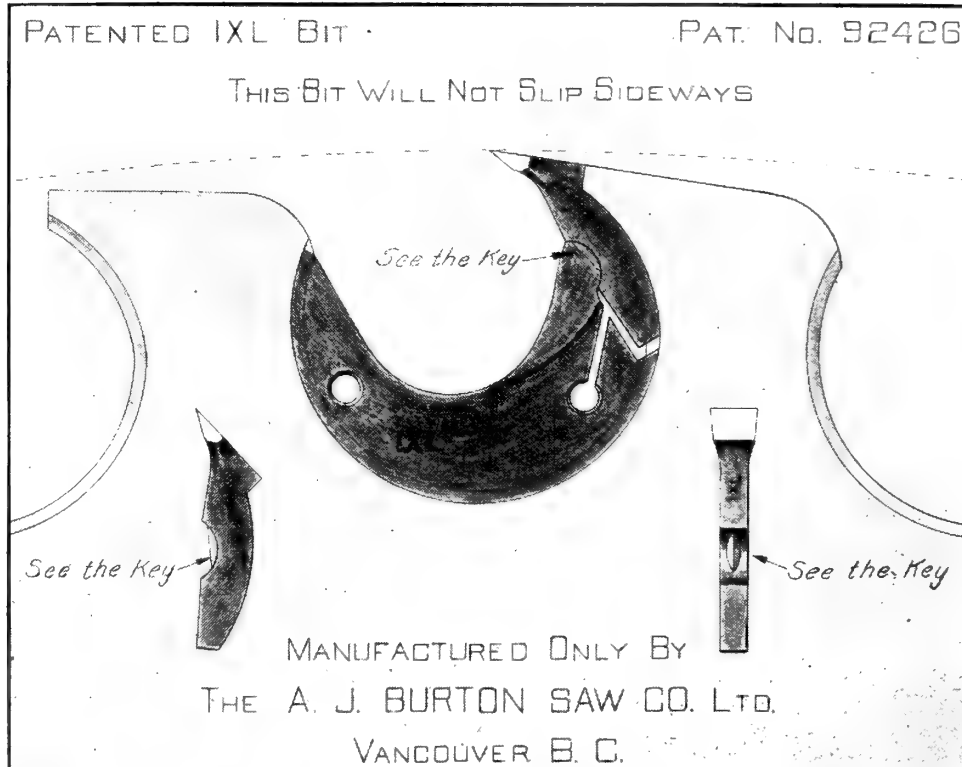


East Entrance, No. 2 Yard

**Fast Feed Planing Mill in  
Connection**

## The Colonial Lumber Co.

Pembroke, Ont.



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our  
Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, war-  
ranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free  
and easy, and have no equal in hard-  
wood or any other timber.

## Saws Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch.  
Special Attention given to all Saw Re-  
pair Work.

# The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

BOX 848

Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

### Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER

We have the following stock we are anxious to move, let us quote you on it:

250,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. and Btr. Basswood  
1,000,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 " " Hard Maple  
40,000 ft. 1 x 4 in. 1 face and 2 faces Clear Birch Strips  
50,000 ft. 2 in. 1sts and 2nds Unselected Birch  
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Unselected Birch  
50,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. Unselected Birch  
100,000 ft. 1 in., 10 and 12 ft. Moulding Birch  
Other Northern Hardwoods in complete assortments

BRADLEY TIMBER & RAILWAY SUPPLY CO.

Second Floor Palladio Bldg., DULUTH, MINN.

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

### Wistar Underhill & Nixon

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

## HARDWOOD LUMBER

Cypress  
Oak  
Gum  
Ash  
Cottonwood  
Elm

Send for Complete Stock List and Delivered Prices

### The Hyde Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

## Do You Want a Salesman?

☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.

☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

# Yellow Poplar

MANUFACTURERS WATER  
SEASONED, BAND SAWED  
POPLAR LUMBER

All Grades Quick Shipments

COAL GROVE, Ohio, U.S.A.

# Lumber Co.



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## LELAND G. BANNING

Manufacturer of

## SOFT OAK

Mills: { WILMINGTON, O.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
SALISBURY, N.C.

Cincinnati, O.

Canadian Representative, A. E. KLIPPERT, 11 Laxton Ave., TORONTO

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

## Hardwood Lumber

of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both  
plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

230 S. LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

Band Mills: Valleyview, Ky., Glendora, Miss.

Manufacturers

OAK  
POPLAR  
ASH

GUM  
CHESTNUT  
CYPRESS

## Lower Michigan Hardwoods

Rock Maple, Beech, Birch, Basswood and Ash, White  
Rock Maple Flooring and Hardwood Dimension

We have four large mills, sawing the year round on Virgin Hardwood  
Timber. We can furnish you any standard grade or thickness. We  
own our own fleet of boats and can make water shipments. Send us  
a list of your wants. We can serve you best.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

## Duhlmeier Brothers Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

We now have in stock dry and ready for prompt shipment 500,000 ft. of 1-in., 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2 and 2-in.  
plain Red Oak, nice soft texture, good widths, good lengths. Also a nice stock of Red and Sap Gum,  
Plain and Quartered Cut Oak. Let us quote you delivered prices.

OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. WE CAN SHIP QUICK.

Eastern Representative **James H. Walsh,** 95 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Long-Knight Lumber Co.

Manufacturers Indiana and Southern

### Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS Our Specialties

Address all inquiries to the Main Office at—

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

YARDS: ORLEANS, IND.; FORT WAYNE, IND.; PAOLI, IND.

## S. P. Coppock & Sons' Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### Hardwood Lumber

Indiana Quartered Oak  
Ash, Basswood, Poplar

Main Office - FORT WAYNE, IND.

OUR SPECIALTY:

**Anything in HICKORY LUMBER**

Canadian Representative, MR. S. D. SMITH

## W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

**Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood**

2452 S. Loomis St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Plain and Quartered      Figured and Plain  
White Oak.                      Red Gum

Southern Yard - Helena, Ark.

Address correspondence to  
1428 Cherry Ave., Chicago

## W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

Manufacturers - Columbus, Ohio

Let us quote you on your requirements in  
any of the following West Virginia stock:

Soft Yellow Poplar, Plain and Quarter Sawed  
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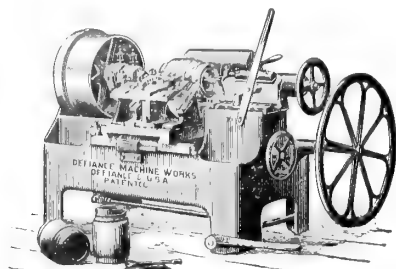
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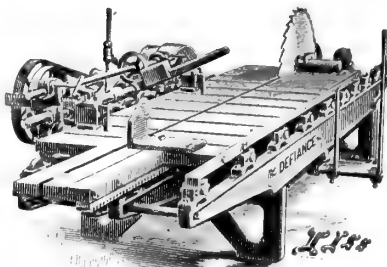
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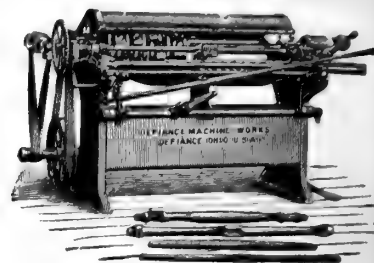
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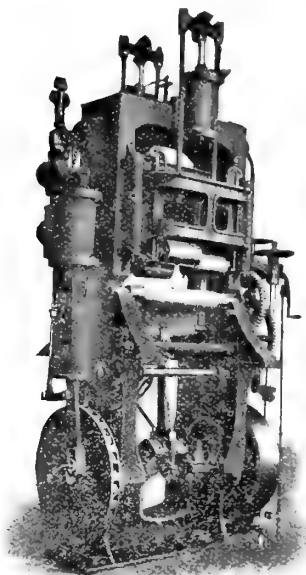
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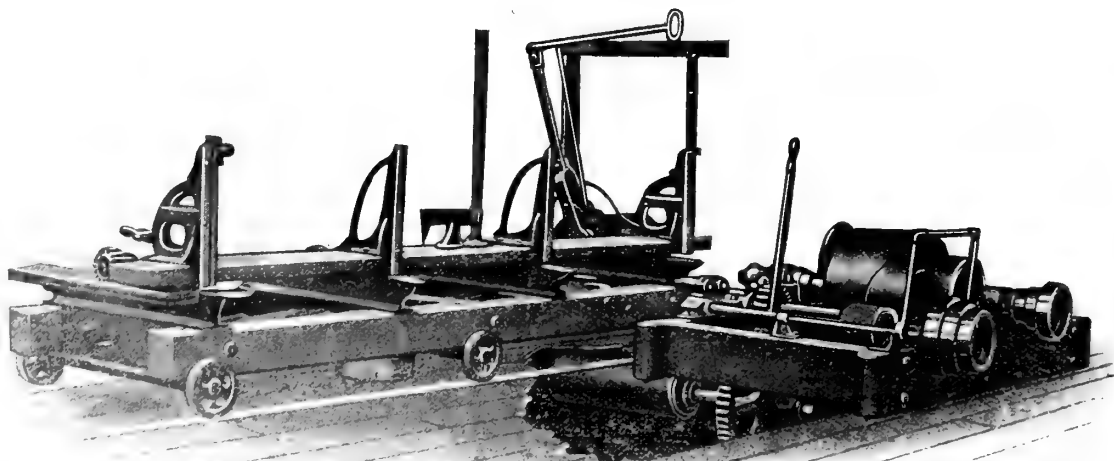
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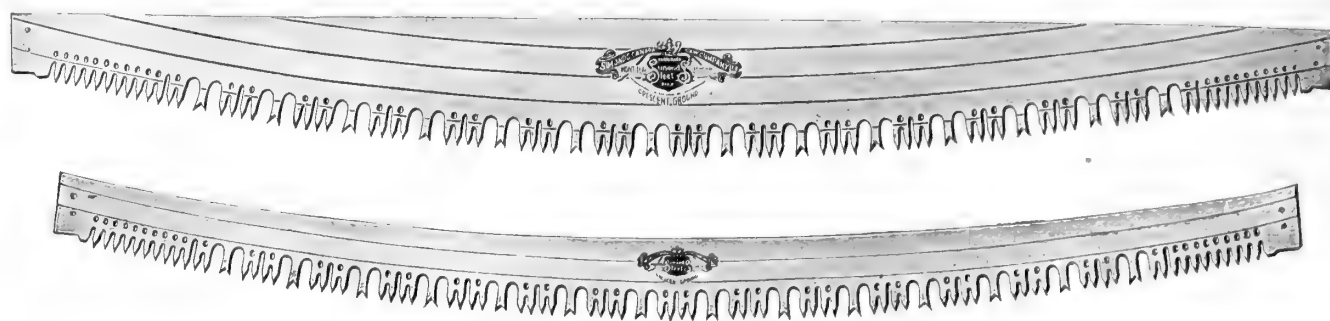
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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Toronto, June 15, 1912

No. 12

## Canada's Foreign Trade

Statistics of Canada's foreign trade in forest products which are published elsewhere in this issue, include some exceptionally interesting features. In the first place the tables show that during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, the exports of forest products fell off in value by \$4,500,000 as compared with the previous fiscal year; the total value being \$41,104,887. In connection with the exports of forest products, one of the most interesting features is the fact that exports of planks and boards included \$13,634,108 to the United States, \$1,965,224 to Great Britain, and \$3,742,758 to other countries, the total being \$19,342,090. In the four preceding years the totals under these headings were as follows: 1911, \$21,535,086; 1910, \$23,253,219; 1909, \$19,178,091; 1908, \$21,092,297. It will be seen therefore, that the exports for the last fiscal year have declined to about the same figure as the exports for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, and that the falling off as compared with the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, amounts to nearly \$2,225,000. This fact is a concrete illustration of the difficulty which was experienced in disposing of lumber last year in the markets of the United States.

Looking at the monthly table of exports of the forest products it will be seen that the present year has started out in a rather encouraging manner. The month of January showed an increase of almost one hundred per cent. The increase for the month of February amounted to about fifty per cent. During the month of March although the total was fairly heavy it was some \$400,000 less than during March, 1911. For the three months of January, February and March, the total exports of forest products during 1912 were valued at \$6,887,609, as compared with \$5,398,033 during the corresponding period of 1911, and \$6,939,265 during the corresponding period of 1910.

Probably the most interesting feature of the report is found in the total of free imports. From this it will be seen that Canada's

imports of planks, boards, etc., from the United States under the free list during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, were valued at \$4,984,733, as compared with \$3,500,066 during the fiscal year immediately preceding; \$1,852,542 during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910, and \$1,107,184 during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909. During the last three fiscal years the quantities imported under the heading of planks and boards free of duty have been as follows: 1912, 378,202,000 feet; 1911, 193,523,000 feet; 1910, 85,053,000 feet. During the last fiscal year, therefore, it will be seen that the imports have been more than four times as great as they were during the fiscal year of two years ago. At the same time the value of the planks and boards imported from the United States has rapidly declined. In 1910 the average value was \$21.77 per M. feet; in 1911 it fell to \$18.08 per M. feet, and in 1912 it reached the remarkably low figure of \$13.18 per M. feet. This exceptionally low figure is to be accounted for only in one manner, viz., that the imports from the United States during the past fiscal year included large quantities of low grade lumber from the Southern States and higher grades which were being sold at sacrifice prices in order to prevent the accumulation of stocks at manufacturing points and to avoid exclusive depression of the United States markets. In the face of figures of this sort it looks as though those who have been claiming that United States lumber was not being dumped in Canadian markets at sacrifice prices will have an impossible task to prove their case.

The exports of wood-pulp and pulpwood for the fiscal year also show some interesting features. Exports of mechanical wood pulp fell off in value by over \$1,000,000 as compared with 1911, and were almost identical in value with the exports for 1910. The exports of chemical wood-pulp showed a fair increase as compared with 1911, but they are still somewhat less than they were during 1909 and 1910. Taking the total exports of wood pulp, the value is over \$600,000 less than during 1911, very nearly the same as during 1910, and some \$700,000 greater than during 1909. The exports of pulpwood show a decrease of about \$400,000 in value as compared with 1911 and also as compared with 1910, although there are still some \$1,300,000 greater in value than during 1909.

In connection with the statistics given in the annual report of Canada's foreign trade, it is interesting to note some of the features of the report of the foreign commerce of the United States for the ten months ending April, 1912. According to this report the exports of timber both hewn and sawed to Canada for the ten months were valued at \$856,535 as compared with \$1,330,534 for the corresponding period of 1911, and at \$1,183,114 for the corresponding period of 1910. During the month of April exports from the United States to Canada under this heading were valued as follows: 1912, \$150,890; 1911, \$140,895.

Boards, planks, deals, joists, and scantling exported from the United States to Canada during the ten months ending April, 1912, were valued at \$9,099,323, the quantity being 426,672,000 feet, making the average price \$21.32 per M. feet. During the corresponding period of 1911 the value of exports from the United States to Canada under this heading was \$7,286,327, the quantity being 306,433,000 feet, making the average value \$23.77 per M. feet. During the corresponding period of 1910 the total value of exports from the United States to Canada under this heading was \$3,859,980, the quantity being 136,157,000 feet, making the average value \$28.35. It will thus be seen that during the past two years the exports under this heading have increased by over two hundred per cent. and the average price has declined from \$28 to \$21. Under this heading are included, of course, both the products which enter Canada free of duty and upon payment of duty.

United States exports of wood pulp during the ten months were valued at \$315,166, as compared with \$304,077 during the corresponding period of 1911 and \$290,424 during the corresponding period of 1910.

United States imports of boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber from Canada during the ten months ending April, 1912, were valued at \$11,652,376, the quantity being 677,863,000 feet, making the average value \$17.19 per M. feet. During the corresponding period of 1911 the imports under this heading from Canada were valued at \$12,941,539, the quantity being 697,494,000 feet, making the average

value \$18.55 per M. feet. For the corresponding period of 1910 the imports from Canada under this heading were valued at \$15,628,794, the quantity being 855,787,000 feet, making the average value \$18.26 per M. feet. It will thus be seen that during the past few years the imports of boards, planks, etc., to the United States from Canada have declined both in value and quantity.

Imports of mechanically ground wood pulp for the ten months ending April, 1912, into the United States were valued at \$4,825,634, as compared with \$4,491,467 during the corresponding ten months of the previous year, and \$3,593,613 during the corresponding period of 1910. The imports of pulpwood for the ten months were valued as follows: 1912, \$4,556,708; 1911, \$4,446,513; 1910, \$4,934,323.

## Yellow Pine Trade on the Up Grade

It seems at last as though a measure of relief will be forthcoming to those who have felt the competition of yellow pine so strongly during the last year or two. A change seems to be coming over market conditions in connection with this class of lumber, which will be welcomed both by the trade in general and the yellow pine manufacturers. The change, moreover, is not in the nature of any weakening in the general appreciation of yellow pine. The public fancy for this lumber has been so thoroughly developed that it is doubtful if it will ever wane, so long as the lumber can be produced. The change is rather one which has resulted from a marked curtailment in the output, coupled with an increase in the demand for lumber in general throughout the United States and Canada. In the yellow pine manufacturing business reports all indicate that there has been a decided lessening of output, resulting from definite conclusions on the part of the manufacturers that a reduced output was a necessary policy and also resulting from climatic and trade conditions, all of which have combined to bring about a condition which cannot fail to cause a stronger market in the near future. So far as the demand for yellow pine is concerned in the United States, the most noticeable feature of late has been a demand for assorted stocks which has become keenly active. At the same time there has arisen a remarkable demand for railroad and car building varieties and sizes in addition to special orders for manufacturers' and export requirements.

This demand has come on top of a winter during which the rainfall was excessive and which was followed by extensive spring floods. Such a combination of remarkable circumstances has put most of the manufacturers to the pins of their collars to meet the business which has been offering. These circumstances alone were sufficient to make trade unusually brisk, but as if it were not enough, the farmers of the country have suddenly awakened to the fact that they need a lot of lumber and have commenced to add their quota to the general demand. At first there was some hesitation about

the demand from the farmers because of the early crop scares. These have now been well laid to rest, as the outlook for winter wheat is fairly promising, while the other crop prospects are also much brighter.

It is a bit of the irony of fate that the good demand for yellow pine should arise when the mills are scarcely able to cope with an ordinary demand. This is one of the irregularities which the lumber trade seems fated to face continually. It is better late than never, however, and it makes those in the business feel that they will be able during the approaching months to make up for some of the losses which they have been suffering for a few years past. With dry stocks badly broken and an exceptional demand in force, it seems unquestionable that prices will have to advance. Furthermore, the wet spring having curtailed the output, the possibility of replenishing depleted stocks is now seriously diminished. Apparently there will be a good demand for assorted stocks throughout the season and the cutting of prices, which has been so troublesome to the trade, is likely to become a thing of the past.

All this is of especial interest to the lumber manufacturers of Ontario as it means that the excessive shipment of yellow pine into Ontario is likely to be greatly lessened, for there will not be so much stock to be sacrificed on the Canadian markets as there has been of late. It is gratifying also to note that the conditions which apply to the yellow pine business in the United States also apply in almost equal measure to the other branches of the lumber manufacturing industry, so that the chances are that the reports of "a dull market in the United States," will not be a depressing feature of trade conditions this summer. The only factor which seems likely to militate against a general improvement is the uncertainty prevailing as a result of the campaign for the election of President. This always has a bad effect upon trade, but if it is the only adverse condition among a number of favorable ones its depressing effect will be greatly weakened.

## Good Crop Conditions on the Prairies

Crop conditions on the Canadian prairies are exceptionally favorable up to date. Reports from various sources state that the seeding operations were favored with practically ideal weather conditions and that the indications for a splendid crop were never better. It is always well to take these early predictions of crop results with a grain of salt. At the same time it is admissible to accept any encouraging news which comes from a really authentic source. There is now no question that the seeding operations were most successful and since seeding time the growing weather has also been unusually favorable. Professor Elliott, of the Experimental Farm at Strathmore, reports that "this has been the best seeding season in the history of Alberta." Other equally encouraging reports come from different parts of the country. In many sections it was reported during the first week in June that fall wheat was already six inches above the ground and that its appearance was most encouraging. It is also worth noting that the crops of the last two years were in some respects disappointing. It is generally considered that the possibility of having three off seasons in succession is very slight and for this reason the optimistically inclined section of the business public expect that the present year will be a good one.

Whatever the result of the year's farming operations may turn out to be there is no question that among the farmers of the prairies there is to-day a wide-spread feeling of encouragement and that the

farmers are making arrangements for a record season. With the farmers in this frame of mind the effect upon business in general is already noticeable. Financial conditions are improving and are already very satisfactory. Money is reported to be plentiful and the bank clearings in the large cities show exceptionally large increases. Real estate transactions, though in many cases of a speculative nature, continue on a large scale and indicate continued confidence in the future development of the country. Inasmuch as the real estate movement depends so largely upon the general business and financial conditions of the country, the fact that sales are numerous and at good prices must be taken as corroboration of the general belief that the country has a long period of expansion ahead.

Taking all these conditions into consideration there is ample reason to hope that the present season will be a good one for trade. Whether the manufacturer of Canadian lumber will profit greatly from these conditions remains to be seen and depends to a large extent upon two conditions which are closely connected with the situation in the lumber markets in the northern and western United States. The first of these conditions has to do with the interpretation which will be placed by the Exchequer Court upon the question of admitting lumber which has been dressed on two sides, to enter the country without paying the duty of twenty-five per cent. which

the tariff act calls for. The other condition is the state of the lumber trade in the United States. It begins to seem hopeful that the demand for lumber in the United States this year will take care of much more of the product of United States mills than has been the case for some years past. If this should come about, it would make less difference to the Canadian lumber manufacturer whether the duty is payable or not on lumber which has been dressed on two sides. At the same time the indications are that lumber of this class will always be a serious detriment to Canadian trade if it

is allowed to enter Canada free of duty. During the present year, with good business conditions prevailing in all parts of Canada and with the lumber tariff interpreted strictly in accordance with the wording of the act, it should be possible for the Canadian manufacturers of lumber to regain a great deal of the trade which they have recently lost and to look forward with confidence to a continuation of prosperous business. The whole matter is wrapped up in the tariff issue, which seems to be the only reason for uneasiness on the part of the Canadian manufacturer of lumber.

## Proposed Exhibition of Wood Products

Lumbermen in Canada will be interested in a proposition which has made considerable headway in the United States and which has for its object the holding of a wood products exhibition in some central city of the United States. The idea has grown out of the success which has attended similar exhibitions promoted by new industries such as the cement industry, which has held unique and largely-attended exhibitions for some years past. So successful has the cement industry been in this direction in fact, that the manufacturers of lumber in the United States feel that to a great extent the trade has been injured by the use of cement in cases where lumber could be used to equal advantage. The use of cement has in a large measure stimulated the consumption of lumber which is used for forms, but it has also taken the place of lumber as a permanent structural material and much of the success of the cement industry in this direction may be traced to the excellent publicity methods adopted by the manufacturers. The most important factor in this publicity has been the holding of great cement shows at Chicago and elsewhere which have attracted the public to such an extent that information regarding the qualities and uses of cement is now far more general than it was a few years ago. In fact the industry and its product have been brought home to the consuming public in a manner more productive of results than any others.

Under these conditions the lumber manufacturers and wholesalers, and even the retailers to some extent, in the United States, have been brought face to face with the question of publicity and definite plans are being considered for a wide-spread advertising campaign. The only outcome of this awakening on the part of the

lumber industry is the appearance of a further plan for promoting public interest in wood products. The Lumber World Review of Chicago is largely responsible for the new movement, as it brought the proposal to the attention of the lumber industry by means of editorial articles and circular letters which have shown that the members of the lumber industry are appreciative of the advantage of such a plan and can be counted upon to work it out to a successful conclusion. The lumber industry and the lumber trade press of the United States are practically a unit in favor of the plan. Much will have to be done in the way of studying the best methods for putting the plan into operation, but it seems an assured thing now, that a wood products exhibition will be held some time within the next year or two and that it will cause a gratifying increase in the public appreciation of wood products as building material and as raw material for many of the most important industries of the country.

An exhibition of this character will be valuable to the lumber industry and it will be of great interest to the public. It is safe to predict that one of the most essential features will be the wide variety of use which will be shown for wood products. Even lumbermen who fancy they know a great deal about the uses of wood will perhaps be surprised at the extensive possibilities of wood consumption which will be brought to light. Everyone connected with the lumber industry will receive benefit and instruction from an exhibition of this nature and lumbermen in Canada will be certain to approve of this excellent idea for promoting the use of their products and overcoming the ingenious activities of the manufacturers of substitutes.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

It is a little difficult at present to forecast the results of this year's lumber operations. There will be plenty of logs for the mills, and the markets are said to be in a fairly good condition, but freights are so very high and tonnage is said to be so scarce that it looks as if there would be some difficulty in getting goods to the markets. The sawmills generally are now in operation.—Maritime Merchant.

A Bay City lumberman operating in the Georgian Bay district of Ontario states that the quantity of logs handled in that district this season will be about 100,000,000 feet short of the output last year. He says lumber carried over there on mill docks is well sold up. There is a shortage of mill culls and low grade lumber used for the box trade, and this is \$1 and \$2 a thousand feet higher than last season. Conditions are reported favorable for the spring drives. The mills are expected to begin the sawing season about May 1st.

A sensational report from Chatham, N.B., of June 3rd, stated that on account of the high water in the northwest branch of the Miramichi River, the large boom of the North West Boom Company at Redbank had had a very narrow escape from destruction. The water in the river was said to have risen in two days to the height of one foot above the mark of the spring freshet, causing great danger of the boom going out under the enormous strain which was put upon it. A jam was reported to have fortunately formed at the Redbank bridge, a short distance above the boom, causing the logs to pile up there instead of adding to the strain in the boom. The jam became

so extensive, according to the report, that fears were felt for the safety of the bridge. The latest reports indicate that with the clear weather the high water had commenced to recede, and that the danger was believed to have passed. Similar fears were felt in connection with the drives on the St. John River and its branches. At the boom of the St. John River Log Driving Company, upwards of eighty million feet of logs had already arrived and the high water made the pressure upon the boom enormous. The water was reported to have risen nearly five feet during the course of a couple of days. The rainfall during the month of May, according to the report of the Meteorological Station showed a total of 7.21 inches, as compared with 2.27 during the month of April. The rainfall for the month of May was said to have been the heaviest in the history of the province for that month. Latest reports indicate that the exceptional precautions taken to prevent a disaster have been successful.

Mr. Jas. Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, is on a visit of about three weeks to British Columbia in connection with the approaching convention of the Canadian Forestry Association at Victoria. The convention is to be held on September 4th, 5th and 6th and Mr. John Hendry, the well-known British Columbia lumberman, who is president of the association, will preside. The convention will have the hearty support of Premier McBride of British Columbia, and it is expected that it will be one of the largest and most successful conventions of the association which has ever been held. Mr. Hendry has returned from Europe in greatly improved health.



# Foreign Trade in Products of Forest

**Statistics Show a Decrease in Exports for the Fiscal Year—  
Free Imports Greatly Increased While Average Price Declined**

Canada's foreign trade for the year ending March 31st, 1912, amounted in value to \$862,699,832—which is an increase of about \$103,000,000 over 1911, during which year the total was \$759,094,389. Imports of all classes, excepting bullion, amounted in value to \$521,348,701 as compared with \$451,691,814 during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911. The importations of free goods during the year were as follows: 1912, \$186,144,249; 1911, \$169,021,296. The imports of free goods under the heading of forest products were valued at \$14,459,027 during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912.

Exports of forest products during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, were valued at \$41,104,887, which is a decrease of nearly \$4,500,000, as compared with the total of \$45,597,599 in the preceding year. Canada's total exports, excluding bullion, were valued as follows: 1912, \$315,317,250; 1911, \$297,196,365.

## Monthly Table of Exports

Canada's exports of forest products for the separate months from January, 1912, to March, 1912, were valued as follows:

	1910	1911	1912
January...	\$2,232,787	\$1,408,407	\$2,697,123
February...	1,508,960	1,312,581	1,960,404
March...	3,197,518	2,677,045	2,230,082
April...	1,900,903	1,653,526	
May...	3,260,782	2,192,585	
June...	4,881,490	4,272,662	
July...	5,657,822	5,135,419	
August...	5,830,989	5,342,823	
September...	5,735,042	4,210,057	
October...	4,508,896	4,325,403	
November...	4,363,759	4,222,573	
December...	3,901,341	2,650,017	

## Exports of Forest Products

Exports of lumber, etc., from Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, included the following:—

Exports	To U. S.	To Gt. Br.	To Other Countries
	\$	\$	\$
Planks and boards	13,634,108	1,965,224	3,742,758*
Pine deals	46,248	1,342,589	39,655
Spruce and other deals	491,544	5,309,113	212,394
Logs, Laths	1,654,822	58,285	19,187
Shingles	1,451,878		29,610†
Wood pulp, chemical	1,585,615	1,920	
Wood pulp, mechanical	2,834,329	672,441	
Pulp wood	5,697,901		
Shooks	12,388	116,881	113,834
Tanbark	46,768		
Firewood	57,936		697
Cedar logs for shingle bolts	15,830		
Elm logs	6,999	5,940	
Hemlock logs	1,733		
Pine logs	69,287	138	
Spruce logs	72,708		
Battens	3,713		13,912
Basswood	33,361	24,303	5,224
Deal ends	19,567	281,978	12,550
Pailings	12,016	604	
Pickets	154,680	18,211	11,356
Scantlings	641,156	358,009	181,740
Match blocks	2,263	364	100
Masts and spars	1,881		4,257
Tiling	202,374		380
Poles	74,209		
Posts	30,229		
Shingle bolts, pine or cedar	31,875		
Sleepers and ties	232,167		2
Stave bolts	679		
Ash timber, square		1,067	
Birch timber, square	1,928	156,395	4,334
Elm timber, square	90	225,442	5,524
Oak timber, square	774	187,756	105
Red pine timber, square		39,758	
White pine timber, square		811,800	1,342
All other timber, square	10,890	16,806	

\*Argentina, \$2,258,451.

†British West Indies, \$26,801.

Exports of chemically prepared wood pulp during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, and preceding years were valued as follows:

1912: \$1,587,535	1910: \$1,658,846	1908: \$1,385,754
1911: \$1,308,101	1909: \$1,603,006	

Exports of mechanically ground wood pulp during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, were valued as follows:—

	To United States	To Great Britain
Mechanical wood pulp	\$2,834,329	\$672,441

The total exports of mechanical wood pulp for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, and preceding years, were valued as follows:

1912: \$3,506,770	1910: \$3,545,751	1908: \$2,652,098
1911: 4,407,431	1909: 2,703,923	

The total exports of wood pulp, both mechanically and chemically prepared, to all countries during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, and preceding years, were valued as follows:

1912: \$5,094,305	1910: \$5,204,597	1908: \$4,037,852
1911: 5,715,532	1909: 4,306,929	

Exports of pulp wood during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, and preceding years, to the United States, were valued as follows:

1912: \$5,697,901	1910: \$6,076,628	1908: \$4,656,721
1911: 6,092,715	1909: 4,356,391	

## Free Imports

Imports of forest products under the heading of "free goods" during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, include the following:

Free Goods	From U. S.	From Gt. Br.	From Other Countries
	\$	\$	\$
Planks, boards, etc.	4,984,727		3,842
Timber, hewn, sawed, etc.	366,079	85	600
Oak or hickory felloes	112,883		
Handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts	158,006		
Hickory billets	93,556		
Hickory and oak spokes	234,828		
Fence posts and railroad ties	1,115,132		
Logs and round timber	786,423	3,407	31,343
Mahogany	280,991	31,900	1,518
Cherry, chestnut, etc.	650,953		
Oak	2,411,766	36,800	976
Pitch pine	1,929,923		
White ash	152,990		
Walnut	27,677		
Spanish cedar	71,160		5,943
Laths	155,726		
Shingles	123,102		
Oak staves	215,482		
Sawdust	29,603	4,579	1,186
Fuel wood	108,321		
Rosewood	2,771		404
Redwood	4,935		
Wood blocks, etc.	142,924		
Hop poles	23,624		

## Dutiable Imports

Under the heading of imports an interesting entry during 1912 shows the importation of three portable sawmills from the United States, valued at \$626.

Imports of dutiable goods included the following:—

Dutiable Goods	From U. S.	From Gt. Br.	From Other Countries
	\$	\$	\$
Wooden "D" handles for shovels	54,517		
Handles of all kinds, ash	32,296	145	
Handles of all kinds, hickory	72,463	363	
Wooden matches	46,087	935	2,137
Pails and tubs	7,511		
Sawed boards, planks, etc.	687,659	305	13
Veneers of oak, rosewood, etc.	251,522	54	
Veneers of wood, N.O.P.	44,067	184	
Wood pulp	49,991	14,861	25,449*
News print paper	146,233	25	
Printed paper, N.O.P.	344,313	264,766	7,293
Mouldings	72,240	165	89
Headings, stave bolts and staves, poplar	48		
Lasts of wood	117,493	30	

\*Sweden \$22,736.

The imports of news print paper from the United States to the value of \$146,233, shown above, represented 7,202,753 lbs.

Planks and boards imported from the United States free of duty during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, and preceding years were valued as follows:—

	1912	1911	1910	1909
Planks and boards, duty free . . . . .	\$4,984,733	\$3,500,066	\$1,852,542	\$1,107,180
Quantity of above in M. ft. 378,202	193,523	85,053	.....	.....
Average value of above per M. ft. . . . .	\$13.18	\$18.08	\$21.77	.....

## British Columbia's New Chief Forester

H. R. MacMillan



H. R. MacMillan, Chief Forester for British Columbia

Mr. H. R. MacMillan, who has been in charge of the statistical work for the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, has been appointed Chief Forester for the Province of British Columbia. Mr. MacMillan is the foremost Canadian forester of the present day who is in governmental employ. He is an Ontario man by birth and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. He received his training in forestry at Yale University Forest School, under Professor H. S. Graves, now Chief of the United States Forest Service. In the opinion of Mr. Graves, Mr. MacMillan is one of the most brilliant students in forestry ever turned out by the Yale Forestry School. It was largely upon the recommendation of Mr. Graves that the Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of

Lands and Forests for British Columbia, selected Mr. MacMillan for the important position of Chief Forester for the province. Since his graduation Mr. MacMillan has been employed for eight years by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, and has established a remarkable reputation for ability, energy and administrative capacity. He had charge of the first forest survey party in Canada and started the survey of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve. He also inaugurated the collection of statistics of the lumber industry in Canada. Mr. MacMillan is an interesting writer upon forestry and lumbering subjects. He has written about fifteen Forestry Branch bulletins and has been a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Canada Lumberman* and other journals. For the past year he has filled the position of assistant to the Director of Forestry. During his course at Yale Mr. MacMillan was president of the Yale Forest Club. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Society of Canadian Forest Engineers. Mr. MacMillan will not go to British Columbia until he has taken a holiday. His work at Ottawa has been most exacting and a well-earned rest is necessary before he attempts to take up the arduous and extremely important duties of his new position in the West.

### Additional Fire Patrols for B. C.

Mr. Clyde Leavitt, Chief Fire Inspector for the Dominion Railway Commission, and Forester for the Commission of Conservation, is in Victoria, B.C., conferring with the Provincial Government regarding the necessity for additional fire patrols along the railway lines throughout the province. Mr. Leavitt is a United States forester who was drafted into the Canadian service at the beginning of the present year, and his presence in British Columbia is closely connected with the inauguration of the new Forestry Branch. Although he has no direct connection with the Provincial Forestry service, the interests of the service and of the Commission of Conservation coincide so largely that much co-operation will be necessary between the two bodies.

In a recent interview upon his work Mr. Leavitt said—"If there is no fire protection, there need be nothing else, for without it there will speedily be nothing else. Forest conservation without fire protection is impossible, and it is because the government of British Columbia recognizes that important truth that I am here. I am the chief fire inspector under the Railway Commission and my business

is to enquire from your government what protection is necessary and to enforce it, as under the recent railway act the various companies operating in this province or elsewhere must comply with the regulations specified.

"The new law, together with my presence here, signifies that there has not been enough protection in the past, and with that I agree. I have not yet seen the timber areas of British Columbia, but I am told that they are the best in the world, and my experience teaches me that if the estimate is anywhere near the truth they require protection, for it is generally admitted that timber is one of the best assets any country can have. It is the business of the country, not merely to preserve it, in the ordinary sense, but to protect it as well. I am here to protect it. And while I am here I may say that British Columbia, which is now the most important timber-growing province in the Dominion, was responsible for the regulations which govern the protection of forests throughout the country. In the year 1909 British Columbia made an application to the government for fire protection from the railway services, and while the matter has been under discussion from time to time, it was only last year that action was taken in the form of legislation."

Mr. Leavitt is a graduate of the University of Michigan, having taken his B.A. degree in 1902. Shortly thereafter he entered the service of the United States Government in the Forestry Department, serving in various capacities until last year, when he received an appointment under the Dominion Government. He has served both in the department and in the field, and consequently his experience is wide and comprehensive. He is a close student of his work and while he has never been in British Columbia before he is confident that his consultations with the government officials will result in more adequate protection of the forests of British Columbia.

### Dr. Gifford Pinchot in British Columbia

Dr. Gifford Pinchot, President of the National Conservation Association, and who for several years was chief of the United States Department of Forestry, is on a visit to Victoria, B.C., where he is fulfilling a promise made earlier in the season to give Mr. Overton Price, the new head of the Forestry Department, the benefit of his experience in preparing the plan for the organization of the Forest Branch for the Province. Speaking of the organization of a department for the work of forest conservation Mr. Pinchot in an interview at Victoria said, "This work is to be organized just as you would organize any other large business. After ascertaining what duties are to be discharged and how the responsibility should be distributed, the next thing is to begin building up your personnel. This is perhaps the most important part of it all. The service in the United States which began with eleven persons now has over thirty-five hundred and spends over five million dollars a year. That means an expenditure of two cents per acre per annum, which I understand is the same rate as has been provided for by legislation in this province.

"We have managed to keep the United States forest service singularly free from politics. So far as I know, while Mr. Price or myself were connected with it, there was never an appointment or dismissal or a promotion or a demotion on account of politics. When we began our work in the United States we did not have anything like the advantage you have here in the public recognition of the value of the forest and the importance of preserving it. In this country, I understand, this is a very popular part of the government's work, whereas when we began, the general impression in the United States was that a forest fire was an act of God and it was not altogether a pious thing to try to stop it."

### A United States View on the Tariff Issue

The Farmers of the western Canadian provinces are dishing up a pretty kettle of fish for the Dominion Government and the politicians to struggle over. Many of the settlers are from the United States and do not care much for the prejudice, traditions and policies of the older provinces. Many others are from Northern Europe, and want as much for their money as do the American immigrants. They want cheap, duty free lumber, agricultural implements and other manufactures from the United States, and they want free markets for their farm product on this side the border. In other words, they want reciprocity, while the eastern provinces do not. How such a division in the fiscal and commercial policy of Canada—the old and the new—will result, as affecting the progress and prosperity of the Dominion, remains to be seen. Meantime, the lumber producers of our own Northwest will put over into Canada all the lumber they can in order to keep down their surplus—sometimes at small profit or none at all.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Encouraging progress is reported from Dryden in the erection of the pulp and paper mill of the Dryden Timber and Power Co.

# Unique Ontario Sawmilling Operation

**Rosedale Sawmill Company Bringing Logs from Selwood to its Mill at Toronto—Interesting Importation of Mahogany Logs**



**A Train Load of Mahogany Timbers**

knew him as a guarantee that the venture would work out all right. The history of the company has justified the confidence which Mr. Hancock and his friends had in regard to its outcome.

The mill, which is now so well known to the people of Toronto, was erected in 1909 and has been working all the year round since that time. Mr. T. H. Hancock is the President of the company and the General Manager is Mr. J. W. Jacobson, who has been in charge of the operations during the past two years. The product of the company's limits is an excellent quality of white pine which they have found it an easy matter to dispose of, practically all of it being sold to wholesale lumber companies in Toronto. Some of the product is also disposed of to the T. H. Hancock Company on Bloor street west, Toronto, where Mr. Hancock conducts a successful planing mill business. In addition to the white pine secured from the company's own limits, the mill cuts a large quantity of hemlock and hardwoods which comes from lots situated near the line of the Canadian Northern Railway.

## Equipment of the Mill

The sawmill of the company is equipped with a double cutting band saw, a resaw and the usual lath mill. Its capacity is about 50,000 feet per day and a year's cut amounts to about ten million feet. From the first of July until December in the present year the company intends to run its mill both night and day, employing about 60 men on the day shift and about 35 on the night shift. In connection with the mill the company has a piling yard with a capacity of about five or six million feet which will be increased this year, as it is intended to build a new siding from the railway into the yard.

The erection of a sawmill a few years ago at Toronto was a subject of much interest among the lumber industry of Ontario. So accustomed had they become to considering the sawmilling business as one which pertains especially to the backwoods or to the frontier towns, that when the Rosedale Sawmill Company Limited, of which Mr. T. H. Hancock, Toronto, is the moving spirit, announced that they would draw their logs from Selwood to Toronto by train and do the sawing at a mill in the Don Valley near the north-east limits of the city, there was much interested comment upon the venture and opinions pro and con, as to the probable success of the venture, were numerous. Mr. Hancock's well known business enterprise however, was taken by all who



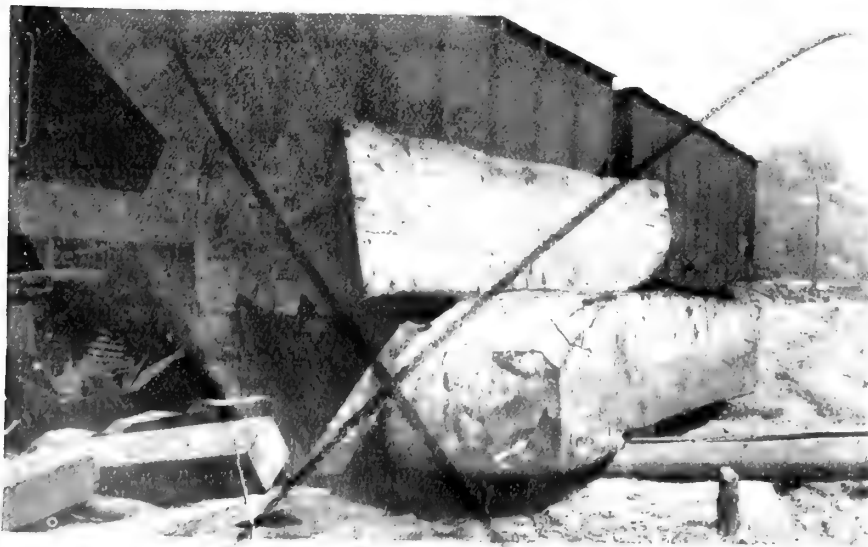
**Rosedale Sawmill Company, Toronto—View of the Mill**

In establishing the mill at Toronto, two considerations were chiefly borne in mind. In the first place, a considerable saving was rendered possible by taking all the logs from the woods to the mill by rail. The usual loss of logs during driving operations has thus been avoided and the company is able to depend upon every log which is felled reaching the mill and being turned into lumber. In the second place a consideration of the utmost importance was the vicinity of a good market, not only for the usual output of the mill, but also for the slabs, edgings and sawdust which are so difficult to dispose of, without a loss, at mills which are differently situated. It is thus seen that the company is able to count upon marketing practically everything which is cut in the woods.

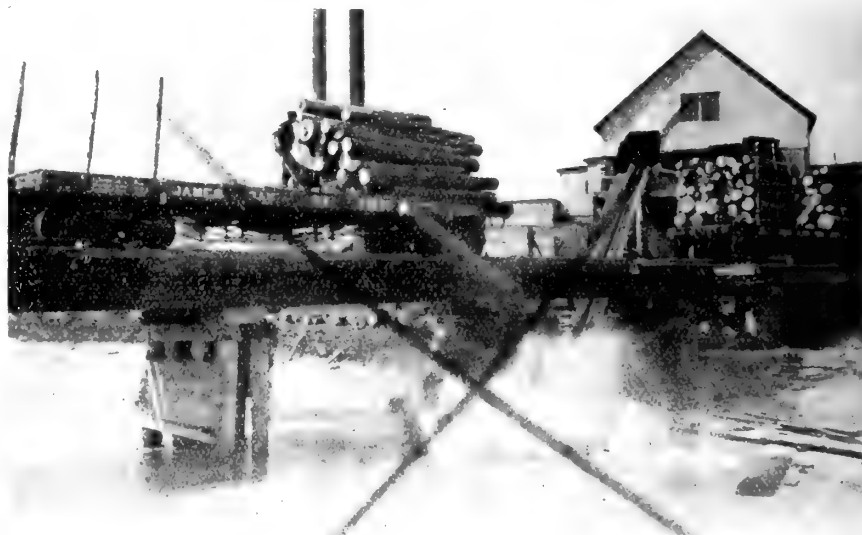
Another consideration of almost equal importance is the fact that the company is able to run its mill all the year round. Both winter and summer the logging operations are kept up on the company's limits and the mill at Toronto is seldom permitted to remain idle. In the winter time, sawing operations at Toronto are made possible by the fact that the company is able to dump the logs from the railway cars into the Don River at the foot of the jack ladder. It is a simple matter to keep the ice broken sufficiently to permit of the logs being carried up the jack ladder. Occasionally, when the weather is especially severe, exhaust steam is turned into the log pond and no difficulty is experienced in keeping it open.

## Sixteen Mahogany Logs Imported

Mr. T. H. Hancock, the President of the Rosedale Sawmills Company, seems to have a habit of doing things successfully which other people do not often attempt. Recently he made an experiment in the purchasing of mahogany logs which will be turned into lumber at the mill. The usual method of importing mahogany into Toronto is in the form of the manufactured lumber or veneer. Mr. Hancock



**Splendid Mahogany Timber Imported by Rosedale Sawmill Co., Toronto**



**Rosedale Sawmill Company, Toronto—How Logs are Brought to the Mill**



however, thought he would like to have a try at making a little more profit out of the lumber than is possible by simply buying and selling it. Accordingly, when he was recently in England, he attended one of the important auction sales of mahogany timber and came away the owner of sixteen attractive mahogany logs which he shipped to Toronto. The logs are now at the company's mill and will soon be turned into lumber. It is the intention of the company to cut these logs into lumber according to the orders of those who wish to buy. From the accompanying illustrations of the logs it will be seen that Mr. Hancock has secured something especially choice and it will be no matter of surprise to his friends if he makes a nice profit out of this venture. The logs contain about 12,000 superficial feet of lumber and they cost Mr. Hancock \$1,680, so that the average cost of the logs was about \$100 each and the cost of the lumber per superficial foot was about 14 cents. This is the cost of the logs delivered at Toronto. The logs come from the west coast of Africa which is celebrated for the excellent quality of timber which is there to be found. One of the reasons which induced Mr. Hancock to import this timber was the fact that of late there has been a steadily increasing demand for mahogany in Toronto. It is being used largely for interior trim and furniture and also is in large demand by the railway companies, which use it for the interior finish of their parlor cars.

## Personal News of the Trade and Industry

Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, is on a visit to Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba. Mr. Hawkins is enjoying the first holiday he has had since his appointment to the position which he now occupies, some four years ago.

Nineteen members of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have been nominated for the twelve places on the executive committee. Among these are Mr. Geo. Esplin, of G. & J. Esplin; Mr. William Rutherford, of William Rutherford & Sons Co., Ltd., and Mr. W. J. Sadler, of Sadler & Haworth.

The committees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, to serve for the current year have been appointed by the president. The following Canadians are included in the committees: executive committee, Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; Fire Insurance Committee, Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto; Forestry Committee, J. M. Diver, Sarnia. The Forestry Committee also includes Mr. Ralph Loveland, Saginaw, Mich., well-known to the lumbermen of Canada as one of the members of the firm of Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont.

The many friends of Mr. Herbert Timms, the well-known and popular manager of the Imperial Timber and Trading Company, Limited, Vancouver, will learn with interest of his recent marriage to Miss Alice Violet Kendall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Kendall, of Vancouver. The ceremony took place at Holy Trinity Church in this city, and a reception was held afterwards at the home of the bride's parents, Sixth avenue west. Mr. and Mrs. Timms spent their honeymoon on a three weeks' trip to Puget Sound points.

Mr. Frank C. Cheston, who occupied the position of sales manager of the Canadian Linderman Company, Limited, of Woodstock, Ont., for the past year, has just been appointed General Manager of the company. Mr. Cheston is probably one of the best known men in the woodworking trade on this continent, having for a number of years been publicity manager of the American Woodworking Machinery Company at Rochester. The Canadian Linderman Company is making rapid headway in Canada. Twenty Linderman Automatic Glue-Jointing Machines were sold in this country during their first year. Mr. Cheston returned a few days ago from a successful trip through the Maritime Provinces.

### Death of a Pioneer Lumberman

William Allen Hickson, a well known lumberman who was born at Bathurst, N.B., in 1841, passed away recently at the Mount Royal Sanatorium, Montreal, Que. Mr. Hickson was of Irish descent, his grandfather, James Palmer Hickson, having moved to New Brunswick from County Down Ireland in the early part of last century. Mr. Hickson began his career with the well known lumber firm of Guy, Bevan & Co. About 25 years ago he left them to engage in the lumbering business and became one of the largest and best known lumber operators on the Miramichi, where for many years he manufactured lumber for both the European and United States markets. His plant was located at Newcastle, N.B. Mr. Hickson was universally respected for his exceptionally honorable business methods

and sterling qualities of character. He is survived by a wife, daughter of the late Colin MacLennan of Prince Edward Island, and two daughters.

## Canadian Saw Mill Managers

J. W. Jacobson, Rosedale Sawmill Company, Toronto



J. W. Jacobson, Toronto

When a sawmilling operation of a unique character is established it requires a man of peculiar adaptability to the work to carry it out with success. The instance of the Rosedale Sawmill Company, Toronto, and its capable General Manager, Mr. J. W. Jacobson, is a case in point. This company, as will be learned from a perusal of the descriptive article published elsewhere in this issue, conducts one of the most unique sawmilling operations in Ontario, conveying its logs from Northern Ontario by the Canadian Northern Railway and sawing them at its mill in Toronto, on the banks of the Don River.

For the past two years Mr. J. W. Jacobson has been the general manager of the company and has been, to a large extent, responsible for the success of its operations. Mr. Jacobson came to Canada from London, England, in 1903. In the Old Country he had been engaged in the antique furniture business. In Canada he secured his first position with the Fesserton Timber Company, being employed at their mill at Fesserton, where for four years, he had experience in all branches of the manufacturing business, being engaged at different times, in the woods operations, the sawmill end of the work, and in shipping, inspecting, etc. When he left the company to join the staff of J. R. Eaton & Sons at Orillia, Ont., he was an experienced lumberman who had taken splendid advantage of his four hard years of apprenticeship and was ready for a good step up the business ladder.

Two years of experience at the J. R. Eaton & Sons' plant equipped him still further with an excellent knowledge of the conversion of the rough lumber into the finished material. Then he moved to Toronto and entered the service of the C. A. Larkin Company for whom he went on the road and learned how to sell lumber. He continued at this work for a year and secured a splendid acquaintance with the lumber trade of Ontario. Then Mr. Jacobson took his present position as General Manager of the Rosedale Sawmill Company, a position which he was amply qualified to fill by reason of the experience which he had secured in every branch of the lumber business. Since taking the position he has added to his reputation as a successful lumberman and those who come in contact with him in their business have no hesitation in foretelling for him a successful future.

### A Well Known Lumberman's Death

The death occurred recently of Mr. J. M. Smith, a well-known lumberman of Toronto and Callander, Ont., where he had charge of the manufacturing operations of John B. Smith & Sons. Mr. Smith had spent all of his life in the lumber business and had been engaged practically all the time at the manufacturing end. He was 63 years of age at the time of his death and he leaves a wife, two daughters and one son. The late Mr. Smith was the eldest son of the late John B. Smith and is survived also by three half brothers, all of whom are engaged in the lumber business.

### Another Large Carload

Mr. George C. Goodfellow, wholesale dealer in hardwood lumber, 528 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Que., sends to the Canada Lumberman a report of a car load of lumber which he recently received from the Fassett Lumber Company, Fassett, Que., and which he believes is the largest car load ever came into the city of Montreal. On April 17th, car number 10822 B. & O. reached him with a load of 35326 feet of two-inch hemlock. If any other Montreal dealers can exceed this quantity, the Canada Lumberman will be glad to hear from them.

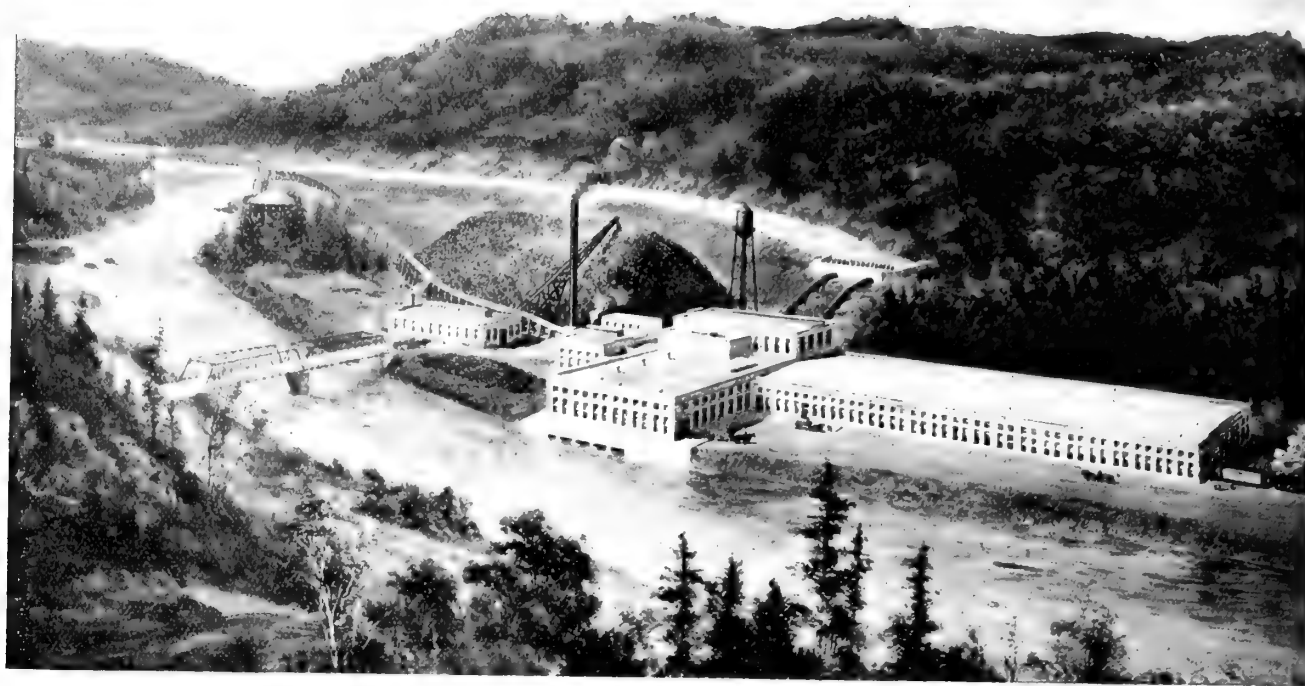


# Another Pulp Mill Completed in Quebec

**East Canada Power and Pulp Company, Limited, now Producing High-Grade Pulp at Murray Bay — Interesting Features of the new plant**

Montreal, June 6th, 1912; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—The completion of the mill of the East Canada Power & Pulp Company, Limited, at Nairns Falls, on the Malbaie River, near Murray Bay, adds another to many new plants recently

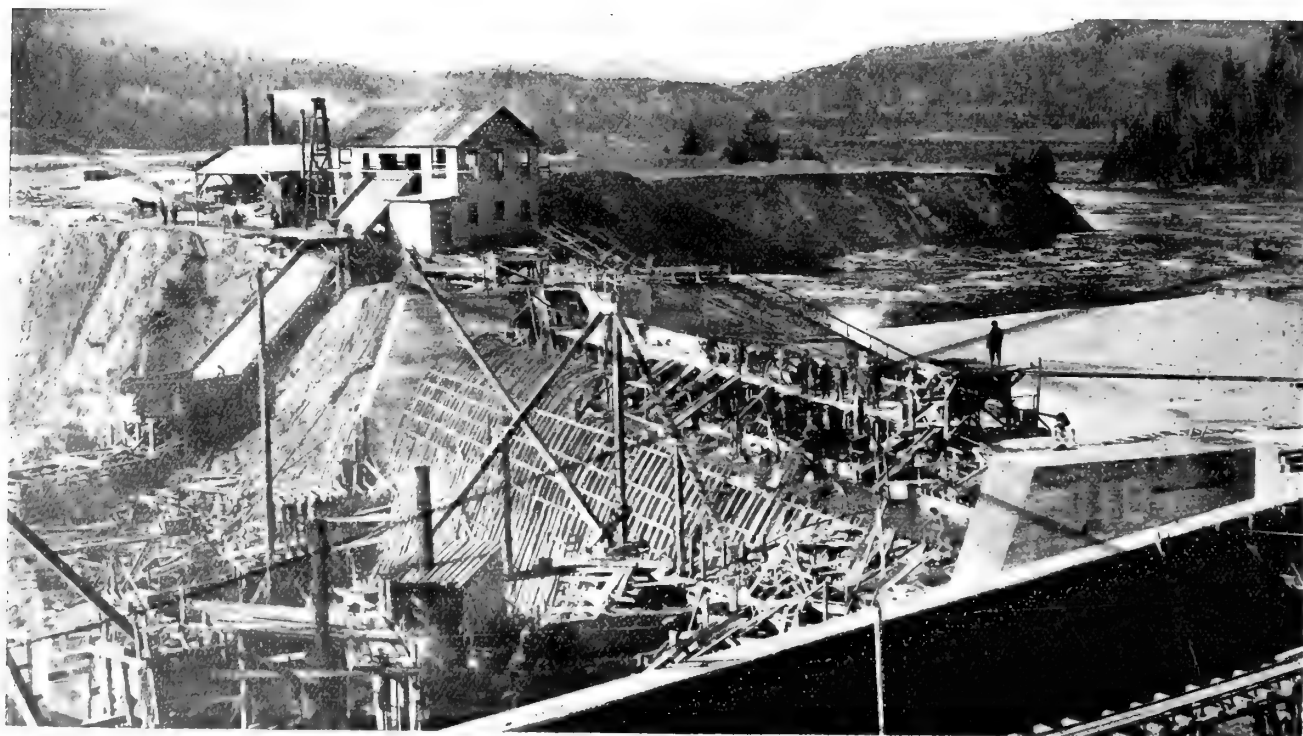
The main features of the contract for the plant, carried out by the Bishop Construction Company, of Montreal and Toronto, are a solid dam, 51 feet high; a concrete lined canal leading to the headgates of the penstocks, and the mill buildings, consisting of wet ma-



General View of the Plant of The East Canada Power and Pulp Company, Limited

erected in the province of Quebec. The mill is now in operation, and is turning out pulp which is pronounced by experts to be of a specially fine quality. The company possess over 392 square miles of timber limits, heavily wooded, it is stated, with very superior timber, largely the best black spruce. These limits are situated near the mill, and the wood can be floated down at a minimum cost.

chine room, generator room, wood preparing room, pump house, grinder room, wheel pit, block bin, engine room and boiler house. From the west end of the dam, a core-wall, 50 feet deep, runs through a small projection into the solid bank. The dam contains 6,500 cubic yards of concrete; in addition, the headgates, bulkheads, dam abutments, etc., contain 11,500 cubic yards. There are also 2,000



View showing Cutting-up Mill and Concrete Gravity Dam, 55 feet high, under construction

yards of superstructure concrete and 2,000 yards of reinforced concrete. There were 20,000 cubic yards of rock excavation. On the west side of the dam is the cutting-up mill, from which the wood is conveyed across a steel bridge and a cedar trestle to the mill. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the excavation of the wheel-pit as the original bottom was of running sand, with about four feet of boulders on the top and with the Malbaie River running close alongside. An excellent jagged rock foundation disclosed itself for the dam, as for the headgate. A portion of the canal was through rock cut.

The original idea was to erect a mill of 100 tons per day capacity, but the directors believed that there was ample room for a larger output and during the course of construction enlarged the plans so as to obtain 120 tons daily. Over 12,000 cords of pulp wood are already in store and last winter's operations will insure a full year of work at the mill. The cost of the pulp wood in store has kept below the estimates and should remain so for at least four years more, on account of advantageous contracts made by the company with responsible jobbers.

The Bishop Construction Company also built last season eight miles of railway, this being the section of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway between Pointe au Pic and Nairns Falls. The building of this line will permit shipments to be made to the Murray Bay wharf, previous to the final completion of the road through to Quebec. The work on the entire line is well advanced, being ahead of their schedule, and it is to be ready for hauling freight trains by the close of navigation. This gives the East Canada Company the benefit of water shipments for a large part of the year and rail shipments during the closed season. The extension of the road to the Saguenay will doubtless give a freight port at that point from which the East Canada Company can ship their product to Europe, any month in the year.

The present eastern terminus of the road is the East Canada pulp mill. The road runs a branch the entire length of the long press room and the product of the mill is loaded directly from the bailers on to the cars. Thus a trainload of eight cars is loaded simultaneously as stock comes from the machines without handling.

The mill was laid out by Mr. Geo. F. Hardy, architect and engineer, who had embodied many labor-saving devices in the plans.

The company have an issued capital of \$1,500,000 in six per cent. bonds and an equal amount of common stock. They made a profit for the year ending December 31st last of \$86,382, after paying interest on the bonds. This amount, derived from operations on lumber, was carried forward. The officers of the company are Sir Rodolphe Forget, president; Mr. C. W. Tooke, vice-president; Messrs. M. F. Stoddard, L. G. Morin, Edward Pope, H. G. Matthews, and the Hon. N. Perodeau, directors. The general manager is Mr. William White, Murray Bay.

### **Consolidated Pulp and Paper Company's Plans**

Ex-Senator N. M. Jones who has organized the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company reports that the St. John River Log Driving Company have declined to accept the company's proposition to handle the rafting out of about 7,000,000 superficial feet of the company's logs on the Nashwaak River, which the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company wish to have sent to their Partington mills at St. John for pulp material. The Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company have therefore arranged to do the rafting themselves. Driving operations are to be commenced at once and the logs will be driven to the mouth of the Nashwaak where they will be caught in booms and rafted. The Hon. Mr. Jones also states that arrangements have been made to commence operations at the Marysville sawmills at once.

Mr. Alex. G. Robinson of Marysville who has been in charge of the lumbering and driving operations on the Nashwaak for the Gibson Company for some years will remain in the same position for the new owners. It is not yet known how much lumber will be manufactured at Marysville this year although it will probably be 10,000,000 feet or more. Hon. Mr. Jones is also reported to have said that the company is thinking seriously of establishing pulp mills at Marysville. They would also in all probability look into the question of starting a paper mill. Nothing will be done in the way of increasing the Partington mill at St. John until contemplated changes have been made in the present plant.

### **Pulp and Paper Plant for Western Newfoundland**

The American Newfoundland Pulp & Paper Company, which was incorporated in the State of Michigan recently, have been granted power by the legislature of Newfoundland to raise the levels of certain lakes in order to secure the needed water power to carry on an extensive pulp and paper making plant, which they propose to establish on the west shore of Newfoundland. The company have purchased over six hundred square miles of timber lands extending up both sides of Deer Lake and the Humber River almost continuously from Bay of Islands to the bottom of White Bay. These

lands have been carefully inspected and, according to a report, are said to contain large quantities of excellent pulp wood. The property was acquired at an expenditure of a little over \$300,000. Eventually, it is believed, that the company will establish an industry which will be on nearly as large a scale as that of the Harmsworth Company at Grand Falls.

## **Pulp and Paper Trade News**

Reports from Vancouver state that an advance is likely in the price of paper to the extent of at least 10 per cent. within the near future.

Arrangements have been made for the shipment of 2000 tons of paper a month by the Powell River pulp mills of Seattle, Wash. When completed it is expected the mills will turn out 400 tons of paper a day.

Work was recently commenced upon the erection of the large pulp and paper mill which is to be built at Fort Frances, Ont. It is estimated that the erection of this plant will mean an expenditure of about \$1,500,000 and the employment of nearly 600 men.

The directors of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper and the Ontario Pulp and Paper Companies held a meeting recently, and the absorption of the latter company by the larger concern was decided upon. A meeting of the shareholders of the two companies was called for June 14 to ratify the proposals.

A despatch from Portland, Maine, states that the International Paper Company are planning to do a record business at that port during the present season in the receipts of wood pulp and pulpwood. Four large vessels have already been chartered to run between Portland and Chatham and Dalhousie, N.B.

A report from Cobalt, Ontario, states that M. J. O'Brien will in all probability erect a four hundred ton per day pulp mill near Quinze Lake. Quinze Lake is in Quebec province not far from the Ontario boundary. Mr. O'Brien has acquired a large tract of timber limits near Quinze Lake and Lake Expanse from which pulpwood will be secured for the mill.

Reports from Bromptonville, Que., state that considerable anxiety was felt there during the first week in June on account of high water in the St. Francis river. Between 20,000 and 30,000 cords of pulp wood had collected in the boom of the Bromptonville Pulp and Paper Company and it was greatly feared that the boom might break and allow the logs to pass out. Latest reports indicated that the danger period had passed without any serious accident.

The contract for the erection of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Mills at Thorold, Ont., has been let to the Lackawanna Bridge Co., of Buffalo, and work will be started on the industry at once. The mills, when completed, will manufacture news print paper exclusively. They will turn out from 129 to 130 tons every twenty-four hours. The machines are to be the largest ever built and are now well under construction by the Husey and Jones Company of Wilmington, Del. The mill will be operated entirely by electricity, requiring about ten thousand horse power, which will be secured from the Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls.

The Western Paper Mill Limited, whose plant is located near Sapperton, B.C., commenced producing paper recently. The company began its operations upon the production of building paper, having a large order for this class of product already on hand. It is the intention in the near future to manufacture also sheeting and deadening felts, chip board, box material, and wood pulp board, butchers' manila, craft wrapping paper and fibre wrapping paper. The company now report that they have orders on hand sufficient to keep them running for many months. They will use for raw material in addition to wood pulp and sulphite pulp, waste paper, rags, etc., gathered from the office buildings, warehouses, etc., in the cities of British Columbia. The plant is operated by electric power and there is also a steam plant capable of developing 150 h.p., which uses oil fuel.

### **Troublesome Floods at Scotstown, P. Q.**

Considerable damage was recently caused at Scotstown, Quebec, by the high waters in the river. The Emberton Lumber Company's dam was broken and the electric power house was washed away. The Emberton Lumber Company's boom was also broken and the logs went out with the flood. An elevator which had been used by the Emberton Lumber Company was also destroyed. The damage to the dam is estimated at about \$5,000 and the damage to the electric power house at about \$3,000. The flood will also mean the closing down of the Caswell saw mill.

## St. John River Lumber Happenings

### Mill Owners Increase Wages Ten Per Cent.—United States Trade Fairly Brisk—Driving Operations Successful

St. John, N.B., June 6th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—Lumber manufacturers at St. John have been having their own troubles during the past week, all the mills on the tide-water being forced to shut down owing to the men demanding an advance of 15 per cent. in wages, but the matter has now been settled by the millowners granting an increase in wages of 10 per cent. This will be a severe blow to the owners as the outlook for future sales is none too promising. At the present time nearly all the mills are cutting for the American market with the exception of Messrs. Murray & Gregory and Chas. Miller. This market is very firm but no inducements are held out by the buyers that it will continue so. The feeling seems to be that when all the stock now being sawn and on the water arrives at the market, a slump will occur. A new development which promises to some extent to sustain the market is the demand developing in New York, where for the past three or four seasons very little stock has been sold, compared with previous years. Last year practically all the stock sold from St. John to American buyers went into consumption in eastern New England.

#### Good Prices for American Stock

For prompt delivery good prices are being paid for American stock, the demand for which is nearly all for two inch plank, viz., 2x4-6-8-10, with some 2 x 9, also a small quantity of four inch. Practically no three inch is being asked for. For short average stock, say 14 to 15 feet, 2 x 4 and up, as high as \$22.50 delivered, New York or Sound ports, has been paid, which leaves the seller about \$16 to \$16.50 f.o.b. St. John, but the majority of this stock has been sold on the wharves at St. John, N.B., to net from \$14.50 to \$15. For long average stock, cut from American logs, \$17.50 to \$18 at St. John, N.B., is being paid for a specification of 55 per cent. 2 x 8 and up, to average 17 to 18 feet long. It is to be hoped that this business will continue as there seems to be entirely no chance to do any English deal business, as the buyers are standing off, it is said, awaiting developments in ocean freight rates and will therefore make no offers which would allow for a profit to the sellers. The mills at St. John and vicinity usually sell their year's output during February or March to the English buyers but this year, as near as can be told, no mills on the river have sold. One mill, it is reported, has sold about two million English deal at about \$14 per M. feet, for a specification running 50 per cent. 7 and 8 x 3, balance 9 x 3 and up; ends and fourths at the usual reduction of \$2.50 per M. ft. This will not leave any profit whatever, as logs have cost as much to cut and haul, etc., this year as in the previous years, but it is understood that this contract was made to take care of some small stock of what is called "bank logs," which have been sold at a reduction. Freight rates for English and Irish ports are very stiff. In fact it is said that no tonnage is being offered. One buyer is said to have offered of late 52s. 6d. and the offer was refused by the steamship owners, this is about 20 shillings over the freight rates of previous years. It looks at the present time as if very little business will be done with the English buyers, unless they pay the prices asked by the sellers, which would be about \$15.50 to \$16 for a specification of deals to run 50 per cent. 7 and 8 x 3, balance 9 x 3 and up.

#### Local Demand Active

Local demand for low grade or refuse spruce boards, deals, etc., is very good. Fair prices are being realized for this stock, viz., about \$9 per M. ft. at mill yards, in fact, the demand seems ahead of supply. Large quantities of this low grade stock are being used for general house building, the cost of logs and manufacturing being so high, that the seller must get a good price for merchantable. The house builders in many cases are not able to pay it and therefore take the lower grade stock. No great amount of building is in progress at the present time in the city or outlying districts; the T. S. Simms Company are erecting a large building in Fairville to cost in the vicinity of \$125,000, but this will be entirely of reinforced concrete, to be ready about January 1st, 1913. This is the largest building of any kind going up in the city or county; of course, the government is moving slowly with work at Courtenay Bay. The Norton Griffiths people are just beginning preliminary work and it will be some time before the work is in full swing, probably a year from this time. Messrs. Connelly are erecting wharves at West St. John for the C. P. R., but no timber outside of squared birch and hemlock is being used.

#### Driving Operations Successful

The log drives are all in safe waters and the corporation drivers are moving logs along in good shape. In fact it has been an ideal spring for driving, the water remaining high until the end of May. About ninety million of logs will come into the St. John River Log

Driving Company's booms this season, of which twenty to twenty-five million were old hung-up logs. The drive will be made up about as follows:—

F. Cheouinard, for Murray & Gregory and Stetson Cutter Co. ....	15,000,000
John Kilburn, for Murray & Gregory and Stetson Cutter Company ....	15,000,000
J. A. Morrison, for his own account and Stetson Cutter Company ....	13,000,000
W. J. Noble, for Royal Bank and Stetson Cutter Company	9,000,000
Cunliffe Bros., for Stetson Cutter Company ....	10,000,000
A. M. Currier, for Stetson Cutter Company ....	5,000,000
Randolph & Baker, their own account ....	8,000,000
Other operators ....	15,000,000
	<hr/> 90,000,000

These drives are all out and coming along well.

Bank logs are almost unsaleable as the millowners are overstocked with logs and prospects not being too good, do not feel like overloading with logs. These logs, which for the last three years have sold around \$14.50 per M. feet for merchantable deal logs and \$10 to \$11 for battens, delivered St. John, are now almost impossible to sell, a few being purchased in early season at about \$12 per M.s. ft. for deal logs 2/3 of \$12 for battens delivered St. John.

Laths have been largely sold for season's cut at about \$2.50 per M. on wharves at St. John, but at present, for immediate delivery, are worth \$2.75 or thereabouts, largely 1 3/8 inch. Cedar shingles are in fair demand with stocks very low, prices being firm.

Staves are in great demand, many of the mills being unable to fill their orders.

#### St. John Lumber Trade Notes

The Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company have acquired the property of the E. Partington Pulp & Paper Company at St. John, N.B., and have also purchased the limits of the Alex. Gibson Manufacturing Company at St. Mary's, N.B. It is said on good authority that the mills at St. Mary's will continue to cut the larger logs into deal, and that the smaller logs or pulpwood will be sorted out and turned over the dam, to be rafted at the mouth of the Nashwaak River and towed to St. John to be used by their pulp mills. It is also stated that the company will start immediately to erect a paper mill in connection with their pulp mill at St. John, N.B. This company has a capital of \$5,000,000, and is headed by Mr. N. M. Jones, of Bangor, Me., H. W. Schofield, Thos. McAvity and others, of St. John, N.B. The above deal was completed recently and the new owners are now in charge.

It is reported that J. E. Moore, of St. John, who has lately acquired the property and factory of the Canada Woodenware Company at South Bay, will soon begin the erection of a band mill on this property to be run in connection with the factory, in which many alterations will be made. The idea is to manufacture all the waste from the band mill into boxes, pails, staves, etc.

It is also reported that the Messrs. Geo. McKean will erect a small mill on a site at Grand Bay to manufacture about two million of logs purchased from settlers along the river.

At the booms of the St. John River Log Driving Company, Fredericton, rafting operations were begun about the third week in May. Full crews were not then at work, but it was hoped in a few days that everything would be running full swing, as it will take until fall to finish rafting logs now in the booms, which total between eighty-five and one hundred million.

#### Normal Trade at Montreal

Montreal, June 8th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—Business has now settled down to its normal condition for this time of the year. Inquiries show that trade is excellent, the demands being on a satisfactory scale, but there is one unsettling feature in the inability of lumbermen to get shipments promptly by the railway companies. The car trouble is not yet over. Lumber is still not transported as quickly as it ought to be, and the yards here remain blocked with freight of all kinds. The main cause of the trouble now appears to be the deficiency in cartage facilities, which is putting some firms to considerable expense.

There is a general enquiry for all descriptions of lumber, with birch in particular call, and prices have an upward tendency.

As far as can be seen, there should be no let-up in the demand for building purposes. Many more schemes for substantial structures are being promoted, and as evidence of the boom that is now on, the figures of the permits for the past month may be quoted. The total value for Montreal alone, not counting the suburbs, was \$2,602,308, which is a gain of \$899,105 as compared with the corresponding period of 1911.

Export business to Great Britain is good, there having been a slight improvement in the quantity of lumber that is coming forward.



Sulphite pulp in the United States is reported to be in very short supply, especially in bleached and easy bleaching descriptions, prices ruling very high. Bleached brings from \$57 to \$62 delivered and easy bleaching from \$45 to \$48. In Canada the mills are sold up to their production, and are obtaining \$41 at the mill.

With regard to ground wood, the water powers are very good, and the mills are making all they can, but there is no disposition to lower prices, as later the demand will absorb all the production.

Peeled wood is bringing from \$7.50 to \$8.50 in the province of Quebec.

A meeting has just been held in Montreal to consider a proposed advance in the freight rates on pulpwood from the province of Quebec to United States mills, the railway companies claiming that the rates are too low. Several of the most important United States mills were represented and fought the proposed increase very hard. The railway companies promised to consider the arguments of the mill interests, who threatened reprisals should the increase go into force. The idea is to bring the matter before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in order as, the mill owners say, to get fair treatment.

## Timber Trade in United Kingdom

**Good Demand for White Pine for Joiners and Case-Making  
— Oak Consumption Increasing — The Labor Situation.**

Liverpool, June 3rd; (Special correspondence to the Canada Lumberman.—The consumption of white pine in joinery and case-making shops in the United Kingdom continues steadily and on a large scale. Case-making is a more continuous operation than, perhaps, any other which consumes timber. The demand for packing cases increases as trade expands. Latterly, poplar, hemlock and larch have come rather freely into use for case-making, but the use of these woods has not interfered greatly with the use of white pine. This wood continues in large and steady consumption. It is used chiefly in one of three thicknesses; 1½ ins. "down"; 1 in. "down", and ¾ in. "down," and is useful in practically any width above 6 ins. Nine ins. and 11 ins. are very common widths, but a narrower width such as 7 ins. is freely used to make up a particular width.

The consumption of pine props is large and continuous. The props reach some half-dozen ports, almost by the shipload, and stocks, though at times large, would quickly disappear if they were not continuously replenished. At present, supplies are got mostly from countries of north-west Europe and are shipped chiefly from the Baltic.

Of late, supplies of oak have been very light owing to the activity in railway wagon and truck building which has existed since the block of railway traffic which followed the transport workers' strike in August last. Coffin oak is always in good demand; boards 1-in. thick being wanted chiefly. Mahogany still continues to be the more important of the furniture woods and it is amazing what a quantity of this wood, from the plainest to the most richly figured, passes steadily into consumption. The costliest and most finely figured mahogany, walnut and bird's-eye maple, is taken out of the ordinary consumptive field and carefully cut into veneer. Everything, in any of these woods, which promises any richness of figure, is eagerly taken up and at a price which is usually regarded as a high one. Mahogany, of course, is not a Canadian wood. Walnut and bird's-eye maple, Canada might supply. Of late, the plainer maples—sycamore is the common term for them, in the workshops here—have sold more freely. The U. K. offers a large scope for this wood, for table and "dresser" tops. One of the pines, chiefly yellow, and next to that, white pine, have, in the past, been most used for tables, dressers and the cheaper chests of drawers. Sycamore is more suitable for the tops of such articles than either of the pines named. It is harder and has a closer texture and works up to a firmer and whiter surface, which may be kept beautifully clean, and be attractive as an article of furniture. One would like to see sycamore used much more freely than it has been in the past, though there is no doubt that it has come more largely into use of late.

Birch and ash have always a good and open market in the United Kingdom. Birch for some time past has been in small supply. It has been used freely to make "rosewood" and "ebony" cases for pianos, being darkened and polished to give the desired effect. Birch has been in much use to form bed-room suites of furniture and has shared with ash, the privilege of being used to make chairs of the stronger and plainer kinds, for kitchen, shop and office use.

All the woods named are in good demand in the United Kingdom at the present time and not a single one of them could be truthfully said to be a drug-in-the-market or so low in price as not to be worth handling. Anyone who could supply timber of any of the kinds named, would find, on sending such timber to the United

Kingdom, that it was good, saleable stock. Prices generally have been very firm and are hardening so that a shipper might feel fairly safe as regards price.

### Labor and the Timber Trade

The most disturbing factor of the timber trade of the United Kingdom at the present time is the labor situation. Wood-workers of almost every branch are demanding an advance of about a penny an hour in the rate of pay, and shorter hours of work. Joiners, cabinet-makers and case-makers are making demands of this nature. Members of eighteen wood-working trade-unions joined in the middle of May in a great demonstration in Trafalgar Square, in support of demands for shorter hours and increased pay. The meeting was organized by the Woodworking Joint Trade Movement Committee, and about 7,000 persons attended. Mr. S. Stennett, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters & Joiners, stated that on account of the increased cost of living the members of his union were, roughly, 7s. 9d. per week worse off than they were ten years ago when they had their last increase in wages. The success of the coal workers in their recent strike, has however, led to a determination among many skilled workers to ask for more money and reduced hours. Hence the present movement among the woodworkers.

Reports from New Westminster, B.C., state that the sawmilling industry at present is in a satisfactory condition as most mills are working full time. A brisk demand is experienced from prairie points. Latest reports state that United States mills are withdrawing a considerable amount of their stock from the Canadian market, on account of the excellent demand in the United States markets.

### Planing Mill Door-Making

Door-making by the jobbing planing mill is a growing business, says The Wood-Worker. Indeed, it has already grown to greater proportions than one is likely to realize till he canvasses the subject carefully. It is gaining ground, too, in a sort of contradiction to the time-honored idea that it is impossible for the small maker to compete with the big institutions specializing and making enormous quantities. One reason for this is claimed to be that the cost of transportation and handling of stock doors partly offsets the advantage of manufacturing in large quantities. But there are a couple of more reasons of more interest and importance. One of these is that the jobbing planing mill is using more up-to-date machinery than formerly. It is necessary to have glue room machinery, for example, to make the panels for special mill work; and, having it, it is comparatively easy to make veneered doors to order, and to follow this up by making stock sizes now and then to fill in and keep the men and machines at work. The same is true of other machinery and equipment. And, then, here is the other important point: people are using better doors, as a rule, and paying more for them. This is what gives the planing mill man his chance. The place where the big door factories used to shine was in cheap doors, but these are not the only item in trade these days, not by any means. There are probably more of such doors sold now than formerly, because the population is much greater and much more building is being done, but the ratio to the number of better and more expensive doors is smaller. These high-grade doors can often be made by the planing mill man in competition with the factory, and it is these better doors that are making a better business for the planing mill.

### Pulleys that Pull Away

It is a usual thing to put two pulleys in line if they are to be belted together and it is a safe rule to follow. But there are times and things that go by contraries.

I have a machine that is one of the "contraries." The bottom cylinder is belted from a pulley on the countershaft and runs with a twisted belt, from which fact I guess that the machine is not of a late pattern.

The belt designed for this pulley should be 6 inches wide. If the twist is turned toward the body of the machine the belt will run up on the flange and spoil one edge in a short time, and if turned with the twist toward the drive belt, or outward from the machine, the belt will run on the outer half of the pulley. That increases the strain on a part of the drive shaft or journal of the lower cylinder that is least able to carry it.

This belt had been run a long time with the twist outward in order to get a 6-inch belt on the lower cylinder, notwithstanding it had only half the pulley to drive on, and the journal had been sprung at some time. The combination is interesting as you can see.

One of the difficulties I got over by using a 4-inch belt and turning the twist toward the machine, a twist which brings it nicely in line for tracking, but the weak place in the journal, from having been sprung, is out of my reach for remedies.—J. W. in Wood-Craft.



## Tariff Issue Discussed in Court

### Evidence Taken in Important Case Regarding Duty Upon United States Lumber Judgment Expected Soon

Judge Cassels, in the Exchequer Court at Ottawa, recently heard evidence and arguments in connection with the case brought by the Foss Lumber Company for interpretation of the Tariff Act regarding the duty upon lumber entering Canada. Lumbermen in all parts of Canada are pretty well acquainted with the details of this important case, and are awaiting with much interest for the Court's decision, upon which will depend whether lumber which has been dressed on one side and reduced to a uniform width by means of a sawing machine which is known as a "Duty Evader," shall be allowed to enter Canada free of duty, or only after payment of a charge of 25 per cent. ad valorem. During the taking of evidence before Judge Cassels the question as to the actual method of manufacturing this class of lumber was minutely discussed. Several samples of the lumber in question were produced and the opinions of lumbermen, both manufacturers and retailers were secured. Needless to say these opinions were of widely different natures, depending apparently to a large extent upon the nature of the witness' lumbering interests. Witnesses on behalf of the lumber manufacturers of Canada, however, were able to show that this class of lumber can only be produced by a process of "further manufacturing," entirely additional to the ordinary process of producing lumber in a sawmill.

Judge Cassels did not entirely take this particular view of the case, however, as was to some extent indicated by a remark which he made during the taking of evidence. Questioning Mr. George Cowan, K.C., of Vancouver, who represented the manufacturers, Judge Cassels asked if he proposed to contend that a second process of manufacture outside of an ordinary sawmill was necessary in order to produce this class of lumber.

Mr. Cowan replied that this was absolutely the case.

Judge Cassels is reported to have said in reply, "I have seen thousands of feet of lumber of a uniform size come from an ordinary sawmill."

In reply to this Mr. Cowan said, "It cannot be done. We will show that no plank, board or deal, such as shown, was ever sized in a sawmill."

Mr. H. H. Alexander, Secretary of the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association, stated that he had recently visited the mill in Washington where this lumber had been produced and was satisfied that it had been "further manufactured" to an extent that would justify the collection of the duty. He stated that more than one saw was used in the process.

To this statement Judge Cassels is reported to have said, "If you used two brushes to brush your hair it would not make any difference, would it?"

Mr. J. B. McCormick, Golden, B.C., stated that the lumber in question had been sawn with a rotary saw, then with an edger, and finally with a fine saw run at low rate of speed, the final process taking place in a planing mill.

After the evidence had been presented Judge Cassels stated that in giving his decision upon the case, the point which he would have to decide would be whether the sawing contemplated in the tariff meant only one process, or more than one process. It is expected that Judge Cassels' decision will be forthcoming in the near future.

### More Haste Less Speed

Over haste on the part of a plaintiff in two Qui Tam actions was responsible for the dismissal of both suits with costs at Montreal on May 21st. The cases were those of F. Hurtubise vs. G. W. Faust; and vs. G. W. Faust, Limited, lumbermen, plaintiff seeking recovery of a penalty of \$100 from the first defendant, and \$200 from the second, on the grounds that the G. W. Faust, Limited, and Mr. G. W. Faust, the president of the concern, had failed to file with the Prothonotary within the legal delay of sixty days statements showing the date of incorporation, place of head office, names of officials, etc. It was proved that at the time of the institution of the action the company had not been sixty days in existence. Hence the suit was premature, and was dismissed, with costs.

A despatch from London, England, states that the Privy Council has reversed the judgment in the case of Swift and others vs. David, an action which recently attracted a great deal of attention among lumbermen in British Columbia and which related to an agreement for the sale of shares in a lumber company.

The R. Laidlaw Lumber Company will hold their annual picnic at Queenston, Ont., on July 20th.

### Increased Output at Weymouth, N.S.

The Campbell Lumber Company, Weymouth, N.S., report that their stock of logs for this year's sawing is about fifteen per cent. greater than their stock at this time last year. The output of their mills will probably be about twenty-five per cent. greater during 1912 than during 1911. Regarding trade conditions the company writes as follows:

"Conditions in the South American market are not quite so active but we think a good demand will mature by fall in this line, particularly for Cuban stock. The United States markets are a little better.

"This year's driving has been very successful and we succeeded in getting out practically all our logs by the third week in May. Last year, at the same time, half the drives were left in the lakes and streams. The result of this is an extra stock of raw material on hand for this year's sawing."

### Lumbermen's Freight Actuary

The Pacific Coast Shippers' Association, Seattle, Wash., have favored the Canada Lumberman with a copy of their "Lumbermen's Freight Actuary." This is an excellent and very useful booklet containing a series of tables from which one may learn at a glance the freight on forest products of any weight from 160 to 3,300 lbs., delivered on various rates from 3 cents to \$1 a hundred. The booklet is sold by the association at the price of \$1, and may be secured from the Secretary, Mr. F. D. Becker, Seattle, Wash. The association also publishes a very useful booklet showing the freight rates and routings on forest products from all Pacific coast points to all stations in the United States and Canada. This tariff can be furnished either in whole or in part books, taking in any group of States required.

## Forest Fires Make An Early Start

### Reports From Many Parts of Canada Tell of Serious Fires During Month of May and Early June

Rapidly spreading forest fires were reported in Newfoundland during the last week in May over extensive areas near the pulp mills of the A. E. Reid Company. Later reports told of the destruction of five villages along the north coast, where dwellings and outhouses on farm properties, fishing rooms and their contents were totally destroyed. Several small lumber mills were also destroyed, and it is estimated that one hundred thousand logs were burned, including the destruction of standing timber. The property loss was then estimated at \$250,000. Rain fell early in June and checked the progress of the flames.

Extensive forest fires were raging at Steeves Mills near Hillsboro, Alberta County, early in June. Fire originated at Stenstone and in a gale that raged swept the country distant for several miles. There was very little valuable timber on the burned area, as it was most scrub and small trees, the country being rough and mountainous.

Despatches from Dawson, Yukon Territory, on June 1st, stated that the forest fires were still burning north and south of Dawson, and the standing timber was being destroyed. Hundreds of square miles were barren and thousands of cords of wood piled along the river bank for use of boats and mining camps were burned, according to the reports.

A Prince Albert, Sask., despatch of June 1st reported that disastrous bush fires had swept the country north of the Saskatchewan for two weeks. The fires were the fiercest that have occurred in the district for years.

A Seattle, Wash., despatch recently reported that heavy clouds of smoke, blown from the burning forests of British Columbia, had formed a maze on the inside passage to Alaska, making navigation extremely dangerous.

From six to eight square miles of logged-off territory within the limits of the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company, at Jordan River, B.C., were swept by a forest fire recently which raged with unabated fury for several days. Latest reports indicated that the fire was under control.

Forest fires, starting apparently at two points, swept through 10,000,000 feet of lumber in the Dominion railway belt between Arrowhead and Revelstoke recently, but probably did not destroy more than about ten per cent. of the merchantable trees, according to W. F. Loveland, acting supervisor of fire wardens. The burned-over area is the property of the Dominion Sawmills, Limited. One hundred C. P. R. men, 35 employees of the lumber company and the Dominion fire protection service secured control of the blaze after a stern fight, which lasted nearly two days.

Other reports from the State of Washington and from Rock Bar, B.C., tell of serious forest fires, including the loss of several lives.

# THE WOODWORKER

## A Little Machinery Talk

By C. Hapsburg Liebe

A certain lazy filer—whose name I cannot call without much personal discomfort—once had occasion to return to his filing room at the hour of midnight. As he entered, he heard voices. He paused, then shrank into the darkness behind his cupboard and listened. The machines were actually talking.

"I've got a kind of rheumatism," said the Big Grinder, giving a subdued sigh. "I'm very much ashamed of the way my joints creak when I'm at work. But that poor, wooden-headed filer can't get away from his box seat long enough to oil me."

The Roll smiled broadly. "Misery loves company, one well knows."

"And have you noticed how my gear wheels rattle?" it said. "They haven't had a thing but a little thin oil for a year. If the filer knew that cupgrease and stiff oil is the thing I need, perhaps he'd open his heart and give me a doping every now and then. And he lets my adjustments—the shearing adjustment in particular—get out of place, then gives me a good cussin' out when I dish his saws. Besides, I'm so dusty I'm sure people won't recognize me for what I am."

The filer drew his brows in a frown.

"And have you noticed," said the Emery Wheel on the Big Grinder, "that he isn't smart enough to put a little dripping-pan under the bearing nearest me to keep oil from dropping on me? Some of these fine days I'm going to bust, and when I do I'm going to fix that lazy filer."

"For heaven's sake bust as soon as possible!" exclaimed a coarse voice from the opposite side of the filing room. It was the automatic planer Knife Grinder. "The filer lets the grindings stack up until they fall over on my slides," it continued. "They're all cut up and wearing out. Then he cusses me for not grinding a straight line. Besides, he lets dust accumulate all over me, and some day a spark from the wheel is going to smoulder in that dust until night. And then—lookout for this shebang to go up in smoke."

Another voice joined the ghostlike conversation at this point. It was that of the bandsaw Swage. "The trouble," remarked the Swage, thoughtfully, "is that we'll all have to be burned up while that lazy filer will have only to hunt another job."

From the darkness behind the cupboard the filer groaned and murmured "Et tu, Brute!"

"You see," the Swage resumed, "he won't take my anvil out and face it up, and then I get a blessing out because I don't give satisfaction. When he has a new anvil in, he doesn't give me the proper adjustment, and then I am forced to either bite off the points of the teeth or crook them. Then he cusses the Swage Shaper because it isn't human enough to straighten the teeth, or draw them out, as the case may be."

"If he had sense enough to cut my feed belt instead of packing it full of belt dressing," said the Knife Grinder, "I should be a most happy machine."

At this all the other machines said the same thing concerning their belts. The filer shrank a little farther into the shadows behind the cupboard. He feared the saws—the bandsaws—themselves might talk. Rather, he was afraid of what the band saws would say in the event they did talk.

A long, low miserable groan came from within the cupboard. At this all the machines cried out, asking what was wrong.

"It was the filing room broom groaning from having sunk into decay from disuse, sort of innocuous desuetude," explained the Leveling Block, which, having an iron constitution, was never afraid to speak its thoughts. "And I'm thinking strongly that I'm going to meet the same fate."

Still the filer wondered why the saws were silent.

"I've got a pain in my left jaw," said the Swage Shaper. "The filer keeps one of my jaws out of place all the time trying to keep his unlevel saws from leading toward the machine. He ought to work his saws on the bench for that. I'm not to blame, by gar!"

"When you fellows are through," said the Little Grinder, "I want to register a few kicks of my own."

"Go ahead!" urged the Roll.

"Well," said the Little Grinder, "he lets the grindings pack up between my feed finger and my feed finger stop, and I just can't leave every tooth in the same place, which causes me to burn some of the points off. Then he gets up on his tiptoes and tears his hair and swears if he could only find the man who invented me he'd—he'd but I become faint at the memory of it, and can't say it."

"What else?" inquired the Big Grinder.

"He lets my grinding wheel glaze over for lack of dressing, and then swears at me if I burn the throats of the saws."

"That's one of my troubles, little one," said the Big Grinder.

"If I could get to you easily, I'd shake hands with you. I burn teeth myself. Sometimes it's because he keeps the saw so low that my feed finger lifts a tooth a little now and then. Does he let the oil spill from the bearings on your wheel?"

"Oil?" queried the Little Grinder. "Please explain what you mean. I don't know that I ever heard of anything like that."

Just then some very small voices were heard coming from behind a pile of rubbish. They were too small to be understood. They were a bunch of swage anvils that the filer had thrown away because he didn't care to take time to grind them.

"He cusses me every time I chip off at the edge," said the leader of the Planer Knives. "He gets in a hurry, and grinds me until I turn blue. I can't help crumbling."

"If any of you fellows know what's good for toothache," said a rip saw hanging upon the floor in the dust of ages, "I wish you'd tell me. The filer hits my teeth so hard with the upset that away goes a side of the point on about every fourth tooth. And then he will go and tell that I'm so hard. It's his head that's too hard. He ought to use a light hammer."

The filer still wondered why the bandsaw didn't speak.

"I've got a kick coming, too," added the Brazing Clamp, "He won't dress his irons true, and I get the blame for flaws in the brazes."

"He drags me on the tooth on the backward stroke," said the File, "and then says I wear out too soon."

Then came the voices of the long suffering bandsaws in a sepulchral, steely chorus, "We're tired—in fact half of us is tire. Our crown is gone. Our middles are filled with colics and appendixes. Our teeth have crumbled. Our throats are cracked—"

Hark! Ssst! Aha! What is yon fleeting form? Tut-tut, 'tis but the filer.—Berlin Quality.

## Small Bandsaws

By W. J. B.

In the days of our youth we were placed in charge of a bandsaw, without anyone to warn us what to do and what not to do. All went well until we had to sharpen the saw three times; then it wanted setting. It was a  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. saw, and it was held in a wooden vice while it was sharpened. The vice was worn and did not fit the blade tightly. We set the saw with an ordinary saw set, then found when we put the saw on that instead of running in a straight line it wobbled to and fro, making a coarse cut and being difficult to work. In setting the saw we had bent the blade in many places. This is mentioned in case there may be a young machinist who may have to set a bandsaw under similar conditions. He will know that unless the blade is held firmly while the teeth are being bent the possibility is that the blade will be bent also. It is so simply done that we are now averse to any small bandsaws being set in this way. As soon as we found out that it was possible to bend the blade while setting it—we, on the advice of an old machinist, made a bevel plate out of an old file and ground a hammer to hammer the set on the teeth. With a little practice we found it was very easy to set the teeth in this way, but we do not recommend hand setting or sharpening of bandsaws. There are several machines which will sharpen and set bandsaws with very little attention on the part of the machinist. We know that there are many sawyers who can sharpen a bandsaw as well as the machine, and we know that there are many sawyers who cannot. At the best, sharpening a bandsaw is a tedious job, setting one is worse, and there are few machinists who will not welcome as a good addition to the plant an efficient bandsaw sharpening and setting machine. We are aware that there are a few men who look upon saw-sharpening machines as devices which will dispense with their skill and experience. But the man who objects to a bandsaw sharpening machine is objecting to the use of a good tool. Not only does it sharpen the saws well, but the ease with which the saws can be sharpened means that they are worked under better conditions. As soon as the keen edge is off, and the saw works a trifle dull, then the saw is replaced by a sharp one. If the saw had to be sharpened by hand, then it would have been worked until it was quite dull, and a dull saw has such a strain upon it that it often breaks. Where there are two or three band saws at work, a machine for sharpening them is installed as a matter of course; it is where there is only one saw that the mill owner is dubious about putting in a machine for sharpening the saw. If the machinist has a lot of spare time, during which he can sharpen the saws, the arguments which we

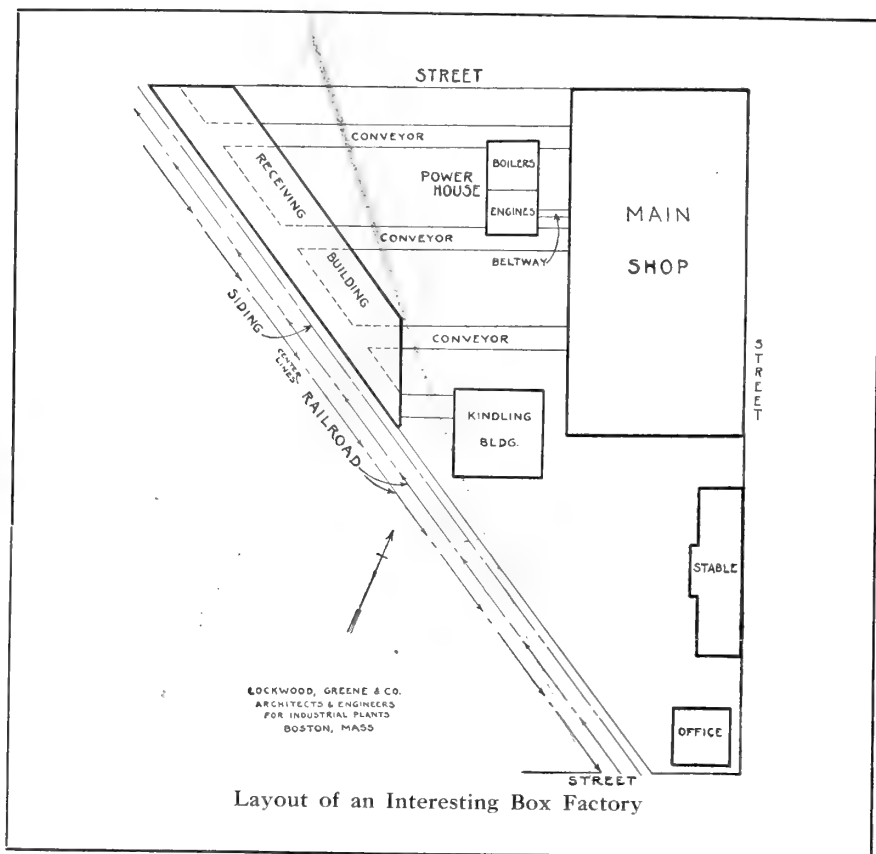
have put forward will not count, but may we plead for a saw-setting machine for the band saws? Even where the machinist has ample leisure, it will be found that one of these simple and inexpensive machines will soon pay for itself in reducing the number of brazes required for the small band saws.

### An Interesting Box Factory Layout

The profit to be derived from a box factory depends to a great extent upon the arrangement of the various buildings together with the means for handling the material from its raw form to the finished product and the disposal of the waste. These matters should receive the closest study of architects and engineers before any arrangement is adopted.

An example, of what can be done in the way of an efficient plant arrangement for a box factory where the space was of irregular shape and limited, is afforded by the layout of the box factory shown in the accompanying sketch. Here the owners had to make use of a triangular piece of property, bordered on two sides by streets, with the long side running along the railroad. The plan drawn up by the engineers Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass., and adopted by the company in question, consisted in erecting brick and timber buildings, the receiving building being located adjacent to the railroad with the three conveyors leading from it to the main shop.

The arrangement has effected the simplest movement of material from the receiving building on the railroad line through the main shop and out to teams which make the major portion of delivery. The raw material is transported from the receiving buildings to the main shop by three roller type conveyors which deliver



Layout of an Interesting Box Factory

the material directly into the feed rolls of the heavy planers located on the top floor of the main mill.

The cut-off machines, feeders, trimmers, and matchers all produce a considerable amount of sawdust as well as end clippings. Under each machine is a hopper through which this waste material is delivered to a conveyor located overhead on the story below. These conveyors deliver to a common conveyor running at right-angles. This latter feeds a hopper provided with a screen of such mesh that the sawdust drops through, while the end clippings pass over the screen and on to another conveyor which runs outside of the main building and delivers the end clippings into the upper part of the shaving bin in the boiler house. This material is then shovelled by hand from the bottom of the bin hopper into the boiler for fuel.

For handling the sawdust there is a blower system by which the material is carried to the roof of the main building where it is delivered into a bin.

For collecting the shavings there is a second blower system independent of the sawdust system. There are connections from the heavy planers to the fan whence two pipes lead to the shavings bin on the top floor of the kindling building and to a collector on the top of the boiler house respectively. From the latter five dis-

charge pipes lead, one to the shavings bin already mentioned, and one to each of the four boilers. At the point where the delivery pipe from the fan branches so as to go to either the boiler house or the shaving bin, a switch and percentage valve are located. This is to permit the boiler tender to keep an even air pressure on the fire beneath his boilers. The switch is connected up for operation directly from the boiler room floor.

A fourth system is in use for handling kindling wood. Strips are collected from the trimmers in boxes and wheeled to the kindling saws which are located near the end of the main mill opposite the kindling building. These saws cut the wood into proper lengths for kindling, the pieces dropping into hoppers under the machines and then onto an inclined conveyor which delivers to a horizontal conveyor located overhead in the first storey. The latter drops onto a belt conveyor which delivers the kindling into a large bin at the top of the kindling wood building. This bin is of sufficient height so that carts may be driven in on the lower floor and be filled directly from the bin above.

As the power in this plant is entirely mechanical, all these conveyors and fans are operated by belts from the various line shafts. Wherever conveyors traverse open spaces between the buildings they are carefully housed in against the weather. The entire conveying system is so arranged that it will be a matter of little difficulty to add one-third to the equipment when the final six sets are installed in the main factory.

### Memoranda Compiled by a Machine Woodworker

By M. Wright

Did you ever, after putting your circular-saw in good order and starting to resaw, find your saw inclined to "run" or snake, and wonder what the trouble was? Perhaps your feed rolls are a little too close together and pinch the board too tightly. Try easing up on them a little.

The wood-split pulley is a very convenient thing, and is just as good as any other in transmission power. It is always as nearly in balance as any of the home-made pulleys are, and some of the cast-iron ones, too, for that matter, even though you do happen to leave a couple of the bolts out of one side, or what is equally bad, use some cast washers and some cut, with the cast washers all on one side.

I do not recommend this as good practice, though observation leads to the conclusion that the man who is associated with this state of affairs is often lighter-hearted than the man who is painstaking in the minutest details. The weight of responsibility does not rest as heavy upon him. He has one advantage, though he has worked in more mills than has the painstaking man.

### Labor Costs More Than Cutters

Cutters are cheaper than labor. When a man has to grind cutters, first to one outline, then to alter to another, and all the time the moldings required are stock sizes, it is at once a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, for not only is there a waste of cutter, loss of time, reduction in the size of the emery wheel, but a machine is lying idle which should be at work coining money for the owner. Buy cutters! It is one of the best investments.

I heard a man utter a warning against a mill owner buying a machine where the feed is controlled by a binder system, calling particular attention to the fact that a belt running over and under the small pulleys of the binder will wear out so fast that it is a good deal of trouble. He admired the endless belt idea, and the variable feed. Verily, man born of woman is full of notions. He railleth at that which is of no moment and yearneth for that which would make him tear his shirt.

It is sometimes contended that the fault lies in the steel when we get these flat spots on our journals. I don't believe that is often true, for machines are not built that way now-a-days. No builder will chance his reputation on such a thing, and the fault lies in allowing the journals to run a little loose for a time, and to poor balancing and kindred causes.

We are almost always in a hurry to get the work through and leave the adjusting until a more convenient time. Next thing we know there is a machine-shop job, and the man at the lathe may or may not know how to true up a journal for a high-speed machine, and its last condition may be worse than its first.

### Repairs and Worthless Work

I had one cylinder that had been through that process so often that it had been reduced from 1 15/16 to 1 5/16 inch, and it was as much trouble at last as it was the first time it was put in the lathe, for all the work was done on a lathe in which the centres were out enough to make it impossible to do a correct job. And a fast-running cylinder 26 inches long is something that does not stand any fooling when it is running over the 4,000 mark.

Writing of the adjusting screws in the cap of a box recalls the



fact that we had an engine that was bought second-hand, and in shipping it in the liners for the main journal came with it, but all in a bunch. Here was a problem. Which of these two Dromios was the one for the right side or how were we going to tell them apart? "Measure," I hear some one say. But life around a mill is too short to spend time figuring out a sixteen puzzle, so the other thing was done.

The cap was taken to the drill press and in each of the four corners a hole was drilled, then tapped clear through for a long  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch stud-bolt. When the engine was ready the cap was placed in position and screwed down with the nuts so that the lap fitted snugly on the shaft, then these four stud-bolts were screwed down hard, making a perfect fit without any measuring or trying. This is the sort of thing that would help us out on some of the planers we have to handle, and just now I am lucky enough to have just this sort of machine, and I appreciate a good thing.

#### Foresight and Band-sawing

An employer in a western city has such thought for his employees that he has boxed in all parts of machinery where there is any possibility of one getting caught. Both the upper and lower wheels of his band-saw are completely inclosed, with swinging doors in front. Such precautions seem superfluous to an old woodworker; but, where green hands are constantly coming and going, they doubtless have value. They certainly show a commendable amount of thoughtfulness on the part of the employer.

We have to do things to and with machinery and its accessories that the builders may not think of nor provide for. Recently I installed a heavy band-resaw, and it is driven by a quarter-turn belt. At best this is a rather unsatisfactory drive, and in this case it showed up trouble very quickly. The machine has a clutch pulley to start and stop it, and in a few moments after starting up the pulley was drawn along the shaft with its key until the hub of the clutch could not be disengaged, running the saw all the time, despite the clutch pulley.

After trying in vain to get the key tight enough with the set-screw, the hub of the spider was drilled in two places, letting the drill go  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch into the shaft, and the hole tapped out with a  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch tap, and the two set-screws put in through the hub and into the shaft. My helper remarked, "Guess that will hold her for a while," and it did. Despite the heavy side draft of the belt, the pulley has held its position since the set-screws were put in.

#### Planing Smoothly on Cypress

I note a question as to why the grain rises on cypress. There are at least two reasons, and these are, the lumber is very wet or the planer knives are too dull. I do not believe, judging from some of the cypress that I have seen, that anyone could produce a smooth surface on it by running against the grain for the way it would chip in would raise whiskers on profanity.

The only remedy I know of—and I have found it to be very good—is to sharpen the knives as keenly as possible and not to plane a single board after they show signs of getting dull. The dull edge of a planer knife literally pounds down the grain of the cypress, and when the board has passed through, the hard grain, being elastic, rises above the soft grain, making the board rough. A sharp knife will not pound down the grain and I have yet to run across a variety of cypress that cannot be planed smoothly.

Some people seem to think that it is one of the inevitables that a heavy machine will jam small moldings or small work on a planer, while a small machine will not. The pressure required to drive a small piece of molding through a small machine is just as much as through a large one and no more. If the work jams, lighten up the rolls till it does not jam, and put it through a small or large machine. One of our twenty-ton steam hammers will strike a blow just hard enough to drive a ten-penny nail, or a blow of many tons. The force of the blow depends on the man running the hammer. So the jamming is regulated by the operator.

When there is to be but one machine of a kind in a mill, as one planer, one matcher, one molder, get each one of its kind to cover all the work you expect to do. If you are to have 24-inch stock to plane, get a planer to cut this width surely, and a little over. If you will cut stock 12 inches wide on a molder, get one that will cut that much, for a 6-inch molder will cut only 6-inch stock, and hardly that.

I need hardly say that the sending of work to the other fellow because your machines are too small will not pay very large interest in the long run. Don't look too long at the first cost, because you may lose sight of results. When people learn that your equipment is not up to requirements, and that you are sending your work to the firm around the corner, they will find the way around the corner first after a while. Only another illustration of the "early bird."

#### Peculiarities of Journal Bearings

In the field of woodworking machinery there must have been developed many interesting cases of peculiar behavior of journal bearings, but does anyone know of their ever having been reduced to a

scientific basis, or even recorded? These journals run at extremely high speeds, and all the conditions under which they work are about as variable as they well could be. Where could you find a more promising field for useful and interesting research?

Some make of machines are heavy and massive, others light and springy; some stand on rigid foundations, others are little better than suspended in the air; some bearings get copious lubrication with considerable regularity, others get very little, and at any old time that is handy; some are well cared for generally, others shamefully neglected; some are driven by narrow belts much overworked and over-strained, others by wide belts with a moderate degree of tension; some are lengthy and of small diameter, others short and of such diameter that the rubbing speeds are excessive.

And if all this were not enough, there are those subject to end thrust, from the rapidly-reversing drum shafts of the sanding machines to the continued pressure on molding and shaping machine spindles, which are upright and often fitted with bearings more or less conical in shape. Planer cylinders furnish still another class, for added to their great speeds are hammer-like blows which they have to withstand from knives in a deep cut. On the whole, it seems as if there were here lying fallow a field broad and wide enough to keep quite a number of scientific observers fussy for some time to come.—Wood-Craft.

#### Sanders and Sander Feed Roll Adjustments

The sander is often thought of as a machine of minor importance in factories and planing mills. That is probably why sanders do not give the efficient service the manufacturer claims for them and which they are capable of if properly handled.

By "properly handled" we do not mean that experts are required to get good work on the average sander; but we do mean that as much attention should be given the sander in operation, as is given the seemingly more important planers, matchers, stickers or jointers.

It seems hard to get a mill or factory superintendent to pay as much attention to his sanders as to other machines. But nevertheless he would find his efforts richly repaid by higher quality of sanding, if he should turn his attention occasionally to problems of the sander operator.

As much, if not more is expected of the sander than of any other machine, because it is supposed to finish properly even the defective work done by other machines. If the sander falls down the machine is usually blamed and an expert sent for because the sander has not been studied thoroughly.

Most sanders are capable of fine adjustments, but these fine adjustments require very careful handling because of the work to be done by the machine. But it is just as true that fine work requires fine adjustments, and the combination demands an operator capable of handling the whole matter in a very careful manner.

It is not possible in a small space to give even an outline of points necessary in careful sander operation; but here are a few notes that may help.

Keep the feed belts in first class condition. Take up any slack that appears in them at once, and then turn your attention to the feed rolls. Remember that the feed determines to a large degree the evenness of the sanded surface.

The feed should carry stock over the sander drums fast enough so that the sand paper does not cut to its full depth. If the feed stops, or even slacks up noticeably, the cut is deeper in places than it should be. These of course, show up very plainly on the finished stock.

Other waves may appear in the work which are not so easy to correct, but they almost invariably come from poor adjustment of the feed or pressure rolls.

If the feed rolls are too high, it will be necessary to raise the sand drums higher than they really ought to be, in order to get an adequate cut. Then the ends of the stock are liable to be pressed down against the sand paper, so that a heavier cut is taken until the end of the piece strikes the next feed roll, when it raises and so lessens the cut until the last end of the board comes along, and drops off the first roll when it is cut deeper than the main part. This is repeated at each roll, and when the piece comes out it is found to be thinner at each end than in the middle.

The lower feed rolls should be set barely the thickness of writing paper above the level of the bed, and the upper driven rolls should be set firmly enough on the work to insure a feed as sure as the belt accommodations will warrant. This may be determined by the amount the spring bolts rise when the stock feeds under the roll, and should be enough so that one may see a clear space between the machine frame and the lock-nuts.

By watching the upper feed rolls when the boards start under them, the bolts may be seen to rise against the tension of the springs accordingly as they are set. If there is no elevation then the lock nuts should be backed off until the desired play has been secured.

The sand drums should be backed down until they do not cut



and the pressure rolls adjusted so that they may be stopped by a strong grasp when working under full load. Now, feed in a piece of stock and turn up the drums beginning with the first or coarser one, until it cuts to sufficient depth; adjust all three in a similar way, after which correct the pressure rolls over the second and third drums to suit the new condition.

Some operators are so careless as to start to feeding before they have made the adjustment of the feed rolls, with the result that the rolls are choked down, the paper torn and some of the stock spoiled before the operator can loosen up.

The proper way to set the machine for a new thickness is to raise the roll frame plenty high, introduce a piece of the stock to be run just between the first two feed rolls, then lower the frame until the pressure will drag the work away from a good strong pull. If the adjustments of the drums and roll are made right, the cutting and polishing will go forward without further adjustment.

The pressure rolls should not be too tight to stop with a strong grip of the hand; the upper feed rolls should show a little slack between the lock-nuts and the frame of the machine, and the finished work should ride smoothly and evenly upon the bed all the way across the machine.

With proper adjustment of the feed rolls very little fault will be found with the work of any first class sander. That is, providing always that the drums are covered with the proper grade of sand for the wood to be polished, that the feed is correct and also that the operator is not trying to make his sander do the work of a first class surfacer as well as the polishing of a sander.—Berlin Quality.

### **The Modern Commercial Planing Mill**

By M. C. Cantrell

Too many good things cannot be said about any legitimate business, but too few good things, it seems to me, are being said about one of the greatest factors in the lumber world, the modern commercial planing mill. The local, general mill-work planing mill is fully deserving of all the attention it gets; but the big one, with a whole side or end, or both, wide open toward the saw mill and the other end open to the world, is the one of which I would speak.

Many who are spending their lives in the manufacture of lumber products have only a faint idea of what one of these big fellows means. There are others, who actually have charge of some good-sized ones, that seem to have few ideas different from those of twenty-five years ago, except that of a greater number of machines. Saw mills having a capacity of 300,000, 400,000 or even 500,000 ft. in ten hours are not uncommon now, and the planing mill adjunct is keeping fully abreast with them, if not a little ahead. Neither the quality, quantity or range of work is taking second place. The quality is practically perfection. The quantity is limited only by the capacity of the feeder. The range is from a strip of lattice to a 32 x 32, s.4s.

There are some mighty good planing mills of the old type, mind you, but some of the new ones are better. Neither does it follow, by any means, that a mill recently built is "modern." The dry-kiln is not only an adjunct of the planing mill, but may be considered a part of the equipment, and will here be taken into account. We will also assume that long and heavy timbers are a part of the product. In any event, the foundations should be the best. All heavy-duty machines, such as resaws, timber sizers and flooring machines, should have concrete foundations.

The timber-sizer and all planers and matchers should have a pit beneath, extending from just back of the countershaft back to a point beneath the out-feeding apron, at least 3 ft. deep, and provided with a floor sweep from the shaving exhaust, for keeping it clean. This pit is very necessary for making repairs and adjustments beneath the machine.

The superstructure, as regards elevation plans and strength, depends upon the kind of power to be used, whether electric or belt transmission; and, if belt transmission, whether the lineshafting is to be located overhead or beneath the main floor. If the shafting or motors are above, requiring belting down to the machines, the building must be much more substantial than if shafting is beneath, or motors are direct-connected.

The ideal power is individual motors direct-connected, as the motor and countershaft are relieved from any belt strain and the perpetual belt expense is avoided. The installation will in this instance be heavier, as low-speed motors must be provided at a substantial advance, and if commercial current is used it will cost more than if a number of machines are grouped on a shaft and driven by a single motor. But taking into account the increased efficiency of each machine, providing and maintaining belting, shafting, etc., the individual motor again takes the lead.

As locating the timber planer must be governed by the facilities for getting stock to it from the mill, it is often located away from the main planing mill building. If located in the main operating room, it should be next to the wall and have "room to spare." And it may

be said here that the modern mill requires as much more room than the old, as its capacity is greater. General utility machines, such as surfacers and four-side machines, should be located in the same part of the room and on the opposite side from the entrance from the dry-kiln.

Though trucks should not be used for tending machines at either end, sufficient space should be left between machines to stand a truck or its equivalent on each side of the feeder at the same time. By this arrangement no time is lost in exchanging empty trucks or unit clamps for full ones.

Following the "general work" machines, should come the high-speed floorers, the siding machine or machines and molders, in the order named. A heavy band resaw and band rip saw should be in line with, or in front of, the "heavy-duty" machines, according to other surroundings. If belt transmission is used, the machine countershaft should be directly beneath or directly over the lineshaft, allowing the use of tighteners in place of loose pulleys and shifters for starting machines. Give none of the machines a greater speed than 3,700 r.p.m.

I was about to say that every machine should be the latest improved type, but as some manufacturers are not making the strides that some others are, buyers may be deceived as to the genuine article, unless thoroughly practical and up-to-date themselves. At any rate, buy machines fitted with individual tighteners on top, bottom and side head belts, profile attachments, automobile transmission in place of so many gears for feed rolls; reversible feed, so that a board may be backed out as readily as fed into the machine; automatic adjustable bearings, round heads for high-speed machines, band resaw attachments for the siding machines, heavy arbors and long bearings; different parts made to template, so that perfectly-fitting extras may be quickly procured, and power grinders for grinding the knives without removing them from the head.

Barring the heavy timber machines, have all the side arbors the same size and projection above the platen, so that all side heads are interchangeable. Have all side heads made to execute the same cutting circle, regardless of the make or kind of work they are to do. This is very important, as it does away with changing the rail and guideblock adjustments every time a different set of heads is to be used, which is no small item. Have a full quota of good trim saws for rough stock. Sorting chains of a length in keeping with the quantity of lumber to be handled, must be properly located for taking all kiln stock.

I said that no trucks should be used. What, then? The monorail and car. Now don't get the "jiggers," for the monorail for handling lumber is no more in the experimental stage than the high-speed, thin steel knife, and its economic value is firmly established. It does away with a yard full of trucks, that are not only expensive, but in the way of each other, and usually everything else. Horses, drivers, stables, stablemen and feed bills are wiped off the expense account. As the loads are carried overhead entirely, nothing is interfered with on the main floor or yard docks. Loads may be picked up at any point and delivered to any point, without "going around."—The Wood-Worker.

### **Encourages the End Matching of Flooring**

End matching of flooring, where properly done at the mill, is one of the greatest conveniences for the carpenter when laying the floor and also it is one of the greatest savers of material.

Where flooring is carefully end matched there is practically no waste, because there is no need for the carpenter cutting his flooring except at the end of a run at the wall of the room or something or other of that kind, and even then he can use the end cut off as a starter in the next course.

#### **Supports of the End Joists**

Where the end matching is properly done and narrow stock is used, it is immaterial ordinarily whether the end joint comes over a joist or between the joists. In the late practice of using narrow stock from 1½ to 2½ inches face the tongue and groove on the sides and ends will support the joints so that they are practically as firm whether they come over a joist or not.

This saves the carpenter from having to cut and make joints at the joists. It saves him wasting the timber and makes the laying of the floor much easier. So much easier is it, in fact, that the wonder is that people have not made a practice of end matching practically all flooring.

Oak and other hardwood flooring is generally end matched, but it is seldom that end matching is resorted to in pine, yet the pine people could eliminate in their flooring trade all the wrangling and worry over odd lengths and short pieces if they would simply end match them. There is seldom much objection to short pieces in hardwood yet there are one hundred times more short pieces in a hardwood flooring than there are in pine. If the short pieces in pine were end matched it is doubtful if there would ever be any objection to short stock in a pine floor, even though the mill men would

work up lots of short stock into flooring that heretofore has gone to waste. It would make for economy at the sawmill and planing-mill as well as at the building where the flooring is laid and the saving in material itself should well repay the trouble and expense it involves in end matching.

### Improper Practice and its Results

Take note, however, that end matching properly done has been specified. Where end matching is not properly done, where the joint is not square and the tongue and groove do not fit together as they should, it is very annoying and is really a waste of time, because to cut the joint off square means to eliminate the end matching and go back to the old problem of making a square joint at the joist.

What it looks like both the manufacturers of flooring and the machinery people need to do is to give more attention to the developing of this idea of end matching, to machines, to meet the various requirements and to pushing the idea among the builders. It is a pretty safe prediction that the yellow pine man, for example, who first institutes an innovation of this kind, if he does his work well, and advertises it as he should, will get a standing in the trade that will give him a preference on lots of business.

### Reduction of Waste in Fitting

It is simply a matter of getting both the dealer and carpenter to realize the advantage of end matching and to doing the matching properly. For where it is properly done, it saves time for the carpenter in laying it and it will save lumber. Instead of from 10 to 20 per cent. of waste there need not be more than 5 per cent. of waste in laying flooring that is properly end matched.

### Repairs of Woodworking Machinery

An old machine will often give so many troubles that the main cause of it will be overlooked in the anxiety for some specific explanation for a difficulty we do not understand.

I have an old machine that has given its share of bother from bad handling, and the old man who was the feeder in its former location fell to my lot along with the machine. One part of the work done on the machine is to S. & S. timbers from 6 by 6 to 8 by 8. It had been a good deal of trouble to "buck" them through, owing to the plates and lower carrying-out roll being out of line with the traveling bed.

These minor defects were remedied, when the timber fed through without any trouble. The old man was so tickled with the change that he could not refrain from saying, "By gum, it does spew them out now, shore enough!"

Almost any machine will work right when you know how to work it. This machine was no exception to many others I have seen that got a bad name from bad handling. It was regarded as an unavoidable worry and was dreaded instead of being mended. Sometimes a man will cuss his luck for getting hold of such a machine, but of course they can be made to do better than the worst they have been doing. There is not such thing as ill fortune in a deal of this kind; if we fail to do any better with the machine, we do so of our own fault and not of that of the machine.

The ways to do this may be devious, but, like Rockhaven in the hands of the sharpeners, while I would be slow in advising anybody to go crooked, when you are in the hands of sharpeners or up against a difficulty of this kind it may be the only way.—Chas. A. R. in Wood-Craft.

### Imitation Veneer Not Popular

There is evidence among the critical writings of people who study furniture and decorations, that imitation veneer, which made quite a furore a few years ago, is not popular, and will never be much of a competitor with the real article. At the same time there is a distinction between what is called imitation and what is recognized as veneering. At one time veneering itself was classed as a means of imitation. To-day, however, it is recognized as a means of decorating that improves the quality of the work as well as its appearance.

It is the imitation of something that is not really supplied that is losing favor now. For example, in the veneering world the imitating of mahogany with some other wood is not as popular as it was some time ago, because the discriminating public is realizing that imitation in woodwork, whether in furniture or in house decorations, is like paste jewels. It may give the appearance of the real article for a time, but, when the ethical side of the question is considered, there is no satisfaction attached to its use.

For this reason, imitation oak tables made on gum should not be popular, and it would be much better for the manufacturers, as well as for the trade in general, if instead of imitating oak the manufacturers of such furniture would seek for some stain or color scheme that would give beauty without trying to imitate something else. Often the natural color tone of gum furnishes more real beauty than is obtained by trying to imitate quartered oak—and it relieves it of the stigma of imitation.

Wall paper and interior decorations were made in imitation of quartered oak and various other kinds of wood some time ago and seemed to have quite a run for a while. Now, however, they are losing favor and the prediction, made in these columns heretofore, that the imitation would simply turn attention to the beauty of the wood and finally the discriminating people would want the real wood, is being fulfilled and there is a better demand for veneered panels for interior decorations. In this may much good is being done for the veneer trade and the sentiment against imitations is so strong now that there is no fear of anything of the kind seriously affecting the veneer industry.—Hardwood Record.

### Weeding Out Useless Sizes in Machine Woodworking

Commendable is the tendency in the woodworking trade now, all the way from the sawmill down to the cabinet-shop, to eliminate some of the useless sizes and shapes. In certain lines the multiplicity of sizes and patterns is so confusing that it has really handicapped the trade, and especially is it a bar to cutting and carrying stock against future needs.

One example of how this sentiment has expressed itself is furnished by the shingle people of the West Coast among whom there is a movement now for shingles of only one thickness and two grades.

Heretofore there has been such a multiplicity of thicknesses and grades in shingles that it has been very confusing, has made difficult the cutting and carrying in stock against customers' needs because no man could tell just what some man would ask for and there never was any excuse for this variety.

There is no need for such a great variety of thicknesses in shingles and a great number of grades, and both the shingle manufacturer and users will be in better shape if they can establish the general practice of one thickness and two grades.

With the hardwood flooring manufacturers there has been a movement of practically the same kind of going on now for some time. They advocate only two thicknesses of flooring, the standard 13/16 and 3/8. These two thicknesses really cover all the essential needs of the trade and to add more is simply to multiply the variety until it discourages the average dealer from carrying stock.

### Patterns for Moldings

In the making of moldings the number of patterns grew so confusing that they finally became burdensome and practically useless so far as putting a man in shape to cut and carry in stock against future needs. Many of the patterns were standardized—too many of them, that was the trouble. Obviously only a few of them could be made and carried in stock in any quantity without making a man's molding stock burdensome, and the result has been that only a few have been made use of and these with more or less fear always as to whether or not they would be demanded or whether the prospective customer would ask for some other pattern nearly like what they had made up, but different from it.

What the molding trade needs is some such overhauling as the shingle men are proposing to do. It means the eliminating of useless sizes and patterns, or at least the relegating of them to the rear and a general use of only a few distinctive patterns that appeal. Then the manufacturer can carry in stock a supply against future needs and the user can be served promptly all times and be sure of getting his pattern duplicated easily.

It is the same way in casing and base and we might say in shop work around every planing-mill and furniture factory. They develop in the course of time many sizes and patterns that from a practical standpoint are really useless. We have reached the time when it is in order to eliminate these, to weed them out.

Figuratively, go through the plant with a pruning-knife and cut off all the useless limbs and branches so that we may have more thrifty development of the others and better fruits generally from our labors.—C. R. M., in Wood-Craft.

### New Wholesale Lumber Firm for Rochester

The Amos & Whiffen Company has been organized at Rochester, office at No. 916 Granite Building. The officers of the company are N.Y., for a general wholesale lumber business, and has opened an Harry J. Amos, for many years identified with Nellis, Amos & Swift, at Utica, N.Y., secretary and treasurer, and Harry I. Whiffen, long identified with the trade of New York State as a salesman. Both men are well and favorably known in the State. H. I. Whiffen is president of the company. They will handle a general line of lumber, lath and shingles from the east, west and south, also from Canada, and will have a general line of Pacific coast stock to offer.

The Stone Lumber and Shingle Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia with head office at Pine Grove. The capital stock of the company is \$10,000 and its charter permits it to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, timber growers, etc.

# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

An Object Lesson In the Effect of Character

## Keeping Up Stock in the Yard

One of the continuous problems in the running of a retail lumber yard is that of keeping up stock, and having it so well balanced in quantity, grades and varieties needed as to be able to meet the normal demands of the trade. This is perhaps not so hard a job for the individual dealer as it used to be when he was running on a much smaller capital than now, and was obliged frequently to call on the assistance of the bank for his extra needs. Under those circumstances, he had to study closely his stock on hand and the probable demand for items that were not in constant demand. To a man with small capital it was a serious thing to get caught late in the fall with a lot of stuff that he would probably have to carry over the winter months and not sell much of it till another crop was assured because he needed the money tied up in it, to put in his coal business.

For many years I was manager of one of a line of yards, and I was fortunate in working for a concern that gave me the liberty of ordering what stock I wanted when my judgment prompted. I presume though, this freedom was given me because I did not abuse it, and that my judgment was better than theirs when it came to knowing what the needs of my trade were. I have always considered that this was one of the most important things in my business training and second only to the training received in the knowledge of the "dickering" humans I came in contact with. I think it developed my judgment on a broader scale because of the fact that I had to take a good many things into account that were associated with matters which I could not control. And in those years when almost everything in business depended on the crops and the immigration coming in, it was no small matter to keep stock in the yard well balanced without any unnecessary tie-up of working capital. As long as I conducted the business on this basis I had a degree of freedom which few managers had at that time. If there is anything in my business life that I will remember longer than anything else, it will be the time when one of the owners told me after invoicing time, that I had done more business, and with an average of less stock during that year, than had been done at any of the other yards. Some of the boys were better collectors than I was, but they carried a third more stock than I did and didn't do as much business.

## An Unusual Combination

It is pretty difficult to find any one with a combination of all the best of business qualities, just as it is with men in everything else. When I got worked up so I was mad I was a good collector, for the money had to come, or the "fur would fly," though I knew at the time I was working under the wrong kind of pressure. But collecting is not what I started out to talk about.

In these days when the average individual dealer has enough capital to carry on his business without recourse to the bank, he can afford to take advantage of the market and buy certain items that are offered at a reduction in price, pile them up in his yard and let them stay there without in any wise crippling his working capital. This is all right, provided he don't let the stuff lie there too long, or give away the fruits of his price concession to the figuring bill peddler, as is too often the case where the desire is strong to "put it over" a competitor.

This is a great temptation to men who are able to put in and carry large stock. They think at the time of buying that the price will make them some money. So it will, if the demand happens to be good for those items and the sales made at the regular prices. But unused stock, like unemployed capital, is eating up interest all the time, and lumber, as a general proposition, don't improve any in quality while lying in the pile, especially yellow pine that has come in with the black stain on. There are times, of course, when a few items, such as shingles, and lath, are so very low in price, that it will pay to speculate on them by buying larger than usual and the same may be said with sash and doors. But stocking up merely for speculation is not, as a rule, a paying proposition. Turning the dollar over as many times as possible during the year, is true business policy and pays better in the long run. This is the guiding principle of all the great successful business concerns in merchandising.

You don't see any old stock in the great retail stores in Chicago. When stock comes in it stays only through the season and then it is removed to make way for the new that is coming. "But where does it go to?" I asked a floor manager the other day. "We sell it," was the reply. When a stock of dress goods comes in it is tagged at a certain price, which holds for a few days, then a lower price is put on it, and it is advertised. What is left of it goes down in the basement,

and one price and another is put on it till it is all sold. If there should happen to be a little of it left it goes in a "remnant sale" and somebody buys it.

## Small Margins on Large Sales

At the trial of the big packers here in Chicago a few weeks ago, the evidence was given to the jury that only 2½ cents was the margin of profit made on the sale of a dollar's worth of meat, no doubt this was as much a surprise to that jury as it was to the public who read the account of it. But the presumption is that they turned over that dollar so often that the small margin bore no resemblance to the large interest made on the invested capital. It is the number of times that stock is turned over during the year that counts up in the profit column.

I remember the time when we thought Andy Bloomer was crazy when he was advertising to sell lime at a price that netted him but ten cents profit on a barrel. He would get in several carloads at a time in the fall when lime was in great demand and by letting every plasterer in four counties know of it he would dispose of it by unloading from the car into the customers' wagons. Lime had no chance to slack on his hands. He kept his dollars moving and this is what every good business man aims to do.

The shifting of the sources of supply within the past twenty years has compelled the larger majority of dealers to carry larger stocks than formerly, because of the longer time necessary in transportation, where we used to get a car in from two to three weeks from the time of ordering. It usually requires now from one to three months, and frequently longer, when shipped from the coast. And in the busy season, if a dealer is not well stocked up with the staple items, he is liable to suffer loss in trade, and, if he has to buy from his competitor, a loss in profits also. But, even with the markets so far away, if he studies closely the conditions and the probable needs of his trade, he can so arrange to have stock coming on the road that he will not be seriously inconvenienced in filling his orders.

I know there is a prejudice existing with some dealers against buying stock from the nearest wholesale market, because they have to pay a little more for it, but this is not reasonable nor good business policy. If a dealer can get a mixed car of stuff that will fill several vacant spaces on his "dunnage," and get it within a week's time or less, the difference in cost will be more than made up through his being able to sell it again quickly, and prevent his losing trade by being out of items that may be his customers are waiting for. I have several times gotten in crib stuff from a near-by point in four days' time, and sold it again before a car with it in had arrived that had been shipped weeks before, and if I had waited for it I would have lost considerable trade.

## You Want It When You Need It

When you need lumber you want it bad, and in a busy time, quick service in getting stock means quick profits in turning it over. I think if I was where I was handling chiefly coast stock, I should buy a good deal from the large stocks at the "transfer" in Minneapolis because I would know to a reasonable certainty when I was going to get it. I don't like the idea of sending an order two thousand miles away to be filled, and then forgetting it, till it is put in on the side track. But then I know it makes a showing of a good stock on hand, but there are many such stocks that are not as well balanced as a much smaller one that has all the requirements of the trade in it without the showing of a great quantity. It makes no difference to the customer whether all his wants are supplied from several low piles or from piles that require a ladder to get on the top of them. The main thing is to keep those low piles from showing the bare "dunnage" of all sold out. Careful buying prevents this, and to insure having a supply, one must not "go it blind" and stock up indiscriminately on things that the demand for is likely to be light. He should make extensive inquiries among the farmers and find out what class of improvements they are thinking of making this year. In a good crop season farmers do more house building than when the crops are light. In the newer sections, one year may see a great run on material for granaries. The next year perhaps, everyone seems to take the notion to build corn cribs and another may run principally to barns and other things for the care of stock. So it frequently happens that a yard may be well stocked up on house material and still be low in the items for the class of buildings there is a predominating demand for. I know this is not an easy thing to do. One can, of course, get some idea of it through talking with his customers who come in.

I have thought it would be a good plan to prepare a circular letter with suitable questions as to what kind of buildings and other



improvements were intended for the coming year, and enclose with it a stamped addressed envelope. If such a letter were sent to every farmer in the surrounding territory a dealer could have a better comprehensive idea of what was likely to be the demand for certain items of stock and make out his list of "wanted" and send in his orders accordingly. A few dollars would cover the expense of this but it would be nothing compared with the importance of the knowledge and information he would gain, to say nothing of the personal touch and the advertising it would give him.

While I was in business here, I made it a practice of calling on the real estate agents and the architects in the early spring to get information concerning the prospects of building. From the contractors and the jobbing carpenters I would learn about the contracts and the little jobs they were figuring on, and from it all I could gather a pretty good idea of what kind of stock was more likely to be needed in the near future of demand. If a wet spell of weather set in I knew there would be many leaky roofs and therefore I aimed to have a supply of shingles coming on the road. Of course, business here is somewhat different than in the country towns but the principle of looking ahead for stock needs is just the same and can be exercised in much the same way.

Every line yard concern has a systematic stock record, which is practically a necessity in the economy of their business. Too often though, they think they know the needs of a yard better than the resident manager does, and the consequence is that he is apt to have shipped to him a lot of stuff that he knows very well will have to lie in the yard a long time. Everybody has the privilege to do with his money as he sees fit, but in a case of this kind it not only is poor business judgment, but it is treating the manager hardly right if they expect him to make interest on a lot of slow selling stock that he had no hand in ordering. This is taken for granted, however, that the manager knows his business and is competent to order for the needs of his yard. Some managers like to show off a good big stock in their yard even though they don't need one-half of it. All the same, however, it is bound to show up against them if the profits of the business done are not in keeping with the average amount invested in that yard. I'm not criticising any concern as to the methods of conducting their business. I'm merely speaking on general principles when I say that any good competent manager knows more about the kind and amount of the stock he needs than anyone else does. Let him have full swing to run the yard his own way and when this is done, hold him strictly to account for favorable results. If there is any business ability in such a man, this kind of confidence placed in him will bring it out, if it don't, he is not the man for that kind of a job.

#### Keeping Stock Records

In the matter of stock records, I would say further, that no matter if the manager knows that one is kept at the home office, it is a great convenience for him to keep one of his own also and not only is it a convenience but it is a source of satisfaction also to have such knowledge at your fingers' ends, so to speak. If you are your own bookkeeper you probably think it is enough work to send in a daily account of your stock to headquarters. It is not necessary, however, to have your own stock account covering everything in the yard, but only that part of your stock you are selling from every day. You can study out your own system of keeping it, and this will create an interest in the work and further improvements will suggest themselves as you go along. When once you get interested in it you will wonder how you got along without such a system.

"Snaps" in stock are something of a temptation to an individual dealer who has the capital to put into them, but as a general rule, stock that is not needed at the time is a poor investment, even though bought at temptingly reduced prices. The dealer who is in the habit of buying stock in this way usually has his stock disfigured with a number of old weather-beaten piles that give a "black eye" to the yard, and the chances are that by the time he gets down to the bottom of such piles, there will be a lot of stuff that is not marketable except at give-away prices. A nice clean looking stock is always the most attractive to the buyer and when it is kept well balanced in the several items it is the most profitable.—C. H. Ketridge in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

#### Increasing Sales Cost

Five years ago, according to a recent statement of one of the largest lumber manufacturing concerns in the country, it was able to sell its product for less than one per cent.; to-day, the cost is from two and one-half to three per cent., and is going up right along. This, be it noted, is a strictly selling cost, and does not include any of the general or overhead expense, part of which is connected with selling. It refers to the actual expenses of the man who is on the road getting orders; of the advertising department, and of special work which may be done with a view to promoting the sale of lumber.

Everybody has probably realized during the last few years, with the after-effects of the depression of 1907 and 1908 prominently in

mind, that it takes more effort to dispose of lumber than it formerly did. Many, however, have not understood fully to what extent extra effort had resulted in an added sales expense. The two are directly connected, and one inevitably produces the other. If a salesman has to call on a buyer three times to make a sale, whereas he formerly sold him on every trip; if purchases are made by cars instead of lots of 100,000 feet at a time, and if better terms have to be given to get orders, it does not take much analysis to understand why selling expense has increased. The cost of doing business has grown all along the line for the lumberman, and though he has been more impressed, perhaps, with the advance in the cost of timber and the increase in labor expense, the sales department is one which is responsible for a considerable amount of this increased burden.

This means that lumbermen must pay more attention to proper selling methods if they are to continue to make a fair profit and to hold the selling expense down to its present figures. The association of sales managers, which is doing good work in the exchange of ideas, calls attention to the need of better methods, and the promotion of sales is beginning to get the consideration which it deserves. Continued attention to this problem is needed in order to bring that department of the business up to its maximum efficiency.

The head of a big company used to find enjoyment in selling the output of his mill. He sat in his office, dictated a few letters to big consumers, whom he knew personally, in which he offered certain choice lots of stock. Usually a reply was forthcoming, accepting the offer, and the lumber was moved within a reasonable time after it was manufactured. This lumberman had the idea that there was no selling expense attached to his business. He figured that it took about two cents' worth of postage and ten or fifteen cents' worth of the time of his stenographer and a trifling amount of stationery to land an order for about 50,000 feet, and he believed that this was the proper way to handle the selling department.

When buying slowed up a few years ago, the manufacturer continued to solicit business from his customers by mail. He found, however, that the amount of postage required to land an order was considerably more than it used to be, and that a good many of his "steadies" wrote polite notes stating that they had plenty of lumber in stock, and could use nothing additional at that time; also that they were getting quotations elsewhere which were considerably lower than his own. With lumber piling up on his yards, the sawmill operator saw that it was necessary to discontinue the old easy-going methods, and he employed a man who had devoted much attention to sales work. This man is now at the head of the selling end of the business. He is getting \$4,000 a year to handle this part of the business, and his travelling expenses amount to fully that much. With the services of his stenographer and the other incidentals which accumulate about such a position, the selling department costs the business easily \$10,000 a year, compared with the negligible amount which was formerly charged to it.

Here is just one concrete example of the change in conditions, and one definite reason why the cost of doing business has advanced. Many other lumbermen who found it unnecessary to employ salesmen now have men on the road regularly, and concerns which thought that the same man who could see that the sawmill was running properly could also attend to the minor detail of moving the stock after it was piled, have changed their minds and gotten experts for the selling work, allowing the manufacturing department to remain in the hands of those whose chief business and skill are concerned with the sawing of lumber and not the selling of it.

A reference was made to the fact that advertising expenses are charged to the selling department. This is of course proper, as advertising is strictly sales work. However, it must be confessed that much of the advertising done by lumber concerns hardly deserves the name, and it is burdening the head of the sales end unjustly to compel his department to undertake that load. The main reason is that lumber advertising has not been taught to work as it can and should do. The lumber trade papers ought to be the direct medium of many more sales than are accomplished at present, and they would undoubtedly be if copy were changed frequently and interesting and convincing arguments presented. Part of the movement for the greater efficiency of selling efforts in the lumber business is having to do with improving the character of lumber advertising, and especially advertising in the lumber trade journals.

This kind of exploitation should be followed up with more careful attention to the mailing-list. In every line which must rely upon aggressive selling effort to get business, and this is true of practically all industries, the mailing-lists are among the most important aids to the sales departments. In the lumber business few concerns use this system as freely as they should. There should be a consistent and permanent effort made to develop a list which will be not only complete but thoroughly organized. There should be divisions made according to woods, so that it will not be found that the concern is offering oak to a consumer who uses nothing but poplar, or that ash is being advertised to a consumer of oak alone.

Sales letters should be written regularly to the concerns on these



lists, and each letter should contain a definite proposition such as the salesman of the concern would make were he to meet the buyer face to face. Merely announcing that you have certain items of lumber in stock is not presenting a sales argument. There should be some distinctive point brought out, such as will give the purchaser a reason why he should buy it rather than any other lot which happens to be offered him. If selling points can be made for everything from alarm clocks to socks, it certainly looks as if lumber, which has a wide variety of qualities, and which, in the same grade, can vary all the way from very good to very bad or indifferent, has a few desirable points which are worth developing in a sales letter.

While individually typewritten letters are usually much more effective in selling goods than circulars, letters of this kind can be prepared in such a way as to be almost as good. Letters properly multigraphed, with the address filled in carefully and the signature written with ink, and mailed, of course, under first-class postage, can go to one thousand prospective purchasers and have little lost efficiency because an individual letter was not written to each one. The danger of this kind of letter, however, is that the personal note will be lost sight of. The writer will think of a thousand people instead of one, whereas, in order to make the argument effective, the letter should be written just as though one person only were to receive it. This gives it simplicity, naturalness and effectiveness, which is entirely absent from the conscious circular style.

Careful records are kept by many lumber concerns which discovered that their weak point lay in their sales department, as to the work being done by each salesman. These have had definitely assigned territory, and their own sales, together with business which could be ascribed to their calls, are figured frequently. This gave the house information as to which men are delivering the goods and who are falling down. The various salesmen are also kept informed as to whether their cost of selling lumber is increasing or not.

The analysis of sales by individual solicitors goes a step further, also. The kind of business put on the books by each man is closely watched, and the value of the particular trade secured is considered. In other words, the firm realizes that mere volume of sales is no just criterion of the ability of the salesman. At one time the desire of the concern may be to sell low grades, so as to reduce a surplus in that direction; at another first and seconds may be the items which are to be pushed, so that it is the general efficiency of the salesman in adapting his efforts to the special needs of the house at any particular time which makes him valuable to his employers.

In this connection, too, it may be worth while to point out that the work of the salesman can be greatly increased by keeping him informed as closely as possible of market conditions and of the "slow sellers." The salesman who is provided with only a stock-list and price quotations is very illy equipped, and the plan referred to some time ago in *Hardwood Record*, of sending out a weekly letter to the men on the road, giving them information of the trend of values during the preceding week, and the items on which the firm is long and desires rapid sale of, is undoubtedly in line with proper conduct of the selling department. G. D. C., Jr., in *Hardwood Record*.

### Gathering Them In

By the Lumber Doctor

A great many dealers will think quite a few subjects that we pen pushers choose to write upon as quite unworthy of the time it takes to read them. Yes they do now, but Oh! how soon they may be searching for just such information that is in these subjects. In towns where there is no competition or where there is all harmony now, there may be all discord some time—and may be sometime soon, too.

Now a pretty good campaign to make once a year is to get the names of all those fellows who you know are against you and go after them and "gather them in." Find out why they are against you; see if you are wrong; make good, and if they are wrong show them where they are wrong and get them right. Get those who are against you under some kind of obligations to you so that they are not in a position to fail to do you a favor if you ask it, or at least give you a chance to get their business, for we all have our business enemies, whether we know it or not. We may have to get some of our friends to find out who they are, but we have 'em just the same. There are a hundred ways to get them under obligations to you if you will try and try.

### Grading Lumber

How many retailers really follow the grading rules in checking up a car of yellow pine lumber? Very few, I believe. I have graded very few cars according to the rules, and none exactly according to them except where I have made a decided reduction and know that the inspector will go over the job after me. Take, for instance, a car of No. 1 dimension. How few of us would be foolish enough to make a kick on a small amount of stuff that is No. 2; because, in the first place, we know that we get enough frame joists, out of

the car to make up for the few No. 2 that are in it. Besides, there is too much expense leaving it lay out in the driveway and then going over it with the inspector, and then putting it away again; and then the inspector comes along and grades the whole car and puts you to a lot of trouble and expense so that the loss is far greater than the gain. With a car of shingle or flooring it is different. The worst thing I have ever found so far is B edge grain flooring, especially. You buy a car and never find out it won't match until several months afterwards. One of the worst cases the "Doctor" has had lately was a "hurry up" call to see a car of B and better edge grain flooring that we had sold about four months before and had gotten our money for it three months before. When I reached the job they told me it did not match up, and I guess it didn't. It was fine flooring otherwise, but had been milled by two different machines, and they had laid about ten thousand feet of it, all mixed up, and I could hardly remember who I bought it from, for it was on a scrappy job and the low man got it. I sold it at a profit of 50c. per thousand feet and took it from the car to the job, and it had laid in the open building for nearly four months. I don't know what the outcome will be, but there won't be much of my 50c. profit left when the job is done with, I guess. Then the same thing in selling lumber. If a fellow comes in and says "How do you sell flooring?" it isn't policy any more in our town to say, "We will sell you Star flooring for so much, No. 1 for so much and No. 2 for so much. There are too many kinds of No. 1 and No. 2 flooring nowadays, and you had better show him the flooring and sell him something that will suit him."

### Signs on Lumber Yards

There are few attractively worded signs on lumber sheds, and it is rather a little hard to find one that will command more than a passing glance. At a little town far out on the plains, years ago, the following sign was put up on a little frame hotel just behind the railroad depot, in front of which little restaurant or hotel the railroad company had erected a high fence. "This fence was put here to keep a poor man from making an honest living." Sandwiches 10c, pie 5c, coffee 5c—and you ought to see the people rush around that railroad hash house to patronize the "poor man" and help him "make an honest living," so when I had finished remodelling our lumber yard, or rather long before I was done, I was thinking what to put on there besides, Ott—Lumber, Paint, etc. I finally decided to put on the end towards town, "Dr. Ott—Here is a German with a green front—Come in and see him;" and over the gate which I had painted with gold, I put in place of where I had "Drive right in," "Enter the Golden Gate." Well, I often sit at my desk and watch the people look up at those signs and say something to some one about it, and they all, when they come in, comment on it—and I guess I'll have to buy the Green Vest, so as to have the "Green Front."

It would surprise you the things that my friends tell me about that sign—which goes to show that they are talking about it, and it all helps to make them ring No. 58 and No. 805, the 'phones that make me happy when the orders come in on them. I have the firm name in letters, five feet high on the centre of the building, and no one can fail to get convinced that we don't hide our light under a bushel. After you have the outside of your place neat, you know the spirit moves you to improve the inside—and it ought to, for as a friend of mine said, "People do not buy breeding stock from Gypsies." I can notice the surprise that my customers express when they get in our new paint store. It strikes them forcibly, and I know that they go out and tell their friends about it.

### Best Way to Buy

It has been a question in my mind what is the best way to follow in regard to buying stock. Where there are so many lines carried, like there is in our business, there is a tendency to tie to certain firms for certain reasons, for instance, in the hardware line or sash and door line, or any other line where there is no special brand like there is in a paint agency. Is it policy to buy from any one coming along and at times offering you a cut price on some article to make you think that they sell cheaper, or is it better to tie to a firm that will sell you on the market and rebate you at the end of the month or the year a certain per cent. on all your sales. You can then have your regular order blanks, your addressed envelopes and can remit once a month and take your 2 per cent. for cash. It often amounts to a great deal at the end of the year. It is awful nice to not have to write for prices, but feel that your extra per cent. will take care of you on all the specials that are offered you by the occasional fellow. Not every firm gets the extra per cent. offered them, I suppose, but those who do ought to appreciate it and keep the fact under their hat, for I received a cheque at one time from one of my firms for \$360; which made our profit look just that much better when the books were balanced. There are a whole lot more little things that I would like to talk to you about, but it is talking out of school and I'll let you get all the extras you can.

I have been noticing here of late how the up-to-date manufacturers are co-operating with the retailers to push their goods. It is remarkable and the results are sure to be wonderful.

The manufacturers of one of the leading wood dyes, in order to push the sales of their goods, or rather in order that their customers will not lose any sales by not having the goods on hand (as they put it to the retailers), are guaranteeing to take back any or all of the goods they have at any time. That has made me keep a full stock where before this I avoided the slow selling numbers and lost many a sale. It simply shows that they have confidence in their goods, that is all. And I have a stock dip that a stock remedy company in St. Louis sold me that they won't help me sell or won't take back at any price; so do you think I could have any faith in it? Not by a bushel.

I put in a stock of tools and the salesman said, "Keep your stock in shape and at any time you want to send any of it back, we will allow you to send it back at full price." I then got confidence in their goods and now when I hold up a chisel to a customer I don't hesitate to dwell upon the virtues of it.

Then talk about the co-operation of the travelling salesman. Why he can do a whole lot to help you sell his goods. Not long ago a customer said to me: "Your competitor tried to play one on me, but I saw the game." He told him that as he would not buy his sash and doors from him, he could go up to the hotel on a certain day and a traveling salesman would be there and he could buy his stuff direct. Well, this gave me a cue, or rather put me on one of those doubtful tracks that we run across when there is a fight on in a town. The next day a pretty bright sash and door salesman hit the town and I did to him a tale unfold. He 'phoned for a horse and buggy and I sent my "boy" with him and they kept going for two days, and when they turned in they had seventeen jobs of sash and doors and different kinds of millwork sold, and all on a pretty nice

profit for me. My competitor held the sack; so did Mr. Catalogue House man in a couple of cases. It kind of took the breath of the low-price fellows for a while, for the orders were taken and sent in when the "below" prices were offered, and I felt pretty good over one bad act. But it is all in a lifetime, and even an old dog can learn bad tricks. But why don't more manufacturers co-operate with their agents, as it is for their own good, for the more stuff the retailer sells the more the retailer will have to buy from the manufacturer. On the other hand, I just stopped buying from a Chicago paint firm because the salesman never had time to help me go and sell something, or give me "ideas" how to push his goods, because he was always so busy trying to sell my customers just the things I was trying to sell, so I could buy more from him. I cut him out; and to show you how ungrateful we are, he went to St. Louis and dined with a friend of mine at lunch and said all kinds of real good things about me and seemed to think better of me for doing it.

#### A Good Combination

I just picked up the statement of one of our five banks, and was astonished to find that this one bank had nearly a half million dollars on time deposits. This means that our little city of 12,000 people has about two and a half million dollars laid up in our banks earning only a measly 3 per cent. Now then why not let the real estate men, the architects, contractors and lumbermen get together and induce these people to invest this much money in buildings in our town. It must be an awful poor talker who has an investment that he can't show a better interest paying proposition than 3 per cent. Now we all ought to follow up these lines and make these dollars work while we sleep. I get 6 per cent. on my outstanding accounts and still am not satisfied and would rather have them in and at work in my business. I want all my capital at work. I don't want to boast of a big bank account, but I do feel proud of a full, well assorted stock of lumber and a good credit rating.—St. Louis Lumberman.

# What the Retailer Wants to Know

By C. E. S. in the Pioneer Western Lumberman

## Getting Lumber from Woods to Consumer

I have been requested to prepare an article on "The Best Method of Getting Lumber from Tree to Car," and while this subject is rather broad to be covered by a necessarily brief review of one's observations, I will, nevertheless, attempt to outline some of the ideas that have occurred to me along this line.

This subject should really be subdivided into "Logging," or from the time the tree is felled by the woodsmen until it is delivered to the sawmill; and "Milling Operations," or from the mill through the various stages of preparation into merchantable lumber until it is finally loaded upon vessels or into cars to be shipped to the consumers.

Methods of logging and milling depend entirely on the character of the timber, and especially is this true in the logging operations; but there are many things in common which are worthy of consideration. Certain general rules necessarily apply to all operations, but the greater number must be worked out for individual cases. That which may prove valuable in certain districts, under their conditions, would not apply in other localities, hence it is extremely difficult to follow any set rules; but after understanding the peculiar conditions surrounding these operations, it is important to first select the very best men obtainable and to apply a well regulated system to govern the general operations; but it is very necessary to secure the services of a thoroughly competent and well informed woods superintendent, and especially is this true because that department cannot always receive as close attention of the manager as does the milling end of the business. In selecting a woods superintendent the nature of the operations must be carefully considered, as a successful woodsman in one locality will sometimes make a failure under conditions with which he has no special experience. One finds, however, that if the work is conducted along systematic lines, carefully watching all the details, the knowledge obtained will go a long way toward making a successful operation. The most difficult problem in some timber districts has been the securing of competent foremen and labor to handle the departments necessary for the successful operation of the various branches of both the logging and milling, and these foremen should be, of course, under competent and wide-awake woods and mill superintendents.

After perfecting the organization and beginning at the camps, it is very necessary to provide good camp and boarding house accommodation. It also requires the continual weeding out of the "whiskey

fighters" to insure a good and orderly camp and mill town. Certain large concerns have found that furnishing good school accommodations at both the woods and mills, even to the extent of providing buildings and proper equipment, will insure the best of help by attracting the better class of labor with their families, and in the end will pay large returns in the way of loyalty and better work by the employees.

The present price of lumber demands the closest cutting of timber in the woods and observations show that most companies require the cutting of the timber down as low as possible at the stump, even though cost is not always received for some of the trees that really should be left standing in the woods, but this rule is often enforced to prevent some trees being left in the woods which should come to the mill, but the proper conservation of the forests is a question before the public, and the logging superintendents and managers of the plants should assist in working this out. Its importance should not be overlooked; but it is my opinion that lumbermen generally will be glad to conserve when the public can afford to pay increased prices for lumber to offset this extra cost to them.

#### Log Train Equipment

The log train equipment will depend on conditions and the size of the operations, but both skeleton and flat cars can be successfully used. The size of the rail for spur tracks will depend on the equipment, but we have found that rails lighter than 40 to 60 pounds cannot be economically used; in fact, we are laying 56-pound for spurs and find there are a number of advantages in using this heavier steel, as it gives a more rigid track, requires less ties, and with heavy equipment we can haul out the loads with less expense per thousand feet than with the lighter rails. During wet weather these heavier rails have a decided advantage over the lighter ones. I realize that the cost of taking up and laying down the lighter rail is considerably less, but believe it has been the experience of those who have had an opportunity to make the comparison, that the repair expense to the equipment, the smaller number of wrecks and the increased tonnage will more than offset the saving in handling the lighter rail. The main line should always be of the heavier rail to insure minimum cost of operations. When two or more locomotives are required for spur work, many companies prefer at least one geared engine and the others to be rod engines, but the rod engines are preferred for main line work.

After the logs have been delivered to the mill, or log pond, com-

petition has forced the mill man, in the past, to run the logs through the sawmill at the lowest possible cost, and this hurry-up arrangement has caused the mill operator not always to observe the best methods of sawing the log to get the greatest amount of upper grades, but the increased cost of stumpage has caused most operators to install band, gang, or resaws for the sawmill equipment. This competition has encouraged the building, in some cases, of very expensive mills for the purpose of attempting to save a few cents a thousand feet over their neighbors, but when the depreciation and increased repair expense is considered, they have not always been successful. In my opinion, a mill employing more than two bands and a gang, under one roof, or the substitution of the resaw for the gang has not always proved an economical mill for low average cost. A band and a gang or resaw, or a two-band mill has usually proved to be the ideal equipment for economically sawing pine, but when a larger capacity is needed, two bands and a gang or resaw give very satisfactory results.

#### Character and Handling of Logs in Mill

The cutting of logs close down on the stump in the woods necessarily gives the sawmill an assortment of logs from clear to a low grade common, but the constant hammering down of the cost of operation does not encourage the foreman and sawyer always to use the best judgment in the turning of the logs to get the highest grades. In times past when coast stumpage was of little value, the upper grades did not command a proper range of prices and the importance of getting all the uppers and edge grain possible was not always brought forcibly to the attention of the mill man, but on the other hand, the foreman was urged to get the logs through the sawmill at the lowest possible cost, regardless of grades. While to-day these conditions have greatly improved, largely because of the advance in the price of stumpage and a wider range of prices between the upper and lower grades, yet there are many improvements to be made. The proper turning of the log would necessarily mean greatly reduced capacities for a majority of the mills, but during these days of over-production it would certainly be highly desirable, if generally practised. The price per thousand received for the lumber should be considered in connection with the cost to properly ascertain whether the best results are being obtained. Where the sales department is separate from the mill operations, the closest possible co-operation should be had in order to bring about these results. The edging of the lumber should be carefully watched to secure a large percentage of edge grain, and as wide boards as the log will permit in the upper grades, after removing the vertical strips.

#### Trimming, Dipping and Drying

The trimming of the lumber is very important in connection with its proper manufacture, as a retailer always prefers well trimmed lumber. The importance of trimming has not always been given the attention that it should, and the crowding of too much lumber over one trimmer sometimes gives fir, even in some of the larger mills, a bad appearance.

It might be wise to follow the Southern pine practice. Then when the lumber reaches the sorting table or room, before being stacked, it is dipped in a solution of bicarbonate of soda, with say, 20 pounds of soda to each 50 gallons of water during the winter and increased to 25 pounds for the summer months to prevent stain. The lumber to go to the dry kilns can be taken from the sorting room before reaching the soda tank, or it may pass over the tank and beyond to the dry kilns.

A great many papers have been written on the subject, "The Best System for Kiln Drying Lumber," some claiming that lumber can be dried in 24 hours, but most mills have never found it practicable to dry a full kiln of lumber in less than 60 to 72 hours. Not to exceed 50 to 60 per cent. of the mill cut should go through the dry kiln, as there is too great a reduction in grades in kiln drying No. 2 and No. 3 common, but we believe in the prompt handling of all orders and kiln dried shortages in order to insure prompt shipments. These shortages should be kiln dried rather than to be loaded green. This not only saves freight, but will insure shipping the customer the second time, as the green lumber will blue en route and will not only lose the freight, but probably the customer as well because of his receiving badly stained stock. Too great care cannot be exercised in regard to this, not only as an economy to the shipper, but also in pleasing the customer and thereby encouraging a greater demand.

#### New and Old Methods of Handling Lumber

A great number of mechanical devices for the handling of lumber from the mill to the dry kilns, sheds and planer can usually be employed at quite a saving over the old method, but owing to the greater distance from the mill to the yard, the more expensive devices have not always proved to be as great labor savers as was estimated before their installation. Each year's depreciation should be added to the operating expense as well as the cost of maintenance of these mechanical devices, and a reasonable per cent. for the money invested, before a fair comparison can be made between the new and

old methods of handling lumber. The necessary power, usually to come from the sawmill, is an item not to be overlooked in this connection.

The late developments in the utilization of the wood wastes which are about to be installed in some of the large plants, and also the construction of one or two plants for the manufacture of by-products, may prove to be the source of an income sufficient to warrant the saving of all the by-products of the mill instead of their being consumed in the refuse burner or slab pile.

#### In Relation to the Planing Mill

Suitable sheds should be constructed for the storing of all lumber after it has passed through the dry kilns.

Where planing mills are operated at the manufacturing plants, marked improvements have been made in this machinery in the last few years, and great reductions in expense can be effected by operating fast feed machines; in fact, operators of planing mills have been able to greatly reduce the expense per thousand feet as well as the raising of the grades in a large per cent. of the lumber manufactured, and no up-to-date mill can be without at least a few of these machines.

The handling of the lumber from the mill to the car demands the closest supervision in its manufacture and grading and requires an almost constant attention by the various foremen and their assistants to insure the lowest possible cost to the mill company and to have the product reach the customer properly manufactured and graded.

#### The Jobber, the Retailer and the High Cost of Living

The old saying, "There is nothing new under the sun," which has long since established its place as a universal truth finds a happy application in a consideration of this question. Mind moves in cycles and this accounts perhaps for the periodical recurring of many of the questions which have agitated the minds of the people for centuries. There is a great deal of loose talk in regard to the middleman who is charged with making exorbitant profits and having much to do with the increased cost of living, says E. B. Moon in the Lumber World Review. The cry is for the marketing of goods through fewer hands, getting them to the ultimate consumer by a shorter route and saving the profits of those who handle them along the present established paths of distribution. Perhaps in some departments of trade there is an opportunity to eliminate expense, and reduce the cost of goods to the ultimate consumer.

Commission merchants in some lines seem to add unduly to the price of the article in which they deal. The jobber and the retailer are not middlemen. The jobber is here because the retail merchant is here. The retail merchant has ever been and is now a necessary factor in the field of distribution. His methods of selling goods has been handed down through the ages. It has withstood the test of time and has survived the business revolutions of centuries only because it is the best system for supplying the wants of the people that human wisdom has so far devised. The retail merchant is a necessary factor in production and distribution.

The well known economist, Professor Ely, of Wisconsin University, says: "It has seemed to some, even among economists of an earlier time, that the farmer is more truly a producer than the manufacturer, and the manufacturer than the merchant; but careful thought discloses the fallacy of such a view. All industrial classes alike produce one or more of the four sorts of utility, and they do so by changing relations of things in time or space. The farmer changes the position of grains of corn by dropping them into the earth. Then he removes weeds and throws earth about the rising stalks. Thus man's acts in changing the relations and position of things, aided by nature's materials and forces, result in more corn for human consumption. The manufacturer in the same way changes the position of pieces of matter, and, aided by natural forces within and without, the object of production, he causes matter to assume a form which fits it, or better fits it, for human needs. So, too, the merchant changes the places of things from where they are less useful to where they are more useful, or holds them in one place until a change of external circumstances gives them greater time utility. He is producing utility as truly as is the farmer or the manufacturer."

#### Capital of the Retailer

Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" says: "The capital of the retailer replaces, together with its profits, that of the jobber of whom he purchases goods, and thereby enables him to continue his business. The retailer himself is the only productive laborer whom it immediately employs. In his profits consists the whole value which its employment adds to the annual produce of the land and labor of society."

In times of advancing prices the retail merchant always has come in for more than his share of criticism. Many years ago the retail merchants of England were criticised in much the same way as the retail merchants of the United States are criticised to-day, and Adam



Smith answered those charges then in these words: "Besides possessing a little capital, the retail merchant must be able to read, write and account, and must be a tolerable judge, too, of perhaps fifty or sixty different sorts of goods, their prices, qualities and the markets where they are to be had cheapest. He must have all the knowledge, in short, that is necessary for a great merchant, which nothing hinders him from becoming but the want of a sufficient capital. Thirty or forty pounds a year cannot be considered as too great a recompense for the labor of a person so accomplished. Deduct this from the seemingly great profits of his capital and little more will remain, perhaps, than the ordinary profits of stock. The greater part of the apparent profit is, in this case, too, real wages."

Perhaps many elements enter into the increased cost of living, but there is much in the statement of President Hill of the Great Northern railroad that it is not so much a question of the high cost of living as it is "the cost of high living."

It must be clear to any student of the subject that the increased cost of production on farm and in factory and not the method of distribution is one of the important factors in the increased cost of living.

The retail merchant is an essential—a necessary factor in production and distribution and yet he could not serve to the best advantage his trade and conduct his business at profit without the jobber.

Success in retailing depends upon the ability of the merchants to keep the dollars working all of the time, to give the dollar its highest working power, in giving every dollar in the capital stock its highest efficiency. When a merchant buys twelve dozen of an item (a usual minimum factory quantity) he has invested in the twelve dozen several round hard dollars, he has lost the use of several of these dollars which might be put into other goods. In other words, several of these dollars are resting on the shelf and bringing him nothing. They swell investments, but they do not swell the sales. On the other hand, he could invest the same number of dollars in perhaps six different items, five of which would sell on a par with one which he has purchased. He has then six items yielding him a net profit rather than one; and when he sells the twelve dozen he has turned his stock six times instead of once. This is why the jobber plays an essential and important part in the field of distribution. It is the jobbers' place to carry the surplus stock, to make the risk, to make possible for the retailer the highest number of turns for his stock.

#### The Field of Distribution

It is the retailer's business to buy his goods in small quantities and often, and to look to the jobber's stocked warehouses for his frequent needs, and he must do so if he is enabled to sell his goods to his customers at the right price, for his profit depends not on a single sale but on the frequent turning of stock, and it is in this way with the aid of the jobber that he is enabled to serve his customers to the best advantage and to make sufficient net profit to stay in business.

Adam Smith recognized the necessity of the jobber in these words: "The capital of the jobber replaces, together with their profits, the capitals of the farmers and manufacturers of whom he purchases the rule and manufactured produce which he deals in, and thereby enables them to continue their respective trades. It is by this service that he contributes indirectly to support the productive labor of society, and to increase the value of its annual produce."

The retailer and the jobber are essential factors in the field of distribution and this old and recognized method of distribution through the retailer and the jobber is serving well the people of the United States; it is supplying their wants on a very close and fair basis of profit. The present method of distribution is in no wise a factor in the high cost of living, but on the other hand the increased cost of living has been brought about largely by the increased cost of production on farm, and in factory, by a higher standard of living, and more than all the other forces combined by the increased production of gold.

#### The Gold Output

During the last twenty years the supply of gold has been increasing very rapidly. The increase has been much greater than the increase of the volume of commodities which are bought and sold in the markets. This means that gold in its relation to the things we buy has become more plentiful; that an ounce of gold will not exchange for so much as formerly. The annual output of the earth's gold mines is now more than one-half billion dollars, which is more than four times what it was a few years ago.

#### An Irrational Charge

The general condemnation of the wholesaler and the retailer as being the cause of the high cost of living is irrational and baseless. They were in business twenty-five years ago just as vigorously as now and prices steadily fell for years. The retailer and wholesaler are selling goods to-day closer than they were ten years ago—there

is absolutely no evidence that their present profit is now larger than it was in 1896. On the contrary, many retailers are in serious distress because their trade in many articles is declining and customers are criticising high prices.

That the rise of prices cannot be due to the retailers and wholesalers—to the present method of distribution—must be evident to any man when he considers that the rise of prices is a world wide phenomenon. The people of Canada, of England and of all other countries where gold is used as money are suffering as we do in the United States from the increase in cost of living, and the great majority of the people in those countries like the majority of the American people are blaming the local tradesmen and local conditions rather than the real cause—the unprecedented increase in the supply of gold.

#### The Necessity of the Jobber

Another element in the conduct of commerce that has received unthinking attack is the jobber. Theorists have attempted to eliminate him as a necessary factor in the distribution of goods, forgetting that concentration of widely different classes of goods is necessary in order that the dealer, and ultimately the consumer, may have complete selection. The general sales manager of the General Electric Co. recently wrote to the Chicago Tribune:

"It is about time that the attack on the middleman or jobber be restricted to those who have laid themselves open to censure so that those who have not offended will not be tainted or misjudged.

"Many newspaper serio-comics are doing their best generally or specifically to discredit the middleman in spite of the proved need for their services in the most important lines of business, and also regardless of the fact that they are high up among the financial and commercial factors.

"In the electrical supply business the jobbing house is an undeniable necessity. There are assembled in jobbers' warehouses the thousands of items made by almost as many factories, and without these warehouses, from which may be shipped complete miscellaneous orders, including all of the material required for electrical installation, the cost to the consumer for electrical material and equipment will be increased to a greater extent.

"Eliminate the jobber from the electrical or almost any other business and instead of the middleman's profit, which the newspapers are condemning so generally, and without qualification, there would have to be paid to each manufacturer a greater profit to cover expense of selling and distributing goods. This expense the jobber now assumes. There would also be the additional expense attendant upon ordering many items from many points, transportation, cartage, delays, the difficulty of returning goods for exchange or credit—all of these and a multitude more, would each carry their percentage of cost.

"So far as building trades and electrical material jobbers are concerned, every word or act suggesting the elimination of the legitimate middleman is ridiculous and the inspiration therefor based either on ignorance or self-interest, and is discreditable to the source that inspires or utters them.

"Newspapers should be concerned as to whether their criticisms are necessary or wise. They should be particularly careful not to take with one hand the advertising consideration of the middleman and with the other to extend an unwarranted injury.

"Perhaps the middlemen for the distribution of some goods are unnecessary. There are a lot of other unnecessary things in this world, but it is certainly not sensible or equitable to criticise or condemn all existing things because we are pin pricked at times by a few unnecessary or unsatisfactory ones. Remove the middleman from Chicago, or any other city, and a financial and commercial vacuum will be created that will be most expensive and disastrous, not only to certain classes but to the community at large."

The lumber industry of the Georgian Bay and the North Shore of Lake Huron district, has suffered serious losses from fire during the past year. The latest serious fires coming within a few weeks of one another have destroyed three large and important mills. The Carney Lumber Company at Owen Sound, the C. Beck Lumber Company at Penetanguishene, and Graves Bigwood & Company at Byng Inlet, have all lost their mills in the space of about a month. The Byng Inlet fire destroyed the two mills at that place. To the four mills mentioned, should be added the mill of the White Pine Lumber Company at Blind River, which was destroyed at the close of last sawing season. Five large mills have thus been destroyed and their output will be missing from this year's production. Added to this shortage will be that of the Waldie Brothers' mill at Spragge, Ont., which is not being operated this year. The Georgian Bay cut this year will probably therefore be greatly reduced.



# CAMP DEPARTMENT

## Modern Methods of Timber Estimating

By Taft Read

A great deal of timber estimating has been done in the past by methods by which the board feet in a tree or on an acre, or on a whole tract of land are guessed at without any measurements at all. These methods are entirely dependent on the good judgment of the estimator. Judgment is too variable a quantity to be always dependable. A man estimating in this way may do well for a time then "fall down" on an estimate. There cannot be as certain accuracy, estimating in this way, as when some measurements are taken. If a man buys a deck of logs he does not pay a man to guess how many feet they will total. He employs a man to measure them. This kind of a timber estimate has been used a great deal and we have every respect for many able estimators who work on this line. We believe, however, that with the advent of high priced stumpage lumbermen generally are demanding an estimate based on some definite measurements.

The usual way to make an estimate which is based on measurements is to use a log rule of some kind. The matter of log rules and their defects, that is, the difference between the theory on which they are constructed and the way they actually work out in practice is a complicated subject, but very interesting from a practical standpoint and well worth looking into carefully.

There can be no doubt that the cubic foot would in many ways be a more natural unit of log measure than the board foot. But since the board foot is the unit used by lumbermen in this country, the use of some kind of a log rule which will give a result in board feet is a necessity in any practical system of timber measurements. A system of measurement in cubic feet gives what is actually in the log. On the other hand, the board foot log rule only claims to give what it will saw out.

As a matter of fact no log rule has been, or can be, devised which will do this accurately for all kinds of timber and all sorts of mills. In the first place, every rule has theoretical defects. Doyle's Rule, for instance, allows four inches for loss in slab, and this will not, of course, hold good for all diameters. But what we wish to bring out is that standing timber, even of the same species, is so variable, especially in regard to defects, and mills are of so many different kinds and grades of efficiency, that there can be no log rule which will be very satisfactory for all kinds of mills and timber no matter how scientifically it is constructed.

Here are some of the reasons for variation between different mills and timber: (1) The amount of loss through saw kerf. This depends not only upon the gauge of the saw and whether band or circular, but upon the proper adjustment of the saw. (2) The loss in slabs. This depends upon the method of sawing, i.e., how the log is turned and whether gangsawed or not, upon the ability and good judgment of the sawyer, as, for instance, in yellow poplar, where the sap has to be put in the right boards, upon the taper of the log and the absence or presence of crooks, and finally upon the kind of lumber sawed from the log. (3) The general efficiency of the mill and mill crew, especially in edging and trimming. (4) The requirements of the grading rules and how much waste, odd lengths, etc., they will permit to be counted in measuring. And finally, and perhaps most important of all, (5) the local amount of defects in the timber, which are so variable in kind and amount that it would be impossible to even list them here.

### Local Rule is Best

The logical conclusion from all these facts as applied to timber estimating is that a strictly local log rule will give more satisfactory results than a general log rule of wide application such as Doyle's. A universal, or at least, widely used log rule may be used to good advantage as a foundation for local rules or as a standard basis of comparison of scientific volume tables and yield tables constructed by foresters or where the parties dealing in timber are used to buying or selling by a certain rule. But whenever a local rule can be made and used, the chances of an accurate estimate are greatly increased. In other words, a timber estimator should be expert enough to construct a special log rule for any tract of timber on which it would be of advantage and should not blindly apply Doyle's or any other rule, simply because it has been widely used and has in some cases given good results. On the other hand, we do not wish to be understood to advocate the discarding of all the old log rules entirely in timber estimating. Our purpose is to show why a local log rule is better whenever it can be used by pointing out what we realize are the shortcomings of the ordinary rules.

## Mill-Tallies at Local Mills

The best chance for the construction of a local log rule is afforded by mill tallies at local mills which are sawing the same kind of timber, and especially in case the mills are already in operation at which the timber is to be sawn. There is only one way to make such a local rule of practical value, and that is to construct it by means of mill tallies of the actual amount of lumber sawed out of a large number of logs of different diameters. The results should be equalized in some way, which may be done by plotting the results in a curve, the aim being to correct any irregularity which may show up in some of the diameters. Such a local log rule constructed by the aid of local mill tallies by a man who understands what he is doing, should give, not what the timber might saw out according to a certain rule like Doyle's, but what it will actually saw out at that local point. Allowance for all the different losses by saw kerf, slabs, defects, etc., is thus made automatically and not arbitrarily as in the ordinary log rule.

Some lumbermen, however, prefer the use of a rule like Doyle's or some other standard rule, which they have found works out well in the timber of their region. Since the very aim of a local log rule is to obtain a rule which fits local conditions, if there is a rule in local use which gives satisfactory results, it should by all means be made use of, although perhaps not adopted entirely. The reason that many lumbermen find Doyle's rule, for instance, satisfactory, is because the local defects of the timber happen just to balance the inaccuracies and inconsistencies of the rule, and while the rule remains always the same, the timber may not.

A convenient way of working up a mill tally and at the same time providing a check on the work is by means of tables constructed on the basis of what have been called "mill factors." In a cubic foot there are twelve board feet. If every bit of a cubic foot of wood in the log could be obtained it would yield the twelve board feet. But owing to losses in saw kerf, slabs, etc., only six or seven or eight board feet are obtained, depending on the mill and the timber, and six, seven or eight are thus the mill factors. Tables have been worked out which show at a glance the product of logs and trees of the different diameters if sawed under conditions represented by mill factors of six, of seven and of eight. The mill tally will show what mill factor should correspond with and fairly represent the local conditions.

Of equal importance with the measurement of the log are the measurements of the tree. There are three: diameter, number of logs and taper.

### Getting the Diameter of Trees

The diameter of the tree is measured by means of calipers, and some experience is necessary in order to use them properly. The measurement is taken at breast height, or about four and one-half feet from the ground, rather than at stump height, not only because it is easier and quicker to measure at this height, but because this brings the measurement above the bulge of the tree at the roots, this bulge being very irregular making stump height measure unreliable. Even at breast height very few trees have a cross section which is a perfect circle, but are more or less elliptical. In general the diameter is larger east and west than it is north and south, and in trees standing on a slope, larger with the slope than up and down hill. The caliper should be so placed, therefore, as to read the average diameter. Within half an inch is about as exact a measure as is practicable or necessary under ordinary conditions for trees of small diameter, and for larger trees a greater interval is permissible.

The number of logs in the tree in most practical work has to be judged by the eye. An experienced cruiser can do this without difficulty.

### Getting the Taper

The only accurate way to judge taper is by instruments on the standing tree or calipers on the felled tree. It is a factor which is so variable that it can only be obtained with certainty by the average of a large number of local measurements.

The above is a brief outline of the principles underlying accurate measurement of single trees. The next question is whether the whole of a tract or only a part shall be gone over in a timber estimate. Our answer to this is, that at the present high value of stumpage in the South it will usually pay, when it comes to purchasing timber to log or parting with timber already owned, to have every

tree on a tract measured, because the difference in cost between such an estimate and one covering enough of ground to be of value at all, is at most small compared with the value of the timber involved. A man who has partial estimate made merely to save this small percentage is making the risky supposition that his timber estimator, after having seen only a part of the timber, will not miss the total value of the tract by more than the amount he has thus saved by false economy.

#### Various Substitutes for Minute Survey

There have been various substitutes for the survey of the entire area invented, for instance, the sample acre method of timber estimating. It is true, theoretically, that could we divide a tract of timber according to the different types, as, for instance, ridge type, slope type and cove type, and then decide on and measure certain acres representing the average of each in order to get the total board feet for the tract. We say theoretically, this can be done, practically speaking it is an impossibility, and a man who is really competent to pick acres which will represent a pretty good average is competent to make an off-hand guess at the whole, which will be fully as accurate. Furthermore, about as much ground will be covered and as much time taken hunting for sample acres as would have been required to go ahead and estimate the whole tract.

Hardly anything can be said for any of the methods of estimating less than the total stand of trees that will justify them on grounds of true economy alone. There are cases, however, where for other reasons an estimate based on partial survey is indicated. In some pine, particularly second growth, the stand is so uniform that a good estimate can be made from actual measurements of only a small part of the trees. Again, time may be an object, as is the case when a sale has been worked up and can be closed as soon as a satisfactory estimate has been filed. In such cases what is known as the strip method of timber estimating is about the most satisfactory substitute for an estimate of every tree. The common form of this method is to lay off narrow strips, say four rods wide, parallel to each other and perhaps one-eighth or one-quarter of a mile apart. An ordinary staff compass and surveyor's chain are used and the cruiser calipers the diameter and estimates the number of logs of the trees up to two rods' distance on each side of the chain as it moves along, of course looking out for defects, on from five to twenty per cent. of the whole area according to how far apart the strips are run, and from these figures the total stand is computed. The advantage of the strip method over other methods in which only a part of the timber is looked at, is that the strips are laid straight through the timber and include whatever may be in their course, whereas if sample plots are taken here and there, there is always a tendency to select samples which are really better than the average. In planning the work the strips are laid out so that they will cross the natural topographical features such as mountains, valleys and streams, instead of running parallel to them. This gives a better average of the timber, but is particularly hard on the cruiser, as anyone who has followed a chain in a straight line all day long in rough country will testify. On the other hand, when running strips, distances and directions or streams, etc., are easily jotted down and can be used afterwards to construct a logging map of the region at practically no extra cost. Such a map showing the principal topographical features and the location of the timber is invaluable in many cases, as, for instance, in planning logging operations, in negotiating a loan or a sale of the timber, or when there is a change in management and a new man comes in who has to familiarize himself with the company's holdings.

We have not attempted to describe in detail any system of timber estimating. A good timber estimator will combine sound woods knowledge and good judgment with an ability to adapt his methods to the local conditions and will treat each new tract of timber as a strictly local proposition, and will base his judgment on what he can find out about it. If an accurate timber estimate is wanted, it cannot be had by blindly applying a "rule of thumb" or using one method for every character of timber. Valuable stumpage requires careful and intelligent measurement.—Southern Lumberman.

#### Birch as a Door Material

Birch is being used extensively by the northern millwork factories, and it is hard to distinguish cause from effect, says the American Lumberman. Whether birch has been a factor in spreading the fame and use of the veneered door, or whether the veneered door has been the greatest factor for providing a market for birch, is hard to say. People who want a mahogany interior without buying mahogany have found that they can buy birch and get a very likely substitute. One of the chief consumers of birch has been the hotel architect, and many a "mahogany" interior is due to the use of this wood. The laity is not able to distinguish between the imitation and the real, so far as mahogany is concerned, and, taking in a hotel

interior at a glance, assumes that it is mahogany, when as a matter of fact it is only birch cleverly manipulated and artistically finished. One thing in favor of birch and other mahogany substitutes is the fact that they can be used in connection with actual mahogany furniture without the millwork and the furnishings appearing incongruous.

Among men who design interiors it is a rather notable fact that green seems to be the color most popularly in use for carpets, draperies, etc., where mahogany or imitation mahogany is employed. Birch millwork, mahogany furniture and green carpets and curtains present a sumptuous effect that is quiet and charming to the eye.

Birch is, of course, not only wood that is being employed in imitation of mahogany, for gum also is being used for some fine effects. Birch, however, is the pioneer of this finish. In hotels built a decade ago one will find birch with a mahogany stain, while hotels now being erected will use birch or gum in mahogany imitation, and it takes an expert eye to tell the difference.

Birch also is being used extensively in painted doors. A door which is gaining ground is one with fir stiles and rails and birch panels. With this combination it is possible to produce a light and strong door for painting which can boast of very high quality. As a door and millwork material birch has certainly made place for itself, and a place that it shows every indication of maintaining.

#### Log Shrinkage on the Yard

It is not only possible but highly probable that many hardwood millmen have been overlooking opportunities to administer the proverbial ounce of prevention on the log yard and thus save the pound of cure.

Not long ago at a convention, the somewhat startling assertion was made by a veneer man, when explaining that he figured his log cost at \$20 per M feet on the yard, that the original cost was only \$16.50, but considering the shrinkage in scale from the yard to the mill, the deterioration as the summer advanced amounting to fully a third, the final average cost came up to \$20.

When we consider this fact in the light of the general efforts of the country toward conservation, it looks rather startling and seemingly should have had serious attention before now. Certainly thirty-three and one-third per cent. of waste between the time of receiving and measuring logs that come to the yard and the time of cutting them up in the mill is a startling proposition to contemplate. Possibly it is here that the excessive waste which the trade has been trying to locate for several years can be found. There may be opportunities to save this waste and thus get more out of the sawmill and at the same time have a better product.

Probably this waste does not amount to thirty-three and one-third per cent. in many instances. It is not likely to be as heavy in the average sawmill log yard receiving its logs by rail and by wagon as at the average veneer plant where logs are often banked and piled back and stand through a whole year before being worked up. The sawmill that keeps only enough in piles to run a day or two surely has no shrinkage on the log yard, if the scaling is properly done.

It is a different story, however, with yards that bank heavy runs of logs whether they get them in by rail or by water. If they are brought in by water during high tides in the spring and then are banked in the mud high and dry, they may deteriorate considerably in the course of the summer months both from sun cracks on the ends and top, and from decay on the bottom. Even if they are kept in booms or in ponds, that part exposed above the water will decay somewhat, but the shrinkage loss here is seldom as great as when logs are piled out on the dry ground and are left there throughout the summer.

Where it is part of the order of business to pile up a season's run of logs it certainly should be worth while to take all practical measures of precaution against damage and shrinkage while they are in stock. It should be worth while to build suitable skidways and get them up off of the ground and then either protect the ends of the logs with paint or shelter them in some way. It also often becomes necessary to protect logs against insects. This is difficult at times, especially where the bark is left on, which is imperative with the veneer log. While peeling the bark off of raw logs when they are yarded often prevents the ravages of insects, it does not prevent season checks—in fact often encourages them.

It is impossible to give an offhand general prescription for this case of log shrinkage on the yard, because conditions vary so with different mills and with different kinds of timber. But once the attention of millmen is properly turned to this point and there is brought home to them a full realization of its magnitude, some reasonable remedy will suggest itself in nearly every case. It is simply a matter of keeping the thing in mind and doing that which suggests itself as the most practical to relieve this loss in a great measure.—J. C. T., in *Hardwood Record*.

# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED-LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—1 million feet 1-in. log run Black Ash. Name price and point of shipment; also quantity you have. Reply T. Sullivan & Co., Buffalo, N.Y. 10-12

### Wanted

For delivery beginning in three weeks, finishing in six months, 300,000 feet 3-in. sound square edge beech, f.o.b. Montreal. Reply "G" Builders Exchange, Montreal. 12-13

### White and Red Pine Wanted

3 in. x 6-in-7-in. 18 ft. Tank Stock, also Quarter Cut White Pine Pump Squares. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont. t.f.

### Lumber Wanted

Wanted, the lumber output of one or two Hardwood Mills for factory use for summer and fall delivery. Easy inspection. Send approximate specifications of your cut to Box 499, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

WANTED—A few cars each Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lath 1½-48 in. Quote on both No. 1 and No. 2 for Rochester, N.Y. delivery, or on cars mill with freight rate to Rochester, and guaranteed weight. AMOS & WHIFFEN Co., Rochester, N.Y. 12

### Lumber Wanted

Sap Birch—Basswood 4 x 4 inches 1st and 2nd. All 10 ft. lengths. LUCAS E. MOORE, 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 9-12

### Basswood Lumber

We will purchase Basswood Lumber, 1-in. and 1½-in. thick, white stock by car or entire stock. White us what you have and what you want for it. Box 498, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-15

### Trimmer Ends Wanted

Price and freight rate permitting we will contract to take your White Pine Trimmer Ends, rotten pieces thrown out, fresh stock and not colored. Write price per cord on car and state shipping point. The Wm. Cane & Sons Company, Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. 11-17

## FOR SALE-LUMBER, ETC.

### Lumber For Sale

1 car 1-in. good cedar for boat building. 100,000 ft. 2 x 6 mill run hemlock. 100,000 ft. 2 x 8 mill run hemlock. 4 cars 2-in. white oak, sound and square edge. Apply to Geo. C. Goodfellow.

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf

### For Sale

To the manufacturers: Birch, Maple, Basswood and Elm in all thicknesses. Send us your enquiry. The Meaford Lumber Company, Meaford, Ont. 7-20

### For Sale

100 M. ft. 2-in. Cull Spruce. 300 M. ft. 1-in. Cull Spruce. 15 M. ft. 1½-in. M. C. White Pine. 50 M. ft. 2-in. M. C. White Pine. Fred T. Smith, 310 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que. t.f.

### Long Piling For Sale

200 to 300 red pine piles for sale, 50 feet long and up to 70 feet. Immediate shipment. J. SHEPPARD & SON, Sorel, Que. 10-13

### Lumber For Sale

We are now sorting near Renfrew, Ont., and can take orders for prompt shipment for the following (guaranteed not been in the water):

50,000 ft. 1½-in. Winter Sawn Basswood mill run. 150,000 ft. 1-in. Winter Sawn Basswood No. 1 Com. and Better.

We are now sorting near Toronto, Ont. One car 1½-in. White Maple, No. 1 Com. and Better.

One car 1-in. White Maple No. 1 Com. and Better. One car 1½-in. Quarter-sawn Hard Maple No. 1 Com. and Better.

One car 1½-in. and 2-in. Rock Elm, bone-dry, No. 2 Com. and Better. All for prompt shipment. Apply Robert Bury & Co., 79 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Phone Adelaide 1467. 12

## FOR SALE-MACHINERY, ETC.

### For Sale

Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Wiarton, equipped with 70 H. P. boiler, 60 H.P. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, Ont., good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water. Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

### Machinery for Sale

1 24-in. Timber Planer; 1 15-in. Heavy McGregor Gourlay Matcher; 1 12-in. Cowan sticker (new); 1 26-in. Cowan Double Sur-facer; 1 Pipe Bender; 1 Rope Drive Equipment complete; Dry Kiln Trucks; Carpenter Benches; Knives, etc.; 1 Veneer Press; 1 Grand Rapids 4-bit Sash Pulley Borer; 1 D.C. 25 h.p. Generator, 250 V.; 1 D.C. 15 h.p. Motor, 250 V.

Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Co., 11-12 Toronto, Ont.

### Machinery For Sale

Carver, 4 spindles, Rohlman. Cut-off saw, railway. Dovetailer, Boulds. Engines and boilers. Jointer, chair seat, Jenkins. Jointer, 16 in. Clement. Moulder, 2 side, 6-in. Smith. Moulder, 3 side, 6-in. Smith. Moulder, 4 side, 6-in. Houston. Moulder, 4 side, 9-in. Fay. Moulder, 4 side, 12-in. Woods, inside. Mortiser, Smith. Mortiser, Bit. Planer, 20-in., Gem. Planer, 24-in., Cincinnati. Planer and matcher, 9 by 6 in., Berlin. Resaw, band, American, 48-in. wheel. Resaw, 42-in. circular. Ripsaw, band, Berlin, 44-in. wheel. Ripsaw, circular, self feed, Williamsport. Saw gummer, Rogers. Saw-mill, band, 63-in. wheel, carriage 18 ft. Shaper, home made, wood frame, 2 spindles. Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, light. Shaper, iron frame, wood table, 2 spindle, heavy. Swing saw, 6 ft. O. L. Packard Machinery Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

### Belting For Sale

1,000,000 ft., all makes and sizes. Pulleys, Shafting, Saws, Iron Pipe, Roofing, Steel Cables, 200 tons Relaying rails, etc. Write us for prices, stating requirements. Imperial Waste Metal Company, 11-14 150 Queen Street, Montreal.

### Machinery For Sale

A Watrous No. 4 Band Saw Mill, with Carriage Saws, Live Rolls, and complete Filling Room equipment, also several Good Woodworking Machines, in splendid condition.

J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ont. 2-TF

### Saw Mill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, adjacent to North Shore, good two-storey circular mill in good running condition, double edger, trimmers, capacity about 12,000 feet per day; plenty timber available and ready sale for slabs; splendid opportunity for small millman; will be sold cheap as owners have other interests requiring their attention. Box 444, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-TF

### Whitney Saw Mill For Sale

We offer the Whitney mill at \$25,000 as it stands. This mill is equipped with good heavy machinery and is in good repair. Cost when new \$170,000.00. Has three single cutting nine foot band mills and one nine foot band re-saw. Three edgers, trimmers, lath and picket mill, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc. 750 horse-power Engine with battery of eight boilers, 6 ft. x 20 ft. Machine shop, refuse burner, sprinklers, lighting plant, etc. 7-tf

THE MUNN LUMBER CO., Orillia, Ont.

### Machinery For Sale

One 10-in. moulder on base Hespeler Machinery Co.; one 26-in. divided roll Ballantine Planer; one power feed rip saw Ballantine; one 16-in. buzz planer with Jones guard; one 30-in. bracket band saw; one shaper; one roll top cut-off saw; one wood frame cut-off saw and groover with two patented groover heads; one wood frame rip saw with boring attachment; one mortiser; one tenonner; one sash and door sticker with five heads; one door clamp; one 16-in. swing lathe; one sand drum; one 30-in. x 30-in. x 36-in. safe; one 35 h.p. engine and boiler; one emery with three wheels; one swing saw; a large quantity of sprocket wheels and chains; one automatic saw gummer; twelve roller bearing factory trucks; one rope feed saw mill; large number of wood split pulleys; quantity of used belting; quantity of shafting hangers, boxings, etc. Will sell any of the above cheap for quick sale. Write to Box 576, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12-tf

## WANTED-EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

WANTED—Situation, by experienced lumber buyer and inspector. Reply Box 502, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

An Ontario Commission Lumber Traveller wishes to get lists from manufacturers who are in a position to fill orders for Hemlock, Pine and Spruce. Box 488, Canada Lumberman. 9t.f.

Bookkeeper—thoroughly competent and aggressive desires position with lumber firm in Ontario as accountant or manager; 18 years experience and acquainted with all departments lumber and woodworking business; at present engaged, age 40, married, best of references. Apply Box 508, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12

### Position Wanted in Western Canada

Position as superintendent or general superintendent in Western Canada by an up-to-date progressive lumberman who has the ability to organize and build up his organization and get results. One who has been through the big White Pine Mills in Wisconsin but is now in the South. No question as to ability and determination to make a success. Reply Box 495, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-13

### Timber Estimating

Roads and limits surveyed, water powers examined. Any kind of Forest Engineering. Many years experience. Know the West well. Good references. Charges moderate.

E. B. NAGLE, 191 Augusta St., Ottawa, Ont. 10-13

## WANTED-EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

Millwright wanted at once. Must be prepared to come quick. Wire or write. Holt Timber Company, Whitestone Post Office, Ont. 12

### Saw Mill Help Wanted

Entire saw mill gang wanted for night shift to run five months from July 1st. Double cutting band saw. Apply Rosedale Sawmill Co., Limited, Toronto. 12

Wanted quick engineer to operate log jack and loading hoist. Steady work for good man. Holt Timber Company, Whitestone Post Office, Ont. 12-13

Wanted a man, competent and reliable, to oversee the manufacture and grading of lumber. Saw mill at Toronto. Holt Timber Company, Whitestone Post Office, Ont. 12-13

### Wanted

Thoroughly competent saw filer for mahogany and hardwood mill, experienced man for slicing and rotary veneer machines. Circular sawer for edger. Apply 119 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que.

### Buyer Wanted

Wanted—Hardwood Buyer and Shipper for Ontario. Must have a knowledge of grades and values and a knowledge of road work. We want a good live practical man who will guarantee to make good. No boomer need apply. Will pay large salary to right man. State age and experience. Must have highest references. Strictly confidential. Reply Box 487, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9t

### Reporter

We want an energetic representative in each town in Canada to report on building and engineering work—to tell us where machinery, equipment, supplies or materials may be sold. Reports are paid for on the per item basis. It depends upon your own efforts how much you make. This is a profitable side line and there is good money in it for a hustler. Write to MacLean Daily Reports Limited, 220 King Street West, Toronto.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### For Sale

Planing mill, well equipped with modern machinery, doing good business. Ill health only reason for selling. Reply J. S. Richardson, Tillbury, Ont. 12-15

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

### Timber Limits

Callieres Timber Limits and Saw Mill are for sale. The Callieres Limits, Charlevoix County, and Saw Mill at Port aux Quilles near St. Simeon, about 100 miles below Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Apply to Herman Young, Quebec, Que. 9-12

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.



Jobber wanted, to peel, swamp and deliver 1000 cords of bark, 1,500,000 soft wood and hardwood timber; bark haul two trip; log haul three trip

12 R. J. Hutcheson, Huntsville, Ont.

Advertiser owning small mill well equipped cutting hardwood, wishes to meet party willing to furnish sufficient capital to operate same on per cent. of profit or otherwise. Reply in first instance to Box 315, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

12



## Tenders for Pulpwood Limit

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 15th day of August next, for the right to cut pulpwood on a certain area, situated on the Abitibi Lakes and River, tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, in the District of Temiskaming.

Tenderers shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 40 cents per cord for spruce, and 20 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may be from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

Such tenderers shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario—the paper mill to be erected when directed by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Honorable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. H. HEARST,  
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.  
Toronto, Ont., May 15th, 1912.

11-15

## TENDERS

Tenders are called for up to the 20th day of July, 1912, for the sale of the following property as a going concern:—Forty (40) square miles of Crown Leased Lands, located on tributaries of the St. John River, between Woodstock and Grand Falls, in the Province of New Brunswick, being heavily timbered with Spruce, Fir, Pulpwood and Hardwood with some Cedar, conveniently situated to the accompanying mill and containing approximately sixty (60 M.) Million superficial feet of Spruce and Fir lumber; eighty (80 M.) Million feet Pulpwood; ninety (90 M.) Million feet of Hardwood; two thousand (2,000) acres freehold lumber land, heavily timbered with Spruce, Fir, Pulpwood and Hardwood lumber and conveniently situated to a railroad; containing four (4 M.) Million feet Spruce and Fir, six (6 M.) Million feet of Pulpwood, and four (4 M.) Million feet of Hardwood. One stationary Saw Mill located on the St. John River, equipped with Rotary having Steam Feed, Edger, Trimmers, Lath Machine, Planer; one 120 horse power engine; two large Robb Armstrong Boilers; Separate Engine Room; located with convenient switches on the line of the C. P. R., having this railroad on one side and the Main St. John River on the other side of the mill.

One portable Saw Mill, containing one 60 x12 Standard, returning tubular boiler; one 65 horse power Robb Armstrong Engine; one Rotary Saw Mill, rope feed; one portable trimmer; one Edger; one Lath Machine with belting and everything complete.

One Hardwood Factory 40 x 70, with separate Dry House fully equipped with Bolters, Trimmers; four Rod Machines, three Pointing Machines; 100 light dynamo; one 85 horse power Steam Engine, with belting and shafting complete. The Factory can be used to manufacture small Hardwood Squares of any dimension or Meat Skewers. The Mill and Factory are lighted by electricity.

Five Dwelling Houses, including a Foreman's and Engineer's dwellings; one general store with goods, fully equipped with Camping Supplies with several Camps already built and two teams fully equipped.

Offers for the entire property, including above Timber Limits, Stationary Saw Mill, Hardwood Factory, Portable Saw Mill or any part thereof will be received.

Full information regarding the above property can be obtained from W. P. Jones, K.C., Woodstock, N.B. No tender need necessarily be accepted.

11

### Timber Limit For Sale

1,200 acres Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar. Some Pine; 9 million feet for \$5,000 cash. Five miles from railroad; two from river. Box 431, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-t.f.

## Canadian Timber Limits

E. STEWART (Forest Engineer)

Dealer in Timber Limits, Ontario and Western farm lands and town property. Excellent investments now open. Correspondence invited. 84 King Street East, Toronto. Phone Main 5609.

## FOR SALE Saw Mill and Timber Lands

At Stirling Bay, St. Joseph Island, Algoma, Ont. Capacity of mill, 15 to 20 M. ft. Full equipment of machinery, Lumber Dock and Blacksmith Shop, Two Barns, five dwellings and office.

About 2,000 acres of timber lands, principally hardwood, hemlock, cedar and spruce. To close out an estate.

For further particulars apply to E. Stubbs, Box 189, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 9-12

## FOR SALE Saw Mill Property in Northern New Brunswick

Completely equipped twelve machine shingle mill; electric light equipment; heated by Sturtevant blower system; Lidgerwood log piling equipment; two stables; one-third interest in Boom Company; all the Cedar Timber on about five hundred (500) square miles Government limits; all the timber, Spruce, Pine and Cedar (over one-third soft White Pine) on about 140 square miles Government limits. Nearly all timber being on Nepisiquit River and tributaries. Mill located on Main line of Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst, N.B. To be sold at auction in front of the Court House in Bathurst, N.B., on Wednesday, June 26th, at Twelve o'clock noon.

For further particulars address W. H. Harrison, Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B., or Fred S. Morse, Box 1600, Springfield, Mass. 9-12

## Overhead Track System for Sawmills, Etc.

In studying to reduce the dead expenses of wood conversion to the lowest possible level the advantages that may accrue from the utilization of the overhead tram rail system should not be lost sight of, as in some cases the cost of handling material can be considerably reduced by its employment.

Not only is it valuable for use in buildings, but it can be readily extended by a series of switches to various parts of a yard or stores. The overhead system can be worked by hand or electricity, but the latter is, of course, by far the most rapid and efficient. The hoists are usually made to lift from 1 to 5 tons, and the trollies are arranged to run on steel tee girders or for light loads on steel bars, suitable switches and curves being provided for turning corners.

Direct or alternating current can be used, and the trollies can be controlled either direct or from the floor, as may be most convenient. We look for a considerable development of this system, especially in cases where it is necessary to carry light loads for some distance. Where goods are delivered by water this system can be readily adapted to receive the load directly from the barge and land it at any desired point in the

yard or mill, in many cases at a very considerable saving over hand labor.

### Grinding Machine Cutters

In grinding machine cutters—flat ones especially—such as are used on shapers and stickers, the knives are frequently damaged by having the temper drawn in spots by heating, often red-hot, on the emery-wheel, says a writer in Wood Craft. Whenever the temper is disturbed in this manner, a soft spot is formed in the cutter.

Some men have an idea that if a cutter be thrust instantly into water, when it is discovered that the temper has been drawn locally, the soft place will be hardened again.

This may actually happen, but not very often. It is more than an even chance that the steel will still be found too soft at the "burned" spot. And, if not too soft, the spot will probably be too hard and a chunk of steel will break out the first time the cutter strikes a heavy knot.

Steel, in order to be tempered, must first be hardened and then "drawn" down to the required degree of hardness which we call "temper." I know of no practical way whereby steel may be hardened to the exact degree required, without first hardening too much and drawing the "temper" as stated above. Therefore it is much

better, in grinding, to keep traversing the tool sidewise so that local spots cannot be heated enough to draw the temper of the steel.

## Saddle Tank Locomotives Geared Locomotives Steel Rails Flat Cars

All Secondhand

Correspondence solicited

SESSENWEIN BROS.  
Montreal

## WANTED

100 m ft. clear hard Maple axles 4 in. x 5 in.-6ft. and 12 ft. long. Also all thicknesses Common and Better Birch.

### For Sale

All grades and thicknesses of Cherry and Mahogany lumber. Also Mahogany, Circassian Walnut and Quartered White Oak veneer all thicknesses. Please let us hear from you.

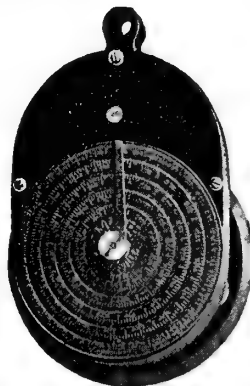
WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO.  
Jamestown, N. Y.

## THE M. BRENNEN & SONS MFG. CO. HAMILTON, ONT.

## MATCHING, DRESSING AND RE-SAWING

done in transit at lowest prices. We are equipped to dress and bore heavy Georgia Pine Timbers.

## Measure Your Lumber With the Barkey Lumber Register



The most accurate measure on the market. Can be instantly adjusted. Capacity 60,000 feet. Measures any width and length. Can be used on any moulding or matching machine.

Will work backward as well as forward, and will not slip on smooth or icy boards.

SENT ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. RETURN AT OUR EXPENSE IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

BARKEY BROS.

Sole Manufacturers

STOUFFVILLE - ONTARIO



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The lumber trade in Ontario continues on an excellent basis with a good demand from all the important consuming points. The most noticeable feature is the strength of hemlock. Stocks of dry hemlock are scarcer than they have ever been for years. It will be another couple of months before good dry stock can be placed on the market and it looks therefore as though prices will go still higher. During the last fortnight the price has been advanced about a dollar a thousand. In addition to the absence of dry stocks the market is feeling the benefit of a good demand so that the situation is exceptionally strong and promises well for the sale of the dry stocks when they arrive on the market. White pine and spruce continue steady and firm, with a good demand.

The market for lath is steady and promises to continue so. Shingles are also firm and steady. New Brunswick shingles are very strong and prices have advanced. Retailers at Toronto are now paying the following prices: Extras, \$3.25 to \$3.30; clears, \$2.95 to \$3; second clears, \$2.40; clear whites, \$2.10 to \$2.20; extra no. ones, \$1.65 to \$1.80. The improvement in the market for New Brunswick shingles is the result of a good demand and of the fact that a good many of the mills are sold ahead for about two months.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber trade at Montreal is in about a normal condition for this time of year, so far as the demand is concerned. The number of enquiries received indicate an active trade, but there is still a great deal of difficulty about making shipments. Railway companies are unable to keep their yards clear of freight, the difficulty apparently being lack of cartage facilities. The demand for lumber is good for all lines, with birch leading. The building demand at Montreal is very active. The export trade with Great Britain also shows signs of improvement. Pulpwood and pulp are moving well.

In New Brunswick trouble developed recently in the form of a strike on the part of the employees at tidewater mills at St. John for an advance of 15 per cent. in their wages. The difficulty was settled by the mill owners making an advance of 10 per cent. This is rather a serious matter for the mill owners, as the outlook for future sales is not very satisfactory. The demand from the United States has been fairly active but buyers from across the line do not expect the market to continue firm. A better demand, however, is reported from New York, where the trade for three or four seasons past has been slow. Good prices are being secured for prompt delivery for United States markets. For short average stock, 14 to 15 ft., 2 x 4 and up, as high as \$22.50 is being secured delivered New York or Sound ports. This leaves the seller about \$16 to \$16.50 f.o.b. St. John. Most of this class of stock, however, has been sold at \$14.50 to \$15 on the wharf at St. John. Long average stock from American logs is bringing \$17.50 to \$18 at St. John for a specification of 55 per cent. 2 x 8 and up, to average 17 to 18 feet long.

English deal buyers are not making any signs of giving orders. The ocean freights are still high. One mill is reported to have sold about 2,000,000 of English deal at about \$14 per M. feet, for a specification running fifty per cent. 7 and 8 x 3, balance 9 x 3 and up, ends and fourths at the usual reduction of \$2.50 per M. feet.

Stocks of Eastern spruce are reported scarce at New York. Retailers are in the market with an encouraging variety of enquiries and June buying is expected to show an improvement over previous months. Wholesalers report that a large part of the output of the mills is taken care of at points outside of New York, making less stock available for the Metropolitan market. Prices continue firm and yards which have waited until the present to replenish their stock realize that they have made a mistake. Manufacturers seem to be disposed to hold out for higher prices and nothing less than \$25 seems to be acceptable for frames. Fair lots of random have been selling at steady prices. Stocks of dry spruce boards are short and holders are able to secure full prices. Dealers report that offerings are smaller than at any time within their memory. Hemlock boards at Boston are stronger than they have been for some months. Manufacturers who formerly were satisfied with sales of car lots are now inclined to sell in small lots at full prices. Eastern clipped boards are quoted at \$21.50 to \$22, the latter price being the prevailing one.

## Great Britain

London reports indicate that nothing of an important nature has transpired during the past fortnight in connection with the timber industry. The volume of business remains much smaller than it should be for this time of the year. Spot goods are rather weak particularly the 3 in. and 4 in. deals, although the 2 in. sizes are scarce and dear. Boards of good description are also strong. The packing trade is fairly active and there is a moderate amount of

business in progress in wood paving. The building trades however are rather dull. Deliveries at London docks for the week ending May 18th amounted to 7787 standards as compared with 9003 during the corresponding week of 1911. A fairly active trade occurred at Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale. A lot of 4 in. to 6 in. prime Oregon unsorted plank was sold at 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 6½d. A parcel of 3 x 8 and 9, 6/19 feet hemlock from Halifax was sold at £5, 10s., and 3 x 9, 3/14 feet brought £4, 10s. Some fourth quality 3 x 11, 11 feet pine from Montreal was sold at £10, 15s. Another lot of 3 x 11 pine from Montreal brought £8, 15s. for 14/16 feet lengths and a third lot brought £8, 10s.

A much better feeling is reported by the trade in Liverpool than has been noticeable for some time. Travellers are securing orders far more rapidly than they were a short time ago. This it is thought is the result of business having settled down somewhat of late and the outlook for the immediate future having improved. Buyers who have held off hitherto, expecting a drop in prices have commenced to come into the market. A decline in prices does not seem possible now as a further advance in freight was recently reported. The rate from St. John, New Brunswick, to the East coast of Ireland or the West coast of Great Britain was formerly quoted at 47s. 6d. per standard for large steamers. Since then an advance of half a crown has occurred and a steamer of large size recently took spruce deals from St. John for the West coast of Britain, probably Liverpool or some Mersey port, at 50s. per standard. Even at this increased rate it is difficult to secure tonnage as the steamships are in strong demand at various coal ports to transfer stocks of coal to points where they have been greatly reduced.

The spruce market at Liverpool continues fairly firm in all regards. The spot demand however is not quite up to expectation and some price cutting is reported in order to secure business. Customers seem to be playing a waiting game and buying only for actual requirements. There is a scarcity of large orders although the aggregate consumption is about normal. A noticeable feature is the absence of selling ahead. Birch conditions are strong at Liverpool with the exception of logs and planks and no change is reported as likely in the near future. Arrivals are moderate but quite sufficient. Stocks are not heavy and consumption is fairly steady.

At Manchester a considerable improvement is reported in the timber trade. The building trade is busier than usual and several speculative undertakings have been commenced. At Southampton, trade is only moderate.

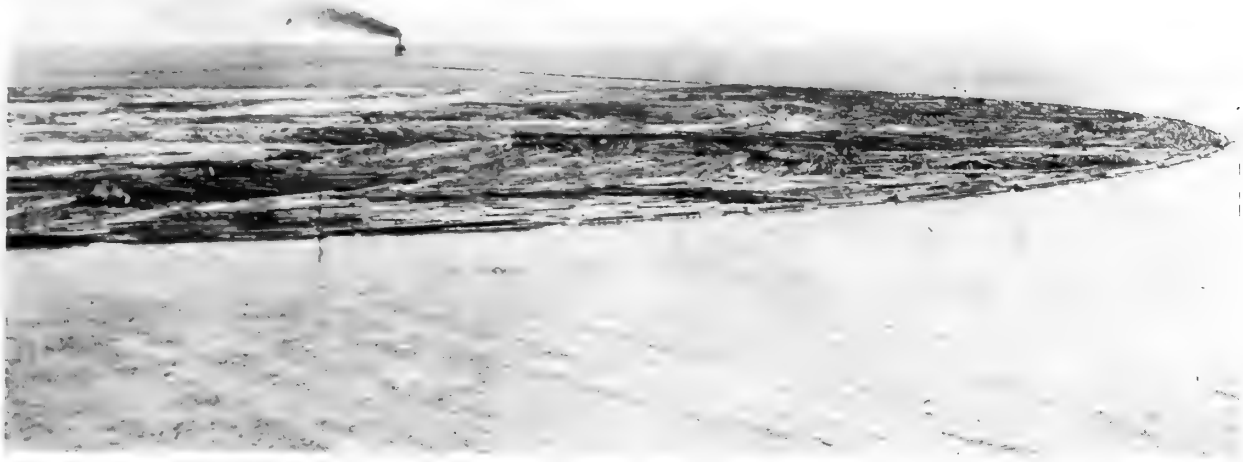
## United States

With the advance of the season, the lumber business in the United States is increasing both in volume and activity. Comparatively speaking, local yards and large consumers in practically all the important centers have short stocks. Most of the mills are rather slow in making deliveries and the result is that there is quite an active demand, a feature which is in marked contrast with the situation of a year ago. This feature applies to practically all important classes of lumber, including the hardwoods of the north as well as the pines and hardwoods of the south, even Pacific Coast lumber is in strong demand. Three causes are probably responsible for this situation viz.: the reduction of stocks in the hands of retailers which has been in progress during most of 1911 and 1912; the severe winter weather which reduced the production and the deliveries, and the extreme wetness of the spring of the present year. A late spring also contributed by delaying the buying season. Indications are that the active movement of lumber will continue at least until the fall. The railroad companies have been contributing extensively to the demand. Their increased requirements commenced to be felt last winter and have continued in large volume up to the present. As a result, many of the southern and Pacific Coast mills have been employed exclusively upon orders for railroad and car material. Orders on the books of southern firms a fortnight ago showed sufficient business to keep their saws going for 60 days or more and fresh orders were continually arriving. The yellow pine trade in fact is experiencing a demand much in excess of its ability to make prompt deliveries. The situation has been relieved considerably of late by the subsidence of floods and the restoration of traffic facilities on the leading southern roads.

Reports from the Pacific Coast indicate that most of the mills have orders on hand sufficient to keep them operating for some time. At Minneapolis the trade in northern pine is only moderate and the yard trade seems to be waiting for definite crop results. All the mills are reported to be running. Receipts at the Tonawandas for the present season have been in excess of those of last year for the corresponding period.

The hardwood trade is apparently as strong as ever. There is

# Lumber You Can Sell With Satisfaction



TOWING A LARGE RAFT OF LOGS TO NEW MILL AT SARNIA

**You want to tie up with a Company that can supply your lumber quickly and cut your bills to order the year round.**

**Besides there is great satisfaction in selling to your trade lumber that is carefully cut and always strictly up to grade.**

**Complete dry stocks of Norway and White Pine always on hand for prompt shipment.**

**We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.**

**"RUSH ORDERS RUSHED"**

## **Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited**

**SARNIA, ONTARIO**

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Vice Pres. and Gen'l. Mgr.

E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

extensive enquiry for dry lumber and very little to be had. Sales of oak are in the lead and the demand for plain sawed stock is excellent. Gum, cottonwood, ash, and all the important woods used in manufacturing are in demand sufficient to use up all the dry lumber available. Coarse and upper grades of poplar are active but the medium qualities are rather quiet. Among the northern hardwoods, good birch is apparently scarce and there is a good demand in all the low grades. Supplies of hardwood lumber in Michigan and Wisconsin are short and the outlook is for an active market throughout the season. Large quantities of maple flooring are being consumed and the demand for beech flooring is increasing. A strong situation is reported from Pittsburg, in the market for spruce, with dry stocks scarce and low grades sold well ahead. The demand at Boston is reported as steady. Reports from the hemlock trade are all encouraging, the demand for dry lumber being strong and much in excess of the supply at the mill.

In Chicago the demand for white and Norway pine is steady with prices firm and showing little indication of fluctuation. The best demand is in the coarse grades which are scarce and stiff in price. Hemlock at Chicago is in splendid demand on account of the activity in the building trade. It is being used largely for interior work of ordinary flat buildings and detached houses in the outlying districts of the city and in the suburbs. Hemlock joists, studding, etc., are also in good demand. Dry stocks are reduced and prices on green stock are expected to be strong.

At Buffalo, the demand for northern pine box lumber is excellent and stocks are difficult to secure. Higher prices are expected in the near future. No. 4 boards at Duluth are reported to have been quoted as high as \$16.00 and No. 5 at \$12.50, which is a good increase over prices of a short time ago. At North Tonawanda, northern pine is in better demand every day. Retailers are in the market for supplies for immediate delivery. Collections are reported to be better than at any previous time during the present year. Present conditions are extremely encouraging. Hemlock is in good demand at Buffalo, in spite of the recent advance. The country trade is strong. At North Tonawanda a good demand for hemlock is also reported and Michigan and Wisconsin stocks are quoted at \$1 higher. In some cases better prices than this are obtained.

Shingles and lath are improving slightly at Chicago. There is a fair volume of trade in red cedar shingles and prices have advanced, clears bringing \$3.12 and stars \$2.69 Chicago basis. Stocks of clears are scarce. White cedars are strong and lath are a little more active. At Buffalo, an advance of about 5c. in red cedars is reported from the mills. The market is firm with trade about on an average.

The shingle market at Boston is firm, some manufacturers demanding at least \$3.85 for cedar extras and \$3.50 for clears if quick shipment is required. Others report that the prevailing prices are \$3.75 for extras and \$3.35 for clears. There is a firm market for lath. The asking price for 1½ in. ranges from \$4 to \$4.10 and for 1½ in. from \$3.60 to \$3.65.

### Handling Veneer Logs

Modern methods are finding their way into the logging woods as well as the sawmill and veneer plant, but it takes some modifications to apply the modern methods of mill logging to veneer logs, says Hardwood Record. As veneer logs are the select few in many woods operations, it is not generally practical to handle them in the same manner as mill logs where the stumpage is taken clean. Especially is this true of fine oak logs, which are only to be had in small numbers. Some millman may get them out with saw timber, and thus justify tram roads and power loaders. On the other hand, many of the finest oak veneer logs are gathered one or two at a time, and must be handled in the primary stages by main strength.

In handling the veneer logs on the yard and in the factory, every veneer manufacturer should make it his business to study modern methods. Many a veneer manufacturer is diligent in his efforts at mechanical manipulation from the time he begins cutting his veneer blocks until the finished product is bundled for shipment, and also to minimize his waste, but at the same time neglects bigger items of the same nature in the log yard.

The trade is gradually getting away from this and learning that there is room for effective saving of both time and timber by giving more attention to the careful handling of logs on the yard. In rambling about the country one comes across evidences of this, and often instances of men grasping one point and missing another. There is a case on record where one concern for years had been dumping logs from barges into the river by hand, then pulling them out up the slip a ways and rolling and banking them on the yard by hand, to be afterward rolled on again by hand to be brought into the factory. A big power derrick, with a long boom, was put in that would swing logs from the barge and pile them on the bank, and pick them from either the barge or the bank and swing them onto

the truck for the factory. The original installation cost quite a sum of money, but it has paid for itself and materially reduced the cost of handling.

On another yard was found something else that this one had neglected, and something neglected that this one had. The other yard had no derrick, not even a truck for running the logs in to the mill. They were handled by main strength, and cut into block lengths with a cross-cut saw, instead of being run on a truck under the regulation drag saw. But here due thought was exercised for the care of the logs to prevent damage and waste. The ends were carefully painted, and the logs as a rule were of high quality, so that there was but little waste as compared to that of some other plants.

The instance given might be termed two cases of hobby riding. In one instance the hobby was power log handling appliances; in the other it was the care of logs, and that it paid in each case, there is not much room for doubt. Each concern is successful, and is making a fair share of money. Looking at the two, however, one can not help but speculate on what the advantages might be if each would ride both hobbies instead of only one.

Cost of handling and timber saving are just as important on the log yard as inside the factory. There has been enough development in log handling appliances to enable one to get something practical to fit any yard needs or conditions. It is a subject worth taking up, for it is on the log yard that a great deal of the veneer factory cost is piled up, and it is here, too, where much of the waste starts.

### Gordon Hollow Blast Publications

The well-known products of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Michigan, are splendidly described and illustrated in their excellent series of catalogues and other publications, which may be had by all who are interested if they will write to the company. One of the most interesting of these publications is their catalogue No. 10, describing the "Tower" line of edgers. This catalogue is replete with splendid illustrations and definite information regarding the construction and capabilities of this well-known line of edgers. Among their publications is also a series of booklets containing a great number of letters from satisfied users of the company's various products. These letters are an eloquent argument in favor of the excellence of the Gordon Hollow Blast products. A separate book is devoted to letters from users of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate. A perusal of these letters ought to settle the mind of any who are in doubt regarding the purchase of a grate. Readers of the Canada Lumberman will be serving their own interests if they write to the company for copies of their publications.

### No Need for a Change

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., manufacturers of band sawing machinery, Saginaw, Mich., recently wrote to the Stearns Salt & Lumber Co., Ludington, Mich., suggesting that they would like to replace the old feed works of the company's resaw with a modern and improved type, embodying features and adjustments which were not thought of at the time the old machinery was designed. In reply they received the following letter, which speaks for itself:

Ludington, Mich., May 25, 1912.

Wm. B. Mershon & Company,  
Saginaw, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

Your favor of May 22nd regarding our resaw is at hand.

We have been using this machine for so many years that the writer is not sure of the exact number. It is ancient history when we try to think back to a time when the machine was purchased.

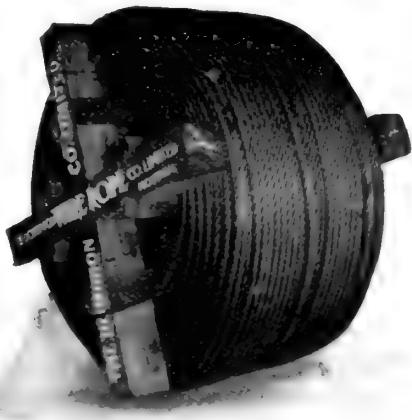
Our mill has been running continuously since the machine was purchased and we have made an average cut of at least 30 million feet per year. A good percentage of this entire cut has been put through the resaw. Barring the natural wear, the machine is in excellent shape to-day and is doing as good work at it did at the beginning. If we keep the working parts repaired from time to time there is no reason why the machine would not last until the end of our cut, which would be about 15 years. We are operating two single band mills and the resaw easily cares for all of the lumber that is suitable for resawing.

Very truly yours,

THE STEARNS SALT & LUMBER CO.  
W. T. Culver, V.P.

All lines of paper are in good demand and the mills have all the orders they can handle.

Mr. W. F. Loveland, Acting Supervisor of Firewardens, Nelson, B.C., has been hurriedly ordered north to organize a forest protection patrol along the line of the G. T. P. construction between Fort George and Tete Jaune Cache.



## Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

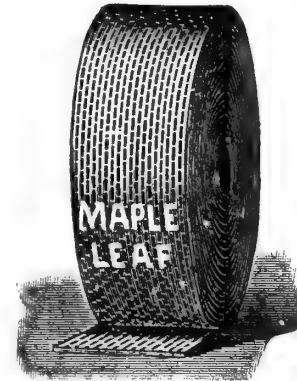
Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes  
Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions  
Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL

General Supply Company of Canada Ltd.—Winnipeg Agents

## MAPLE LEAF BELTING

Strong  
Waterproof  
True  
Running



For  
Indoor or  
Outdoor  
Work

☞ Maple Leaf is the most economic and efficient belting for power transmission and conveying, etc.

☞ It costs only half as much as leather and 25 per cent less than good rubber belting.

Write for sample and prices to the sole manufacturers

**DOMINION BELTING CO.**  
HAMILTON, CANADA

# Jenckes Boilers

WE aim to keep on hand a well assorted stock of Horizontal Tubular, Vertical and Locomotive Type Boilers. Your enquiry will probably find us in a position to ship the required boiler at once; if not it can quickly be built. Write us anyway.

**The Jenckes Machine Co.**  
Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland  
Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.



# Richest and Purest Milk



from the choicest dairy sections of Canada. From cows properly fed and cared for.

**Borden's**  
Peerless Brand  
**Evaporated Milk**

Dilute with water to desired consistency and use same as "fresh" milk.

**Convenient Economical Safe**

**Borden's Condensed Milk Co.**

Originators of Condensed Milk and Largest Manufacturers of Milk Products in the World.

"LEADERS OF QUALITY"

ESTABLISHED 1857

Wm. H. Dunn, Agent

MONTREAL

# LATH

**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

Timber Estimates  
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CLARK, LYFORD &  
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Vancouver

LYFORD, CLARK &  
LYFORD  
26 Board of Trade Bldg.,  
Montreal

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

M. Woodbridge, Palmerston, Ontario, is negotiating for the sale of his saw and planing mill.

The Parkhill Planing Mill Company suffered by fire on June 3rd when their plant at London, Ontario, was destroyed, the loss amounting to about \$20,000.

A report from Fenelon Falls, Ontario, states that work has been started by Mickle, Dymont & Sons, who intend to erect a sawmill at that place and they may also put up a brick box factory.

The Barber Paper and Coating Mills Limited have been incorporated with a capital of \$1,500,000 to manufacture and deal in all kinds of pulp and paper with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are G. H. Sedgewick, A. G. Ross and E. V. Macmillan, all of Toronto.

Boyle Concessions Limited have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$750,000 to deal in timber, timber lands, &c., and carry on business as electricians and mechanical engineers, &c., with head office at Windsor, Ont. The incorporators are N. A. Bartlet, W. G. Bartlet and A. R. Bartlet, all of Windsor, Ont.

Fire destroyed the sawmill of the C. Beck Manufacturing Company at Penetanguishene on May 31st. The building and plant were completely destroyed and 75 men thrown out of work. The fire originated at about 3 p.m. in the engine room, a brick building, and spread rapidly to the sawmill which was a frame structure.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company, Owen Sound, Ontario, report that the Carney Lumber Company, whose mill at Owen Sound was recently destroyed by fire, will have their logs manufactured during the present summer at the Conger Mill at Parry Sound. They have not yet decided definitely upon their plans for the future.

An extra-provincial license has been granted to the Hewitt-Allen Company to carry on business in the province of Ontario. The company which is incorporated in the state of New York, will conduct a general wholesale and retail business in coal, lumber, machinery, etc. P. K. Halpin, Prescott, Ontario, is attorney for the company.

The Continental Box Board Company, Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Toronto, and capital stock of \$500,000, to manufacture and deal in all kinds of paper and paper products. The incorporators include E. C. DeWitt, L. Darr, J. G. MacGonigle, and W. J. Alford, of New York, and W. J. Alford, Jr., of Anderson, Indiana.

The McRae Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on business as lumberers saw and planing mill proprietors, manufacturers of all kinds of wood products, &c., with head office at Port Arthur. The provisional directors are A. J. McComber, D. E. Poole and Walter S. Ruttan, all of Port Arthur.

The British Empire Land Company of Canada, Limited, with capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and head office at Toronto, has been incorporated. Among the objects of the company are the purchase and sale of timber and manufacture of lumber. The incorporators include J. M. Anderson, North Gwillimbury, J. A. Madill, Toronto, and J. Haffner, Winnipeg.

### Eastern Canada

The Richelieu Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, has been registered to carry on business in the Province of Quebec.

M. Haines, Limited, have been incorporated with head office at Nashwaaksis, New Brunswick, and capital stock of \$49,000 to carry on a general lumber business.

Oulet & St. Pierre, St. Lambert, Quebec, suffered a loss by fire recently when their sash and door factory was partially burned out. The loss is covered by insurance.

The sawmill belonging to Mr. Robt. Westgate, Cookshire, Quebec, was recently destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about \$7,000. Both mill and machinery were destroyed.

Jas. Burgess & Sons' sawmill at Grand Falls, N.B., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to about \$20,000. The plant will be rebuilt and new machinery will be required.

The saw mills of R. & R. J. Westgate at Cookshire, Que., were recently destroyed by fire. The lumber in the yards was saved. The loss is estimated at about \$5,000 which was partially covered by insurance.

Mr. M. Haines, who is erecting a new saw mill near the mouth of the Nashwaaksis River, N.B., expects to have the new mill running soon and that not more than 2000 pieces of his timber cut last winter would be held over.

The Allan Munro Color Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to deal in timber lands and limits, construct and operate wood and lumber mills, factories, etc. The head office is at Montreal and the incorporators are A. J. Munro, L. J. Beique and Pierre Charton, of Montreal.

The Quebec and St. John Construction Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to carry on business as architects, engineers, builders, &c., to acquire timber limits, develop mineral lands, &c., with head office at Montreal. The incorporators are C. A. Barnard, K. C. Leo, Barry and E. D. Maguire, all of Montreal.

The General Improvement and Contracting Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to carry on business as contractors and dealers in timber, brick, stone, cement and other building supplies with head office at Montreal. The incorporators are J. O. Gagnon, L. H. Anderson and Ernest Rainville, all of Montreal.

La Compagnie Manufacturiere de Saint Anselme Limitee has been incor-

porated with a capital of \$49,000 to produce electricity for lighting and heating, to construct sawmills, lumber mills, etc., and deal in timber of all kinds, the head office is at Saint Anselme and the incorporators are A. O. Bourbonnais, J. B. Cadrin and C. M. Roy, all of Saint Anselme, Que.

The Albert J. Smith Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to carry on business as general contractors, manufacturers and dealers in timber, lumber, sashes, doors, etc., to acquire limits and cut standing timber, etc. The head office is at Montreal, Que., and the incorporators are A. J. Smith, E. E. Howard and D. H. Howard, of Montreal.

The Kenogami Sash & Door Factory, Limited, has been incorporated in the Province of Quebec with capital stock of \$19,000 and head office at Kenogami, Que., to manufacture doors, windows, furniture, and all other joiners' work in general, and to conduct the business of buying and selling lumber. The incorporators include H. Loudin, Kenogami; H. C. Hick, Jonquieres; C. E. Fortier, Jonquieres; J. G. Verreault, of Jonquieres; M. Gagne, Jonquieres; J. B. Ligori, Kenogami, and F. Angers, Jonquieres.

An auction sale of the shingle mill at Bathurst, New Brunswick, together with the timber on 640 square miles of Government limits situated on the Nepisiguit River and its tributaries will be held at the Court House, Bathurst, N.B., on Wednesday, June 26th, at noon. The sale will also include the electric light equipment, log piling equipment, etc., and a one-third interest in the Boom Company. Particulars may be had from W. H. Marison, Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B., or Fred S. Morse, Box 1600, Springfield, Mass.

### Western Canada

Sanderson & McGregor, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, lumber dealers, have been succeeded by Sanderson & Thompson.

W. C. Thorburn, grain and lumber dealer, Broadview, Sask., has been succeeded by the Security Lumber Company.

The O. M. Akers Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in the Province of Saskatchewan with head office at Moose Jaw and capital stock of \$25,000.

The Kerrisdale Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia with head office at Vancouver, to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, etc., with capital stock of \$50,000.

The Riverside Lumber Company, Limited, Fernie, B.C., has been granted an extra-provincial license for the Province of British Columbia. The head office of the company is at Calgary, Alta. Mr. H. W. Herchmer, Fernie, B.C., is provincial attorney for the company. The capital stock is \$500,000.

The Atlas Financial Corporation Limited has been incorporated in British Columbia with head office at Vancouver. Among the objects of the company are carrying on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, lumbermen, etc. The head office is at Vancouver and the capital stock is \$250,000.

The Port Nelson Company Limited has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to manufacture and deal in lumber, pulp, paper, &c., to operate lumber and other mills, &c., with head office at Winnipeg. The incorporators are W. J. Johnston, P. J. Dixon, G. H. Dutton and others of Winnipeg.

The Canadian United Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000,000 to carry on business as loggers, lumbermen, timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, etc., with head office at Vancouver, B.C. The incorporators are W. T. Coleman, B. W. Bawden, of Seattle, and R. D. Craig, of Vancouver, B.C.

A despatch from Nelson, B.C., states that the Dominion Sawmills company are arranging to erect in the near future an extensive plant to take the place of the Yale-Columbia mill which was destroyed by fire in March last. The new plant will be modern in every respect and more extensive than the one it will replace.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says that the Empire Lumber Company whose capital is \$7,500,000 are preparing to develop their 53,000 acres of timber land in the Cowichan district. The headquarters of the operation will be at Victoria. Orders for machinery have been placed and development work will commence at once.

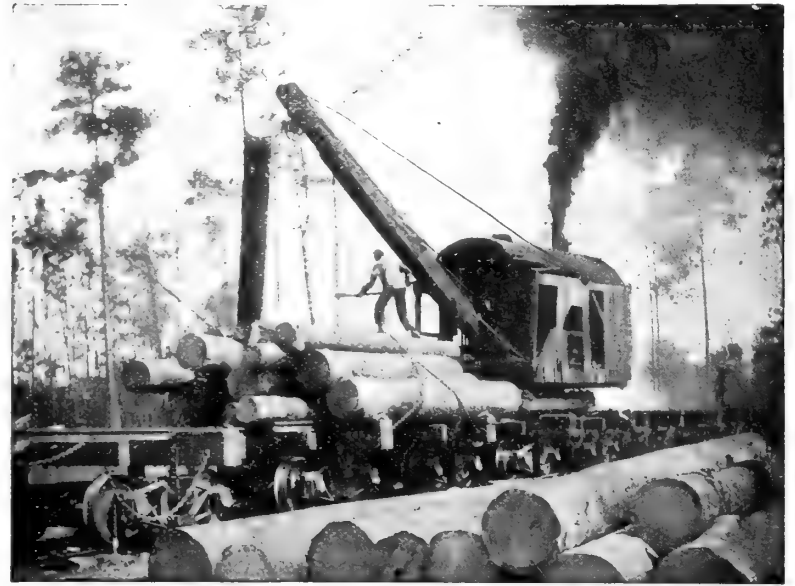
The Wiest Logging Company has secured an extra-provincial charter to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia. The head office of the business is at Portland, Oregon, and the head office for British Columbia is at Seymour Arm. Mr. J. W. Wiest is attorney for the company. The capital stock of the company is \$30,000.

The "Tudhope Anderson Company, Limited," Winnipeg, Manitoba, have been granted an extra-provincial license to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia, with head office at Victoria, and F. J. Stacpoole, Victoria, as attorney. The capital stock of the company is \$3,000,000, and its objects include manufacturing, buying and selling timber, lumber, etc.

The Lindsley Bros. Company, of Spokane, Washington, have secured an extra-provincial charter to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia, with provincial headquarters at Nakusp, and Mr. A. C. Yoder, Nakusp, as their attorney. The charter permits the company to engage in all branches of business for the sale and manufacture of lumber and forest products.

The Wheeler Osgood Company of Tacoma, Wash., has secured an extra-provincial charter to carry on a lumber business in the Province of British Columbia, with provincial head office at Vancouver. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000 and Mr. A. G. Wilcken, sales agent for the company at Vancouver, is its attorney. The company will carry on a sash and door business as well as a general lumber business.

The Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company are preparing plans for the new planing mill and sash and door factory which will replace the plant which was recently destroyed by fire. As soon as the plans have been approved by the directors of the company the building operations will be commenced. Mr. Delbert Henkin, manager of the company, reports that the new buildings will be larger and better than the former ones and that the machinery to be installed will be of the most modern type. In the meantime the company have installed a number of machines at various points in the mill yards and with the assistance of other local mills is successfully supplying its customers with materials.



## The Barnhart Log Loader

has been in successful operation in all parts of the country for twenty years and never caused a complaint. We are now manufacturing a new Barnhart Loader known as Model "12," which is specially designed for use in very heavy timber. This loader is built on the same lines as the old Barnhart Loader now known as Model "10" and which we still continue to manufacture. We are operating lumbermen, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber per annum and we use the Barnhart Loader exclusively. Could we afford to do so if it were not the best? Write us for prices.

**Goodyear Lumber Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

## Dry Mill Cull and Box Lumber Are Going to be Scarce

These grades are being rapidly picked up. We have still a nice stock of last season's cut.

## White Pine *for the* Wholesale Trade

We advise you to write, wire, or 'phone without delay and get the benefit of our low prices.

## Thos. Mackarell & Co.

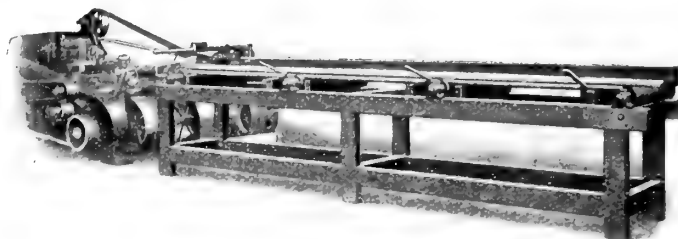
**Ottawa**  
49 Metcalfe Street

**Montreal**  
Canadian Express Bldg.

# A GRADE RAISER THUS A PROFIT MAKER

**WOODS AUTOMATIC FEEDING TABLE** enables the mill man to get the most out of his stock. With this table any feeder can keep boards butted at rates of 200 to 300 lineal ft. per minute, also have ample time to grade his stock. All lumber that passes through your planers belongs to you, also the just profits on that lumber belongs to **YOU**. When scant and wane edged stock appear, *turn it* don't allow it to finish a grade lower than it should have finished, but a grade higher. Don't choke **PROFIT** when he is the best friend you have, but acquaint yourself with a **PROFIT MAKER—WOODS AUTOMATIC FEEDING TABLE**.

A Necessary Accessory  
to  
High Speed Planers



*"THE PLANERS OF WOODS"*  
**S A WOODS MACHINE CO**

Chicago  
Norfolk

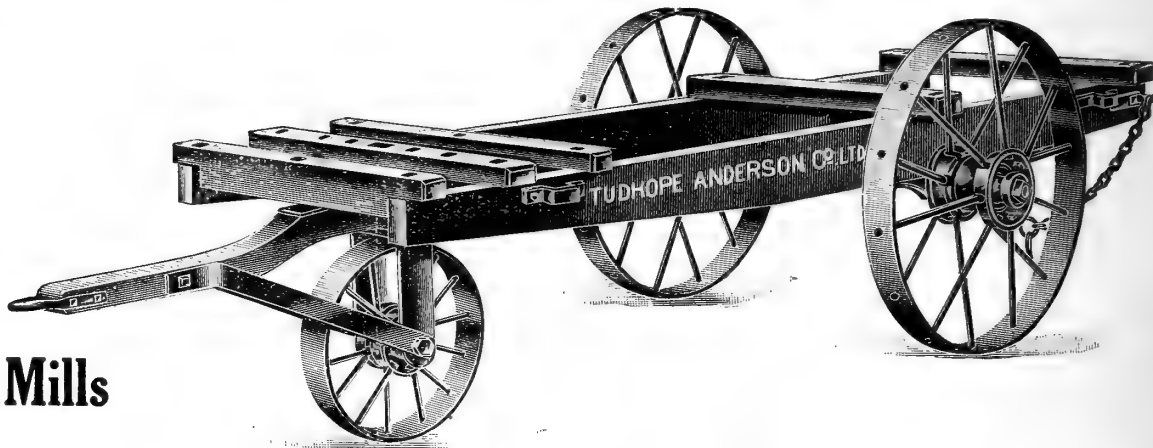
**BOSTON U S A**  
San Francisco (Eby Mchy. Co.)

Seattle  
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## Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

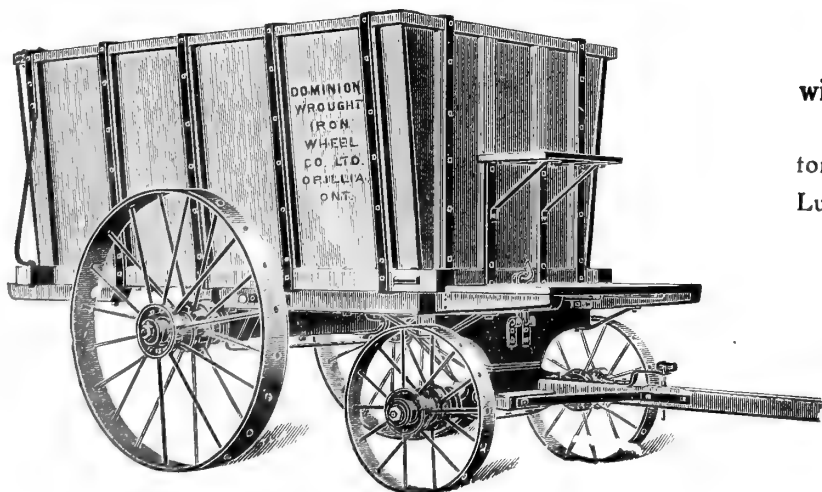
Used in trains or singly for platform work.



## Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

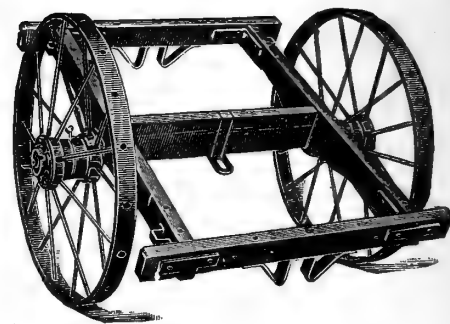
In  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thoroughly seasoned hardwood and bolted throughout.



## Detachable Lumber Trucks

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

for Saw Mills, Planing Mills,  
Lumber Yards, etc.



**The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited**

Successors to TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LIMITED

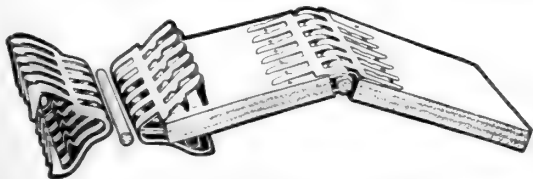
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**Crescent Oil Co., Hamilton, Ontario**

Also Lukenheimer Valves, Lubricating Oils and Greases, Packings, Hose, Paints, etc.

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The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

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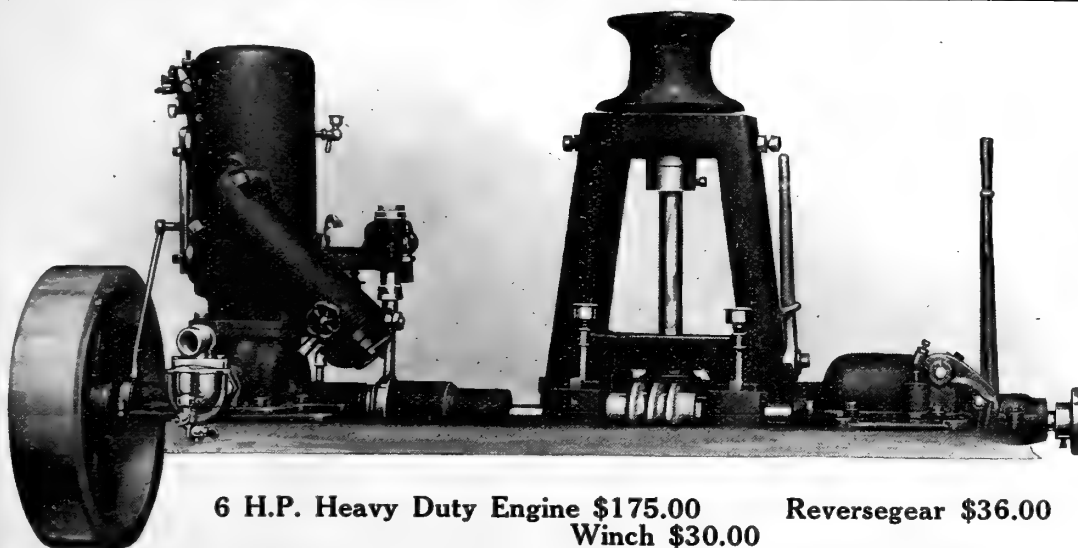
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We offer something very good and substantial in Tea which we have branded Camp blend and which is exactly suited for the requirements of the Camp, packed in Chests of about 100 pounds each. Price.....

**16c.****H. P. Eckardt & Company**WHOLESALE GROCERS

Corner Front and Scott Streets, Toronto



6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00  
Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00

**River Driving Costs**

will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

**Adams Launch and Engine Co.**  
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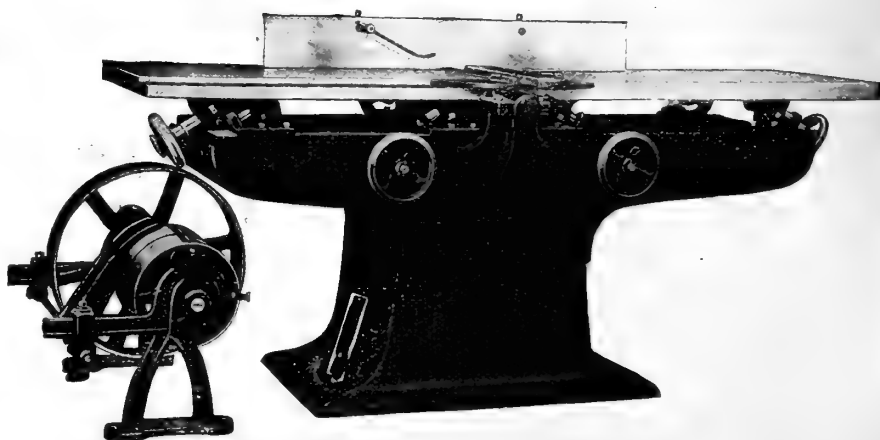
Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

Ask for 1911 Machinery Catalog and special Canadian prices.

## THE SILVER MFG. CO.

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**Be Satisfied—**

*Use*

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## **Leather Belting**

and thereby reduce your belting expenses to a minimum, because “AMPHIBIA” costs less per day of service than any other belt. It is, therefore, the least expensive to use.

**Also:—**

It is as absolutely waterproof as mortal man can make it—therefore, best for use with wet lumber.

*Sadler & Haworth*

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For Over 35 Years the Makers of the Best Leather Belts

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27 Melinda Street

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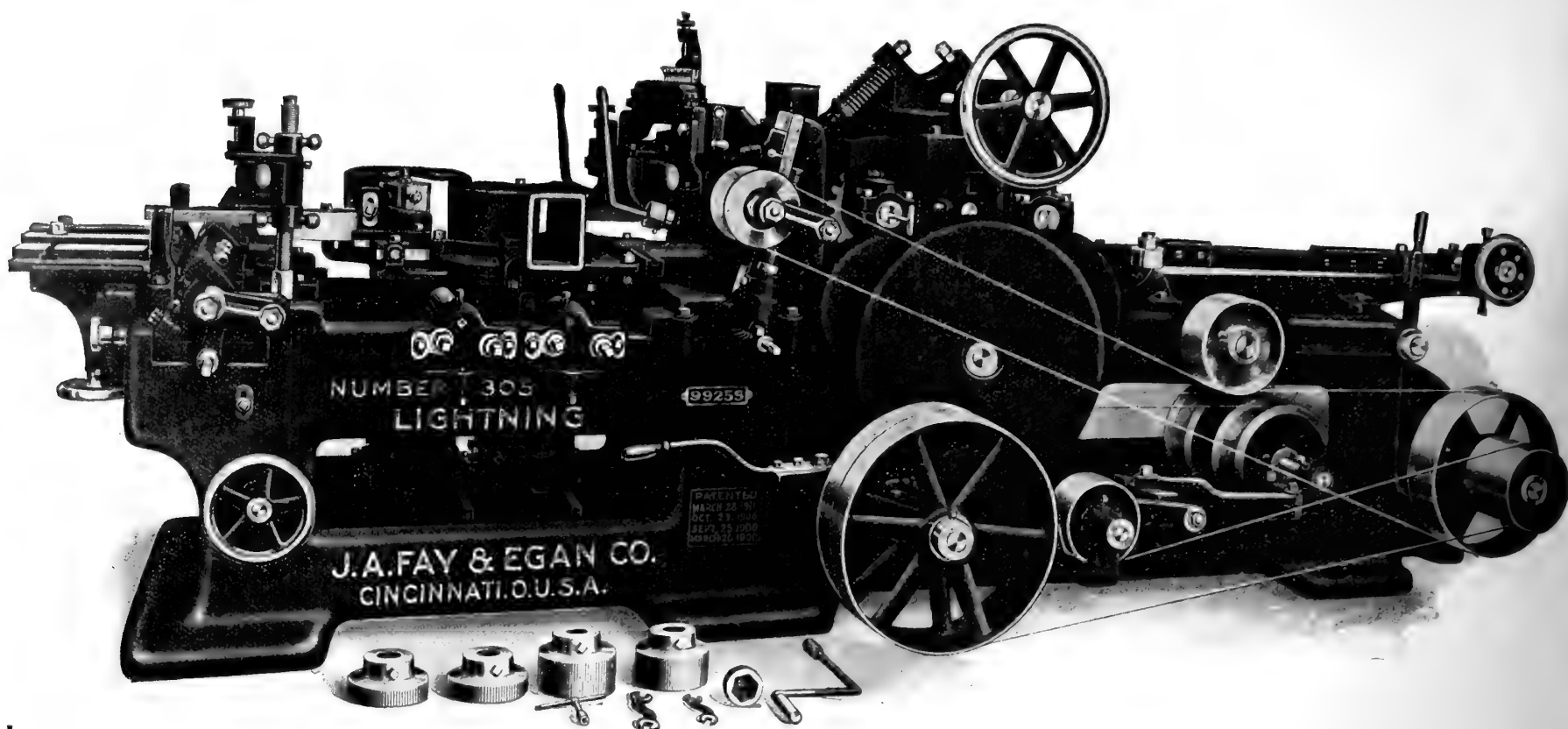
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**MONTREAL**  
511 William Street

**ST. JOHN, N.B.**  
89 Prince William St.

To Insure Satisfaction—State Where Belt is to Run





A New Fast Feed Inside Molder that will reduce your manufacturing costs and raise the grades of your formed stock—

## FAY-EGAN "LIGHTNING" No. 305

Fast feed matchers gave progressive mill men a taste of what could be accomplished in the way of getting the most out of their lumber at the lowest manufacturing costs.

This led to a demand for a molder built on the same lines—The demand has been satisfied by the new Fay-Egan No. 305—new in its many features of advanced molder construction, but thoroughly tried

and tested in every respect, not only in our own shops, but in actual service as well. The No. 305 will effect as big a saving on your formed stock as you have already effected on your flooring and planing with the Fast Feed Matchers. And the grades will be raised as well, because the No. 305 with profile jointing attachment positively will not tear out on knotty or crossed-

grained stock. The 305 will take care of the heaviest classes of work,—it is built with lots of reserve power. Here is a proposition that you cannot afford to ignore. Send us some samples of work you are now doing, tell us how many feet per minute you are running, and let us figure how much a 305 will save for you,—It won't obligate you to buy.

*We have some large photos and a detailed description of the 305 which we'll be glad to send you upon application.*

World's oldest and largest manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery.

The "Lightning" Line

# J. A. Fay & Egan Co.

ESTABLISHED 1830

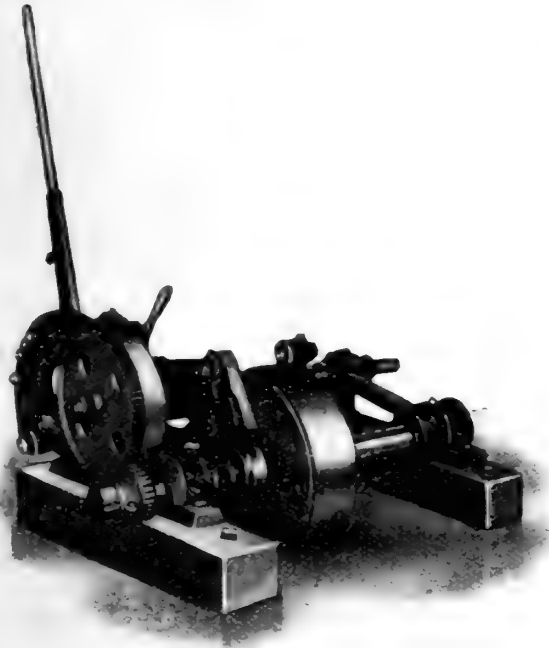
465-485 W. Front St. Cincinnati, Ohio

*Sales Offices:*

NEW YORK,  
CHICAGO,  
NEW ORLEANS,  
ST. LOUIS  
SEATTLE

# The Importance of Efficient Mill Machinery

**In Millwork**, where every portion of the equipment has to undergo the severest treatment with unusually hard conditions only the best machinery will serve. No mill can be run at a profit with inferior equipment. This is an expression of the opinion of men of wide and varied experience in the business.

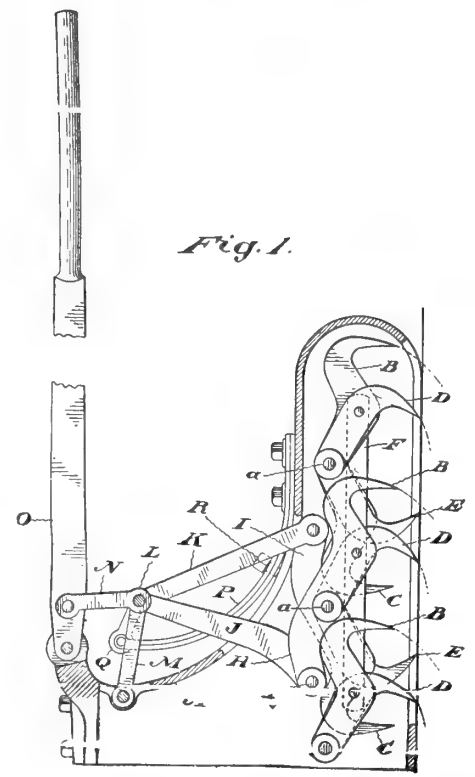


P. Payette's Improved Mill Machinery, is built to stand all the strain and hard usage of mill work. This machinery is of the special Payette design and embodies many improvements, which add considerably to the efficiency of mill equipment.

**The New Patent Saw Mill Dog** which operates in soft or hardwood timber of any kind will do good even work in summer or winter with perfect safety.

**Payette's Improved Set Works** will set even thickness of lumber in all class of timber and will set any size log with perfect ease. Can be changed instantly so as to make either thick or thin lumber and can be put on any make of carriage.

We want to prove to you the advantage of this set works in your mill and we are prepared to demonstrate its efficiency and superiority. Full information sent on application. Ask for our booklet on set works.



**P. Payette & Co.** Engineers & Machinists **Penetanguishene, Ont.**

# Buy Guaranteed Chisel Tooth Saws

You need have no doubt about the quality when you buy

## SMITH'S CHISEL TOOTH SAWS



No. 2 1/2 Tooth

**NO. 2 1/2 TOOTH**—Designed for heavy feeds. Suitable for mills where independent steam feeds are employed, and also for edger saws.

**NO. 3**—Principally for hardwoods. The best saw where both soft and hard woods are to be cut.

**NO. 4**—Specially recommended for British Columbia, and for cutting soft, pitchy lumber where more throat room is required.

Smith's inserted and solid Tooth Saws are specified by the Largest Canadian Manufacturers of Mill Machinery.



No. 3 Tooth

**R. H. Smith Company Limited** **St. Catharines, Ontario**



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

## White Pine:

1 inch No. 1 cuts and better	\$60 00	65 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better	64 00	68 00
2-in. No. 1 cuts and better	67 00	72 00
1½-in. No. 2 C & B	50 00	52 00
2-in. No. 2 cuts and better	56 00	60 00
1½-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	48 00	50 00
2-in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	50 00	52 00
1-in. Good Shorts	40 00	45 00
1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing	23 00	25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing	26 00	28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing	27 00	29 00
1 x 10 common and dressing	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common and dressing	39 00	41 00
1x10 and 12 mill cull stocks	21 00	22 00
1-in. mill cull sidings	18 50	18 50
2 x 10 common	27 00	28 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 8 box and common	22 50	23 50
1 x 10 inch box and common	24 00	25 00
1 x 12 box and common	27 00	29 00
1-in. mill run sidings	24 00	26 00
1-in. mill run shorts	18 00	18 00
1-in. dead cull sidings	14 00	14 00
1½-in. flooring	28 00	28 00
1-in. mill run Norway	22 00	22 00
2-in. mill run Norway	25 00	25 00
Norway, c and cf 1-in.	33 00	34 00
Norway, c and cf 1½-in.	35 00	38 00
Norway, c and cf 2-in.	33 00	35 00
Spruce mill run	21 00	22 00
Spruce mill culls	15 00	16 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried	55 50	65 50
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
8, 10x10, 10x12, 1x14, 12x12,		
12x14, 14x14, 14x16	34 00	34 00
8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,		
12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18		
18x18, and 20x20	34 50	34 50
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20	35 00	35 00
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,		
and 16x20	35 00	35 00
10 x 20	36 00	36 00
6 x 18, 8 x 18	36 50	36 50
6 x 20, 8 x 20	37 50	37 50
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following		
advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;		
41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge grain	44 50	44 50
No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough	45 10	45 10
No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and		
2-in. Fir rough	47 10	47 10
1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath	4 50	4 50
1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath	4 00	4 00
1½-in. 32-in. pine	1 60	1 60
1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath	3 75	3 75
1½-in. mill run hemlock lath	3 50	3 50
X pine or cedar shingles	1 05	1 05
XX pine or cedar shingles	2 25	2 25
XXX pine or cedar shingles	3 20	3 20
XX B. C. cedar shingles	2 40	2 40
XXX 6 butts to 2-in.	3 30	3 30
XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.	3 52	3 52
XXXXXX	3 75	3 75
Hemlock No. 1:		
1x4 & 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.	14 50	14 50
1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	18 00	18 00
1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16-ft.	19 00	19 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	21 00	21 00
1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	17 50	17 50
1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft. 2x4		
to 12-in., 6-ft. to 16-ft.	12 00	12 00
2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.	18 50	18 50
2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.	21 50	21 50
2x4 to 12-in. 20 ft.	23 50	23 50
2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.	25 50	25 50
2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.	28 00	28 00
2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in		
width, 6 to 16 ft.	13 50	13 50

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.	55 00	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1 common	45 00	45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	48 00	48 00
Ash, brown, common and better	37 00	37 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	55 00	55 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00	35 00
Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00	30 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4	38 00	38 00
Birch, 1st and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4	42 00	42 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4	44 00	44 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	38 00	38 00
Basswood, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4	30 00	30 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common	16 00	16 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	40 00	40 00
Basswood, 3/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.	35 00	35 00
Basswood, No. 2 common and better	25 50	25 50
Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	35 00	35 00
Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4	29 00	29 00
Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common	15 00	15 00
Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2	38 00	38 00
Soft elm, 3-in. 1sts and 2nds	42 00	42 00
Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4	50 00	50 00
Rock elm, No. 2 com. & bet. 6/4		
& 8/4	35 00	35 00
Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	31 00	31 00
Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4	25 00	25 00
Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	34 00	34 00
Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	34 00	34 00
Hard maple, common and better, 4/4	27 00	27 00
Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts & 2nds	43 00	43 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	55 00	55 00
Red oak, plain, 1sts & 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4	60 00	60 00
Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4		
and 16/4	65 00	65 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	55 00	55 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½		
and 2-in.	60 00	60 00
White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4		
and 16/4	70 00	70 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts & 2nds, 4/4	83 00	83 00
White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts		
and 2nds	87 00	87 00

White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common	55 00	55 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4	70 00	70 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds	75 00	75 00

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$53 00	55 00
1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up	56 00	60 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	58 00	65 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	40 00	45 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	40 00	44 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	50 00	52 00
2-in.	50 00	55 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	38 00	40 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	30 00	35 00
1½-in. and 1½-in.	45 00	50 00
2-in.	48 00	52 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	33 00	35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better, 12 ft. to		
16 ft.	23 00	24 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. siding 1-in.	22 00	25 00
Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.	26 00	30 00
Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.	17 00	19 50
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	22 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. 1x6	23 50	25 00
Pine, box boards:		
1"x4" and up 6'-11'	13 00	14 00
1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'	15 00	16 00
1"x7" and up 12'-16'	16 00	17 00
Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10"	20 00	21 00
1x8 and 9 No. 1 barn	25 00	27 00
O. culls r & w p	10 00	12 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out, 1-in.	14 00	16 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	16 00	18 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	17 00	19 00
Mill run Spruce:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	14 00	15 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	16 00	17 50
1"x9"-10", & up, 12'-16'	18 00	19 00
1½"x7" 8-9" & up, 12'-16'	18 00	20 00
1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'	19 00	20 00
1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'	24 00	25 00
Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing		
and B)	24 00	27 00
Hemlock 1-in. cull	10 00	12 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	13 00	14 50
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	14 00	16 50
Tamarac	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls		
out	20 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	24 00	26 00
Birch log run	19 00	22 00
Soft elm, common and better,		
1, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	24 00
Ash, black, log run	25 00	28 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x7	21 50	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x8	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x9	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1x10	25 50	27 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	30 00	33 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	20 00	22 00
Pine mill culls, strips and sid-		
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-		
ft. and up	14 00	15 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.		
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	11 00	13 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.	3 75	4 00
No. 2 White Pine	3 00	3 25
Mill run white pine	3 25	3 50
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	2 75	3 00
Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Tamarac mill run	1 25	2 00
Basswood, mill run	2 00	2 50
Hemlock, mill run	1 75	2 25
32-in. lath	1 25	1 75
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18-in.	3 50	4 00
Clear butt 18-in.	2 50	3 25
xx	1 50	1 75
White Clear Shingles:		
xxxx, 18-in.	4 00	4 25
Clear butt, 18-in.	2 50	3 00
18-in. xx	1 60	1 85
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00	15 00

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. av-	cts.	
erage, according to lineal	85	90
Oak—Michigan and Ohio		
By the dram, according to average		
and quality	62	67
Elm		
By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 40 to 45 feet	80	83
By the dram, according to average		
and quality, 30 to 35 feet	60	65
Ash		
13 inches and up, according to aver-		

age and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	30	40

## Birch

14 inch	18	20
15 inch	22	24
16 inch	26	28
18 inch	32	30

## Quebec Spruce Deals

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	18 00	19 00
Oddments	15 00	16 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	16 00

## Birch Planks

1 to 4 in.	16 00	17 00
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## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	54 00	
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	67 00	
1½ and 1½ in. and up wide	69 00	
2 in. and up wide	72 00	

## Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	55 00	
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	65 00	
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	67 00	
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	52 00	
8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better	54 00	
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	46 00	
8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better	50 00	

## No. 1 Cuts

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	47 00	
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00	
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	57 00	
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	60 00	
2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide	75 00	
4 in., 8-in. and up wide	85 00	

## No. 2 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	31 00	
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	42 00	
1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	44 00	
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	48 00	
2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and		
up wide	62 00	65 00

## No. 3 Cuts

1 in., 6-in. and up wide	24 00	
1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00	
2-in., 6-in. and up wide	33 00	
2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up		
wide	43 00	48 00

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

1-in. x 4-in.	22 00	
1-in. x 5-in.	24 00	
1-in. x 6-in.	26 00	
1-in. x 8-in.	27 00	
1-in. x 10-in.	30 00	
1-in. x 12-in.	35 00	
1-in. x 13-in. and up	35 00	
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	32 00	

## No. 1 Barn

1 inch	31 00	45 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	36 00	45 00
2½ and 3-in.	45 00	
4 inch	50 00	

## No. 2 Barn

1 inch	28 00	36 00
1½, 1½ and 2-in.	30 00	36 00
2½ and 3-in.	38 00	

## No. 3 Barn

1 inch	21 00	28 00
No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	25 00

## Box

No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	20 00	22 00
No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.	17 00	21 00

## Mill Culls

Mill run culls, 1-in. ....	16 00
1, 1¼, 1½ and 2-in. ....	18 00
No. 2 .....	14 00 15 00



**The Disston Brand SAWS,  
TOOLS and FILES, by their  
efficiency and lasting quali-  
ties soon repay their cost  
and become profit earners.**

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**Henry Disston & Sons**

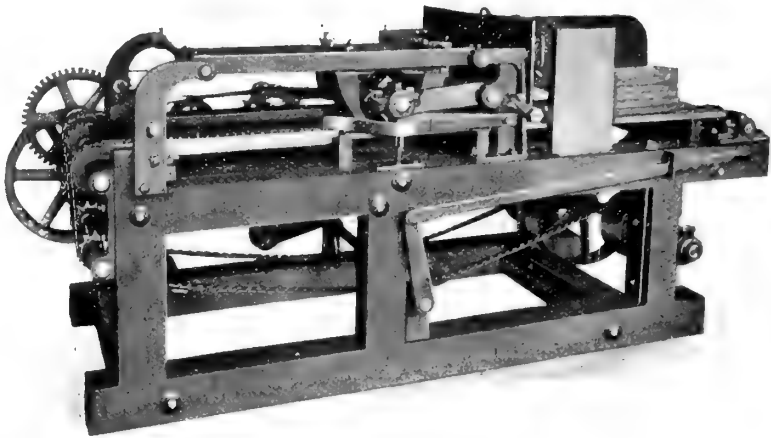
INCORPORATED

**Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works**

ESTABLISHED 1840

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.**

# A Pair of Useful Machines



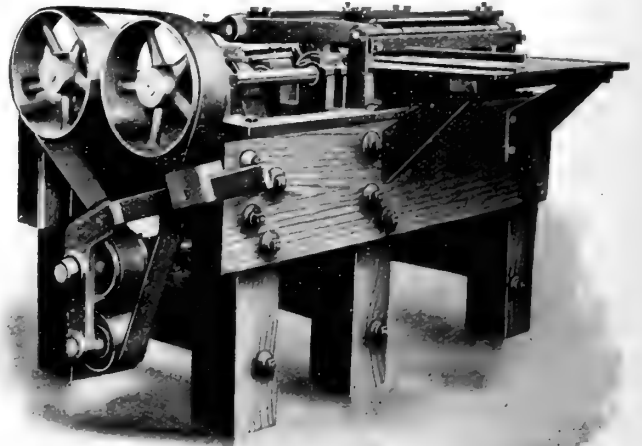
NO. 420 RECESSING MACHINE

This No. 50 lath edger will enable you to use cheaper labor, less men per thousand lath and get more lath out of every slab handled besides getting number one lath out of thin slabs that would be worthless using any other system. The saws are spaced to rip one and one half inches wide. The first saw cuts one and one half inches from the guide so there is no waste on straight edge stock.

Send for complete catalogue of box machinery, resaw and saw mill machinery.

Our No. 420 Automatic Recessing Machine will cut recesses with safety and dispatch.

Two boys will turn out more work than four men can accomplish of a similar kind on the ordinary cutter head most often used for the purpose. Will handle stock 20 inches wide by 30 inches long composed of one or more pieces, only occupies a floor space of 2 ft. 11 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.

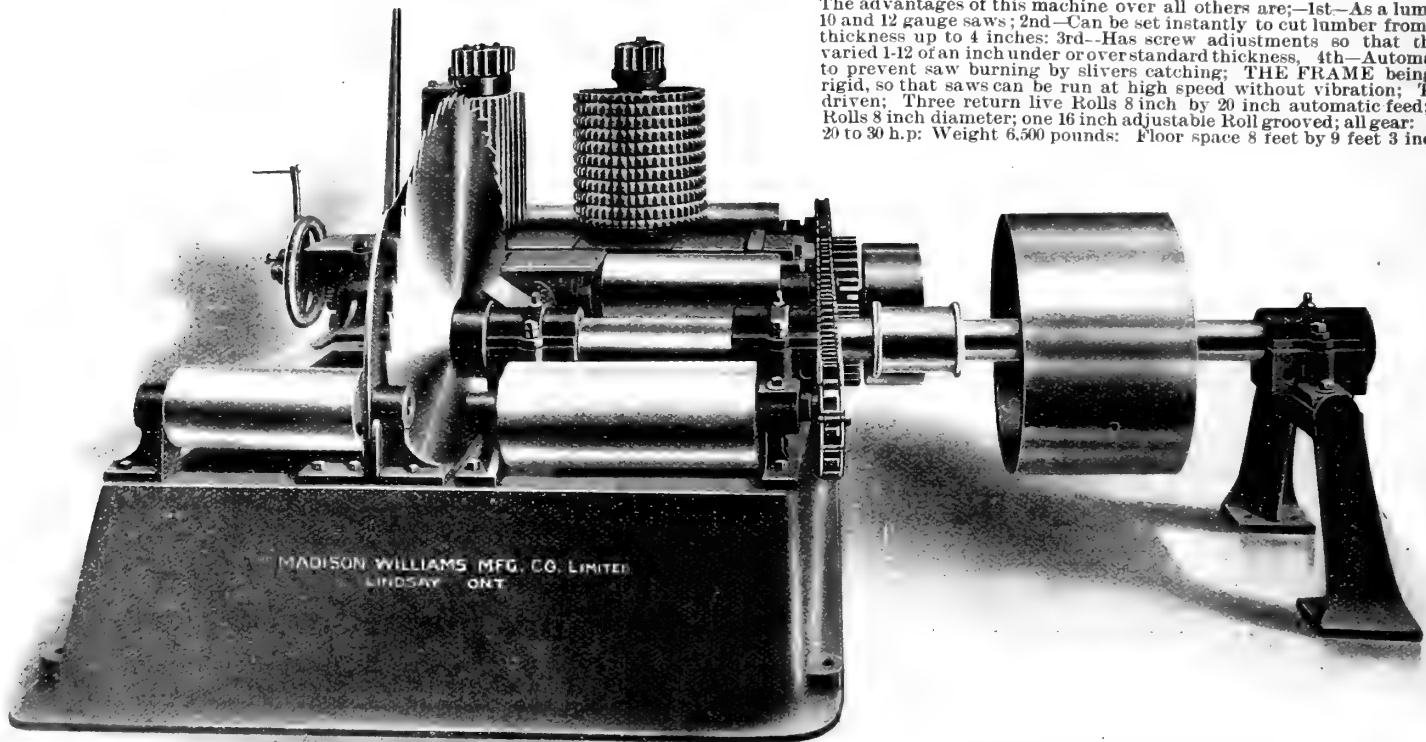


No. 5 LATH EDGER

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company**

**Minneapolis, Minn.**

## JOHNSTON RE-SAW is a Lumber Saver and a Money Maker



The advantages of this machine over all others are;—1st—As a lumber saver using 10 and 12 gauge saws; 2nd—Can be set instantly to cut lumber from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to any thickness up to 4 inches; 3rd—Has screw adjustments so that thickness can be varied 1-12 of an inch under or over standard thickness; 4th—Automatic adjustment to prevent saw burning by slivers catching; THE FRAME being heavy is very rigid, so that saws can be run at high speed without vibration; THREE POINT driven; Three return live Rolls 8 inch by 20 inch automatic feed; Two grooved Rolls 8 inch diameter; one 16 inch adjustable Roll grooved; all gear: Power required 20 to 30 h.p: Weight 6,500 pounds: Floor space 8 feet by 9 feet 3 inches:

**THE MADISON WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Limited, Lindsay, Ontario**

Builders of Sawmill Machinery and 'Triumph' Turbine Water Wheels  
Eastern Representative: H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Western Representative: The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

# ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

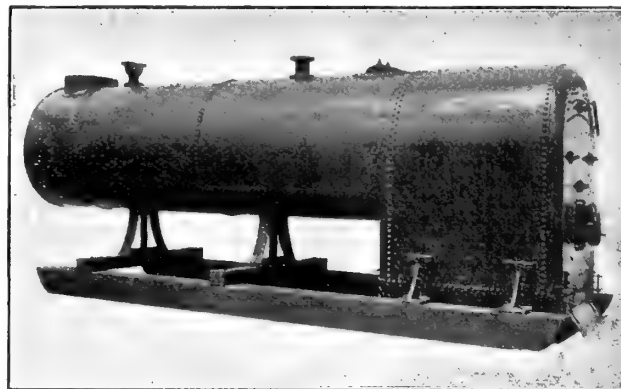
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Write for Prices and Information

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Agencies and Warehouses:—ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.



Locomotive Boiler on Skids

# International

Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

### International Stock Food

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

### International Silver Pine Healing Oil

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

### International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

### International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

### International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

### International Gall Cure

Cures while horses work or rest.

### International Foot Remedy

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

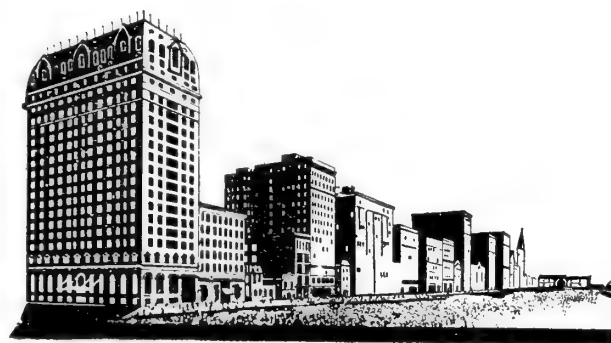
### International Harness Soap

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Ont.



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When you know definitely, clearly and in detail just who is in the market for your product, you are in a fair way to land the order.

MacLean Daily Reports will introduce you to buyers in every Province every day at a trifling cost when the results are considered.

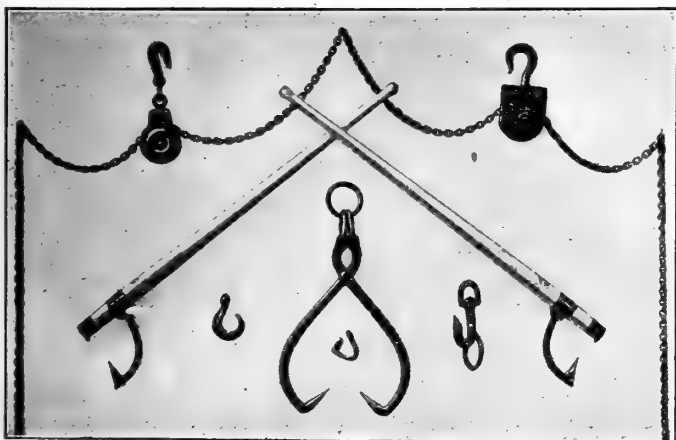
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A POSTAL WILL BRING DETAILS

**MacLean Daily Reports, Limited**

220 King St. West, Toronto

also Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

# Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

No. 2 Cuts 6/4	45 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	50 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	33 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	34 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	36 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	51 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	58 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	47 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	34 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	36 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	30 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	32 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	23 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	25 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	22 00
Box 1 x 10	23 00
Box 1 x 12	25 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	30 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

White Ash		
1st and 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch	44 00	46 00
2 1/4 to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
Strips	22 00	24 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00

Black and Brown		
1st and 2nd, 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
Common good culls	14 00	20 00
1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 in. & up	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

Elm		
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in. and up	34 00	38 00
Common and culls	16 00	20 00
1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up	28 00	32 00
Common and culls	13 00	18 00

Maple		
1st and 2nd hand	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00
1st and 2nd, soft	26 00	28 00
Common and culls	14 00	22 00

## BOSTON, MASS.

White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.	\$99 00	100 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	90 00	
Fine common, 1 in.	72 00	
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	74 00	
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	45 00	
No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.	58 00	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	35 00	37 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	45 00	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	50 00	52 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	38 00	
No. 1, 1 x 8	37 00	
No. 2, 1 x 12	43 00	
No. 2, 1 x 10	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	34 00	35 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	28 00	29 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	28 00	29 00
Canadian spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension	26 00	27 00
Spruce, 9 in. and under		25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths,		
10 ft. and up	24 00	25 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7		
and 3x4 random lengths, 10		
feet and up	20 00	22 00

All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up	21 00	22 00
5 inches and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.		19 00
Vermont spruce boards, matched	22 00	23 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1 s clipped and bundled	19 00	21 00
1 1/4 in. spruce laths	4 00	4 10
1 1/2 in. spruce laths		3 60

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$3 00	\$3 75
Clears	3 25	3 40
Second clears		2 75
Clear whites		2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 45	2 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 50	1 60
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	3 50	4 00
Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch, butts to 2-in.		4 20
Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 1/4		4 75
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar		3 50

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"IT HANDLES ANY SIZE LOGS!"

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That allows empties to pass through on the same track without jacking up the loader on spuds.

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It is self-propelling, moves and spots its own cars, dispensing with the services of a road engine.

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## Charcoal Chilled Cast Iron Wheels

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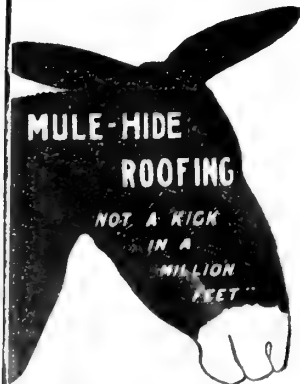
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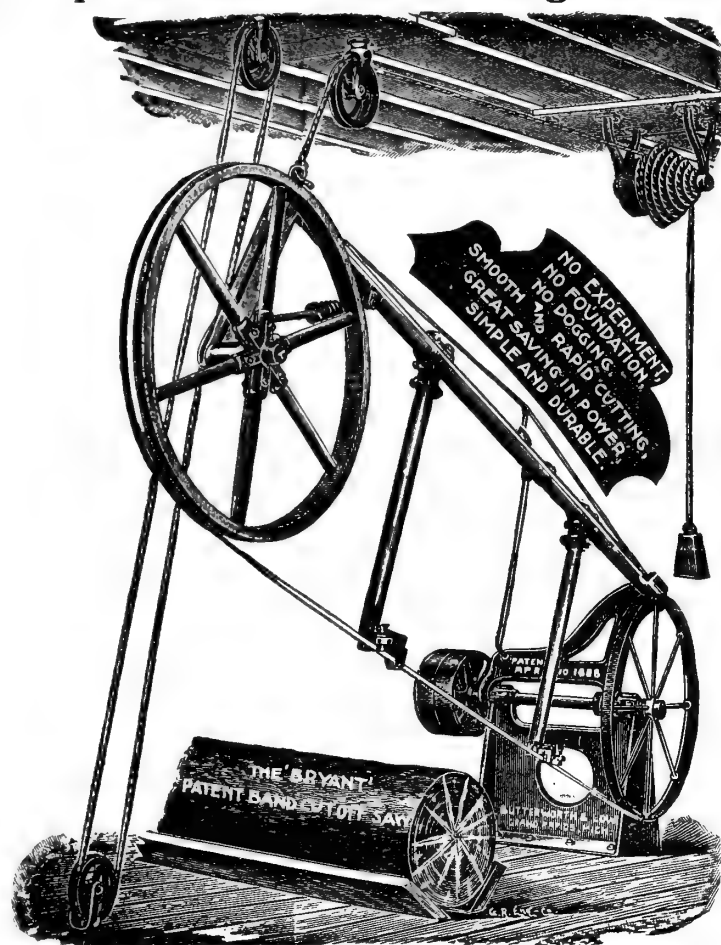
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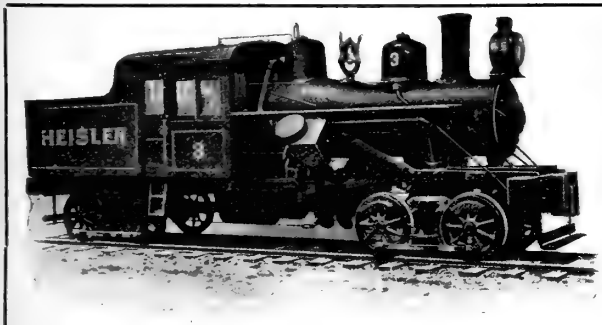
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Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

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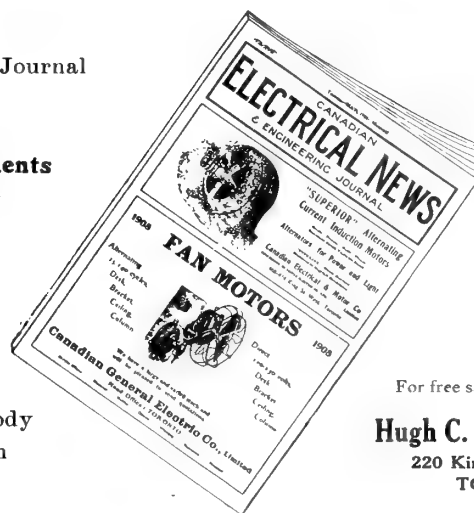
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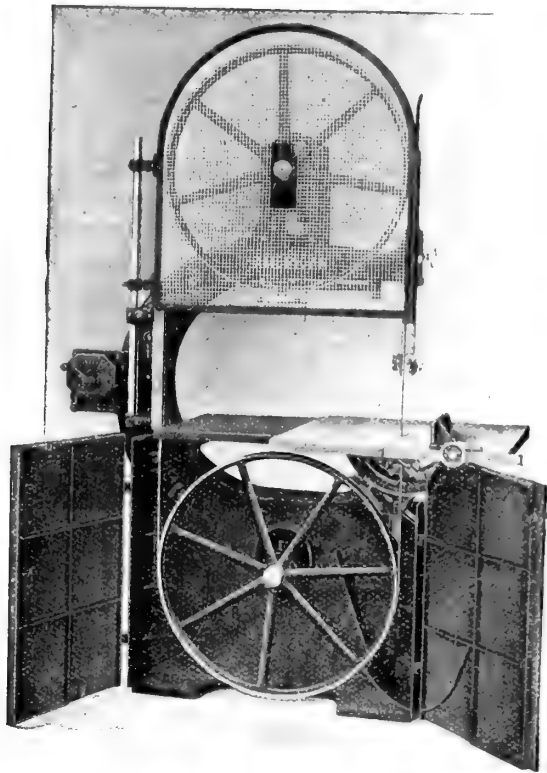
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# American 36-inch Band Saw



**American Ball Bearing 36-inch  
Band Saw**

The American 36-inch Band Saw fitted up as shown in the cuts makes a most perfect and efficient equipment.

The wire guard for the upper wheel and the closed doors for the lower, eliminate the possibility of danger.

Ball-bearings of the most approved type applied to both wheels, insure a remarkably easy running saw—a thing very essential in a tool of this kind.

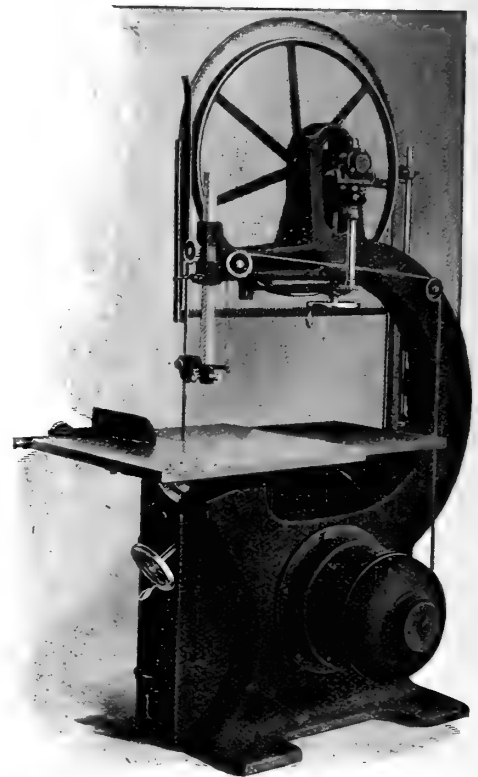
Direct connected motor with rheostat mounted on the machine itself, provides, the most efficient method of driving a Band Saw—no belts, no lost motion, very little power in comparison.

Patent weighing strain to upper wheel with indicator for adjusting weight to different widths of blades relieves the operator from guesswork in adjusting, and saw blades from cracking or breaking.

Micrometer adjustment to the table with accurately graduated scale insures the proper tilt in either direction—45 degrees to right, 5 degrees to left.

The celebrated “Mohawk Dutchman” saw guide insures operation without friction and is a guard against injury to the blade.

**We have a little booklet—just out—fully describing this machine. Send us your address and we will mail you a copy**



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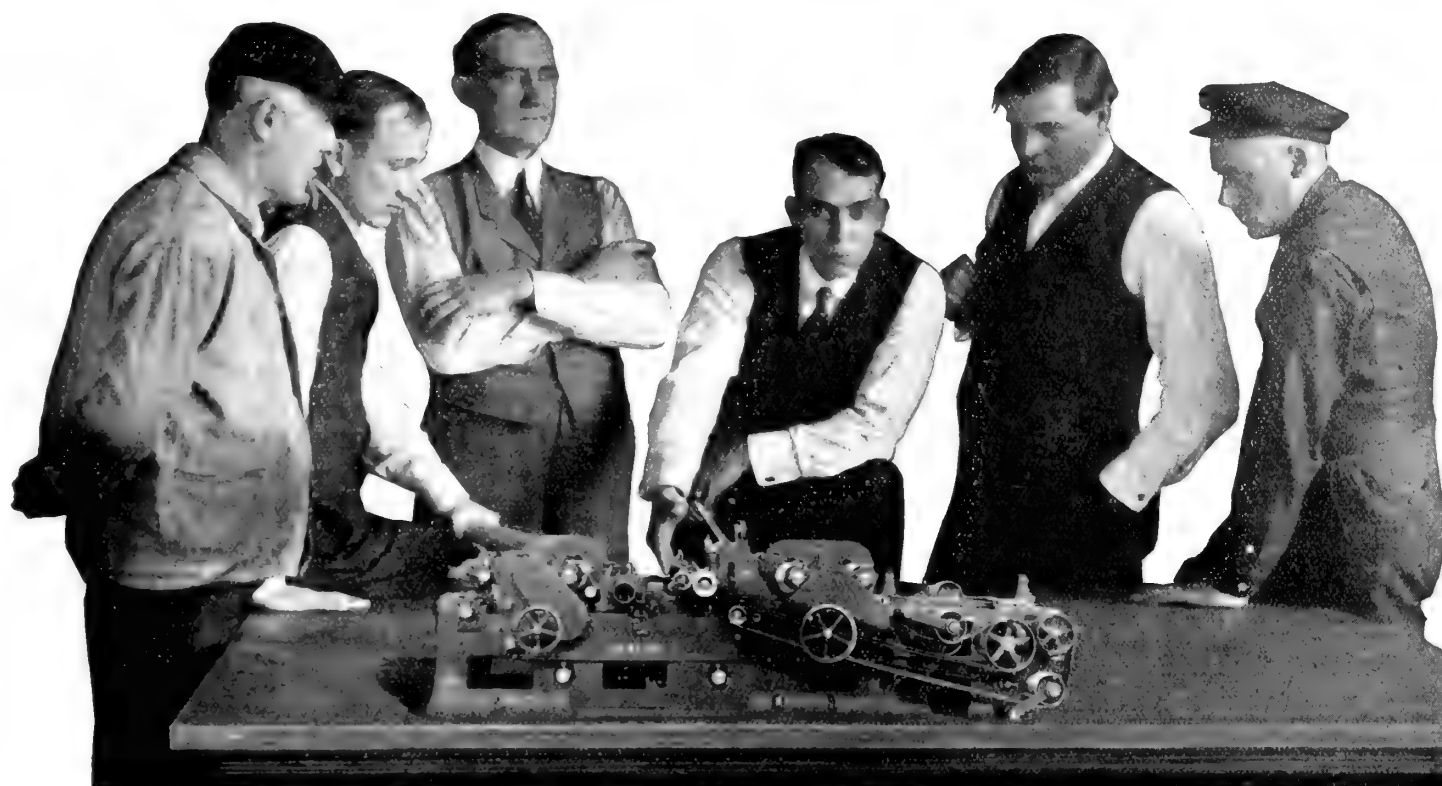
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## Berlin Engineers Build a New High-Efficiency Matcher

**B**ERLIN Engineers have built their master machine—a matcher in construction and appearance like a battleship or “Dreadnaught.”

The height of perfection has been reached in matcher-building. And all as a result of these men knowing conditions and practising the highest engineering principles known to the world.

Although Berlin matchers have always been leaders in the industry, these men have gone further to realize their ideals—to lead the way and assist lumber manufacturers to produce efficiency and most economically.

The achievement of these skilled engineers is the new Berlin High-Efficiency Matcher.

### **Will Replace 2 or 3 Old Style Machines**

This new machine has the highest capacity of any matcher ever built.

It will handle the stock as fast as it can be brought to it—either by the feeder or special feeding mechanism.

Matchers running at less than 100 lineal feet a minute will no longer have a place in the planing mill, because one new Berlin will do the work of 2 or 3 other machines, and at 40% to 60% less cost.

Under these conditions a new Berlin matcher will pay for itself in less than a year's time.

### **Capacity Plus Efficiency**

A fast-feed matcher cannot be judged by its capacity alone. And there's where this new Berlin is years ahead of other machines—it gives you a new view-point from which to judge the greatest value in a matcher.

In time, similar features will be adopted on other matchers to come up to the Berlin high standard of efficiency.

It will not be long before evidence of Berlin construction can be recognized in other tools.

A higher standard of efficiency in the planing mill has been looked for by the lumber manufacturers for some time.

*Capacity* has been supplied by *nearly all* makes of machines.

Now with the new Berlin, a higher standard of efficiency has been established. And yet the capacity has been further increased.

### **More Automatic and Labor-Saving Features**

Operators will marvel at the conveniences provided for them. Less effort is required to operate it than any machine ever built.

Adjustments and features that heretofore required his attention are now done *automatically*.

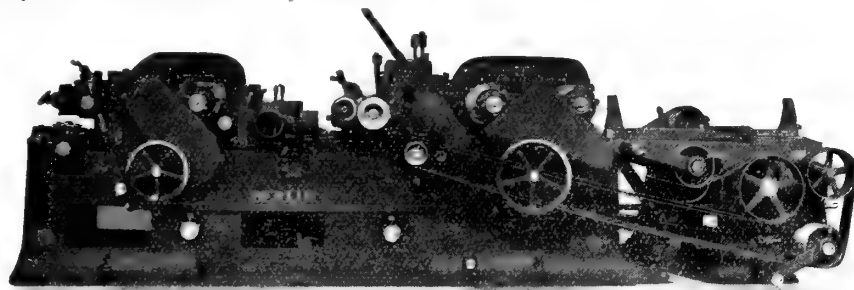
Saving in time, labor and physical effort means greater efficiency—more and better work at least cost.

The new Berlin is simple in construction—simple to operate—and simply so far ahead of anything you have ever seen in a matcher that it's hard to believe your eyes.

But soon you will see them in every section of the country—more mills need them than you could imagine.

Berlin Engineers knew this when they built such a machine. Some placed their order immediately when the *first* machine was completed. Hundreds are investigating how it will accomplish the enormous saving we mention.

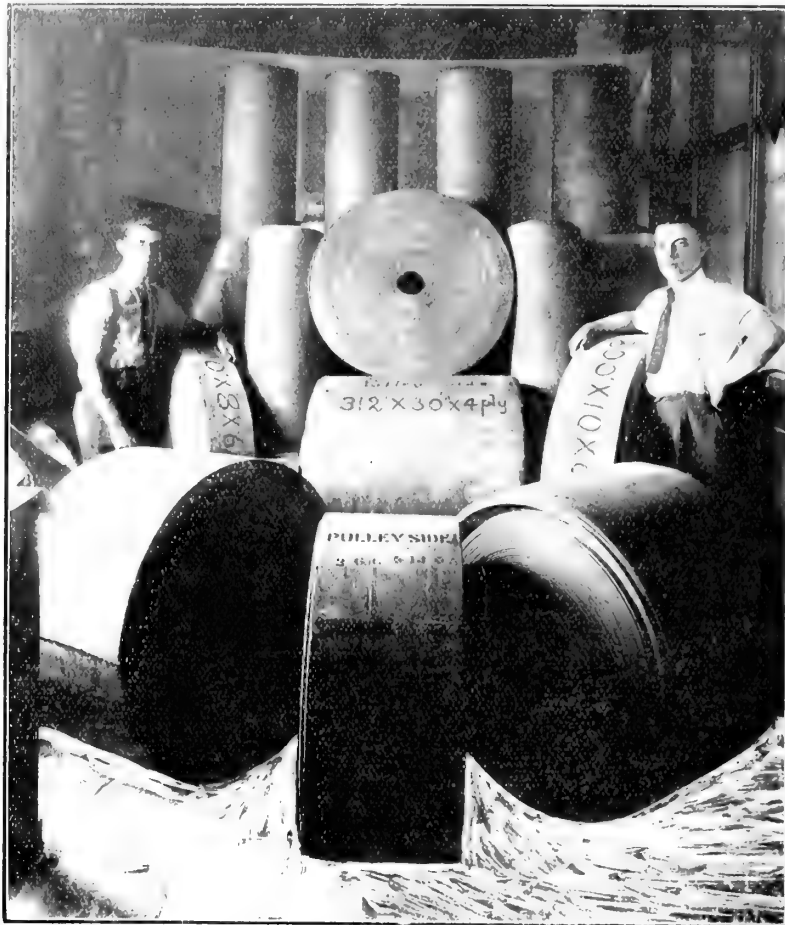
Let us send the data that will prove our claims.



There are several models of this machine—suited to meet every condition. A large illustrated circular will be sent upon request.

## **The Berlin Machine Works, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.**





# The Economy of Vi-Balata Belting

is the economy of the "best in the long run" systems—the choice of every long-sighted policy.

Vi-Balata is distinguishable from every other Balata Belting nominally by the prefix "Vi" and materially by the vast superiority of quality.

Vi-Balata Belting is absolutely waterproof and steamproof and will not stretch or contract with any alteration of atmospheric conditions.

Every belt guaranteed.

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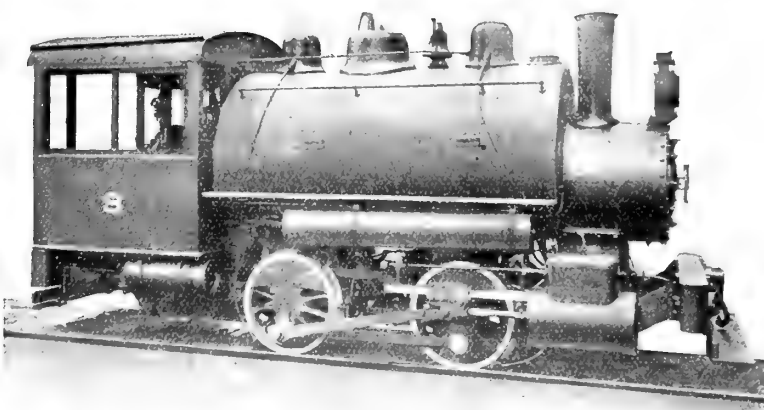
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## INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES FOR BURNING COAL, WOOD OR OIL



Our locomotives are not built for one job only. They are built to last for years in the hardest service with a minimum expense for upkeep. This is the only proper way to build them.

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idle when repairs are necessary, as like parts will fit any other locomotive of the same size and design.

Consider the reduction in your profits when your locomotives are waiting for repairs.

Interchangeable parts, sure to fit, are kept in stock at all times and can be shipped at short notice.

**MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS**

Dominion Express Building, MONTREAL, CANADA

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Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

## DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS

have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

Write for lithographed booklet No. 289, illustrated in colors.

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With one of our forest maps before you, you can know exactly the amount, character and location of your timber. The knowledge will be *exact*, not what some cruiser has *guessed* at. This information will enable you to get at least 10% more from your timber yearly.

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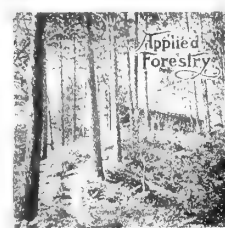
We appraise new lands, and survey wild lands for renewal of lines or to get actual acreage.

Let us prove to you the value of the services which our skill and experience can offer.

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A valuable text book on how to get greater returns from your timber at once and in the future. Tells you also how we work and what we have done for others during our long forestry experience. Free on request.

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Larrigans**

**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

**R. M. Beal Leather Co.**

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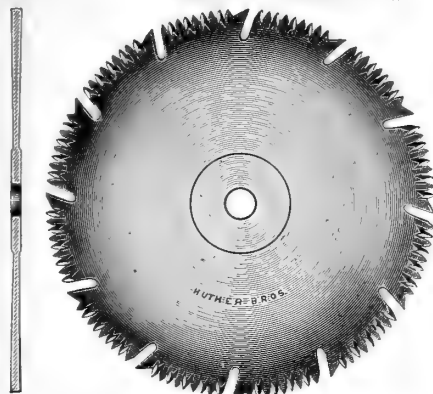
**Not altogether what we say but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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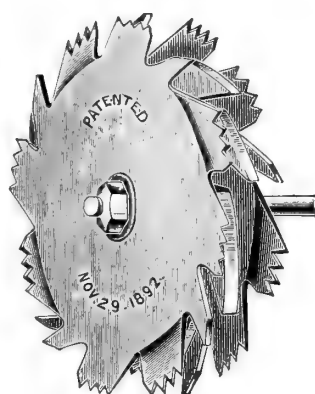
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Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.  
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Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

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Burned with WOOD, from selected Ohio bottom Rock, and packed fresh from the Kilns, in new, tight, double-headed barrels.

Can also ship you in Mixed Carloads

Hard Wall Plaster, Wood Fibre Plaster, Hydrated Lime, Mortar Colors, Waterproofing.

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Wire Us Your Orders for Prompt Shipment



## What is this Aloxite Wheel Doing?

It is gumming a band saw 23 feet long, grinding faster, cleaner, cooler than any wheel the filer ever had before. The wheel grinds one of these saws in 18 minutes, and lasts four months.

There is never any indication of heating or case hardening — just quiet, easy cutting—and it's a wheel that holds its shape.

You are delaying better saw service—holding up a saving of hours and dollars—until your filers get Aloxite Wheels.

HAVE YOU OUR WOOD-WORKING CATALOG?

## The Carborundum Co.

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## Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

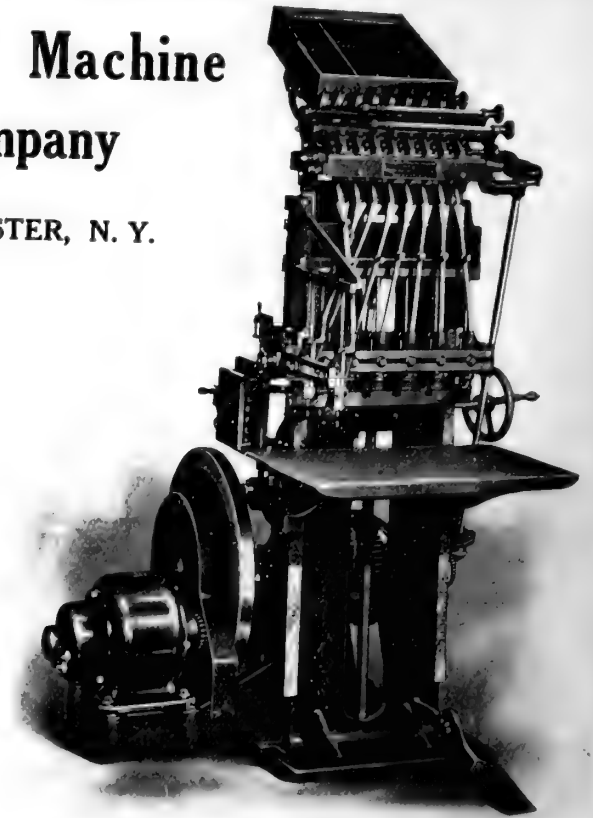
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Box Board  
Matchers,

Box Board  
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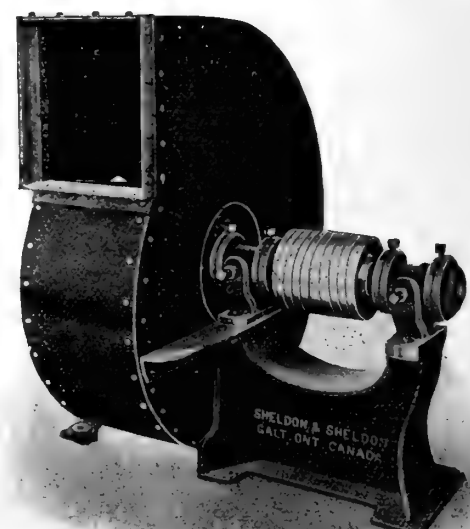


Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

## Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans

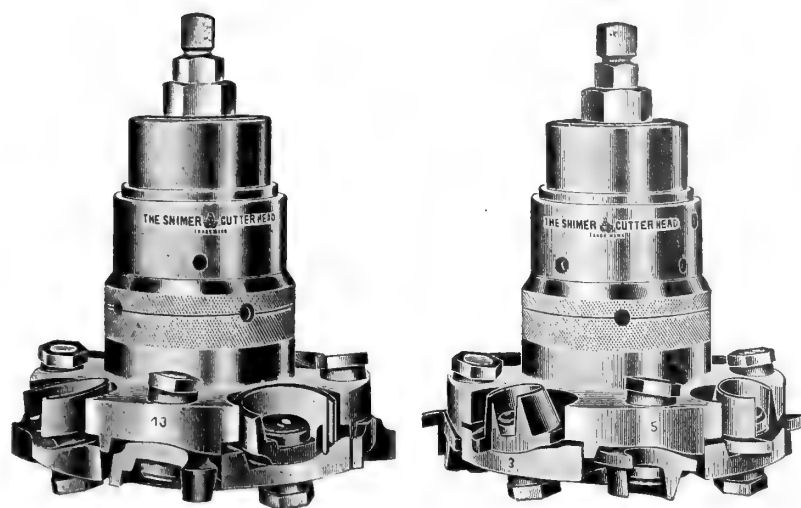


The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

## Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

# The "Shimer Limited" Cutter Head



Is a strong, substantial tool made especially for the Fast Feed Matcher and designed to give reliable service for years without interruption, as well as for safety to the operator.

They are made to suit any and every variety of matcher or moulder with a feeding capacity exceeding 150 feet per minute. They have a chucking device that is self-centering on the spindle, and which also provides a perfectly secure means of fastening the Head to the spindle without using set screws. They have also a special construction of the bit seats, a bit designed for faster cutting and have holding bolts of great power and strength.

These Heads have every adjustment and convenience required for the production of the finest work—features absolutely essential in the economical production of high class flooring, ceiling, etc.

The Cutters are circular in form and have in their contour the exact counterpart of the shape of the mould, saving all the hand fitting and affording great convenience in maintaining uniform patterns. They work with a SHEARING OR SHAVE CUT, and the manner of dividing the cut increases the efficiency and insures easy and fast cutting in any kind of material.

## The Long Life of the Circular Bits

is due to the fact that the entire circle of the Bit is cutting edge as it wears back by use and repeated sharpenings—that the cutting edge is protected from unnecessary wear and friction by the inclined seats to which the Bits are fastened, and that the edge outlines only come into contact with the lumber and shape it correctly. All that portion of the Cutter back of the cutting edge is brought into service as the Cutter is sharpened and brought round upon its holding bolt to again fit the gauge.

### THE GREAT AMOUNT OF CUTTING EDGE

which is held in reserve (from 3 to 5 inches) gives to the purchaser the cheapest of tools, aside from the convenience their use affords in maintaining uniform patterns.

We offer the Shimer Limited Cutter Heads to the mill man who is willing to pay a fair price for fast feed heads and who expects an amount of service which will justify him in making his expenditure as an investment, not a running expense.

We want the desirable features of these Heads to impress you in a practical way, hence we offer to send them on trial for 30 days.

Price net, in solid section, complete for making flooring, only \$67.00. With expansion, \$72.46 per set complete.

Send measurements today. Address

## SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS,

Milton, Pa., U. S. A.

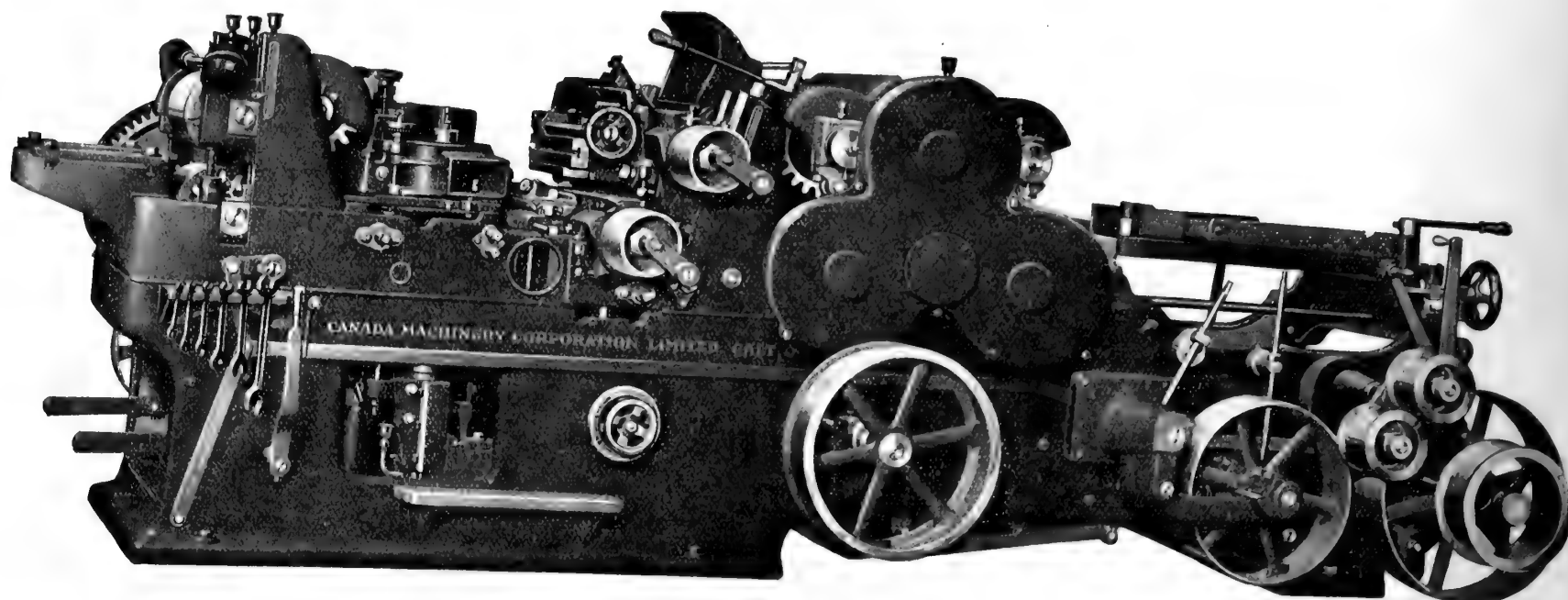
GALT, Ontario, Can.



**No. 122  
MATCHER**

**C.M.C.**

**No. 122  
MATCHER**



**C.M.C. No. 122 Heavy Duty Fast Feed Planer and Matcher**

**CYLINDERS** both top and bottom are of the round type equipped throughout with high speed knives.

**SIDE HEADS** either of the round type or of the Shimer pattern can be supplied as desired.

**FEED** consists of six 12 inch rolls under spring tension driven by accurately machine cut gears carefully guarded.

**ALL DRIVES** are either by belt or gears no chains being used to give constant trouble.

**BELTS** are all long and driven from a self contained counter shaft attached to the main frame, and are all tightened by one lever.

**WORKMANSHIP** is of the highest class.

**PERFECT WORK** is guaranteed at a speed of 200 feet per minute.

**PROFILING ATTACHMENT** can be fitted at the delivery end of a machine for making drop siding, casings, base board, etc.

**JOINTING DEVICE** can be supplied for truing irregular surfaces.

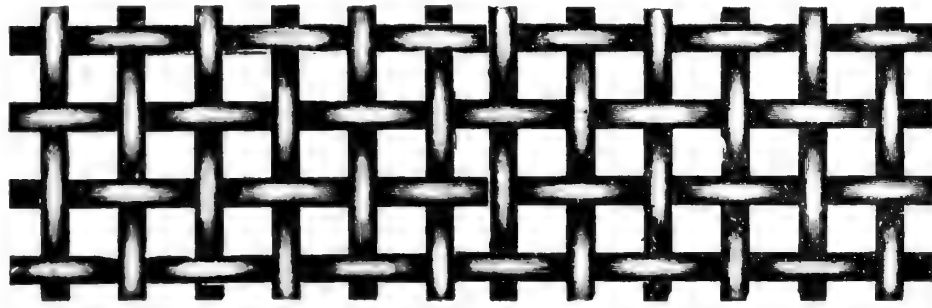
*Full Details with Bulletins and Prices Supplied on Application*

**We Make the Most Complete Line of  
Wood-Working Machinery in Canada**

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**

**Galt, Ontario**

# STEEL WIRE CLOTH



## FOR REFUSE BURNERS

Write for sample and full particulars

Alligator Ropes      Saw Mill Carriage Ropes

**The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited**

Hamilton, Ont.      -      Montreal, Que.

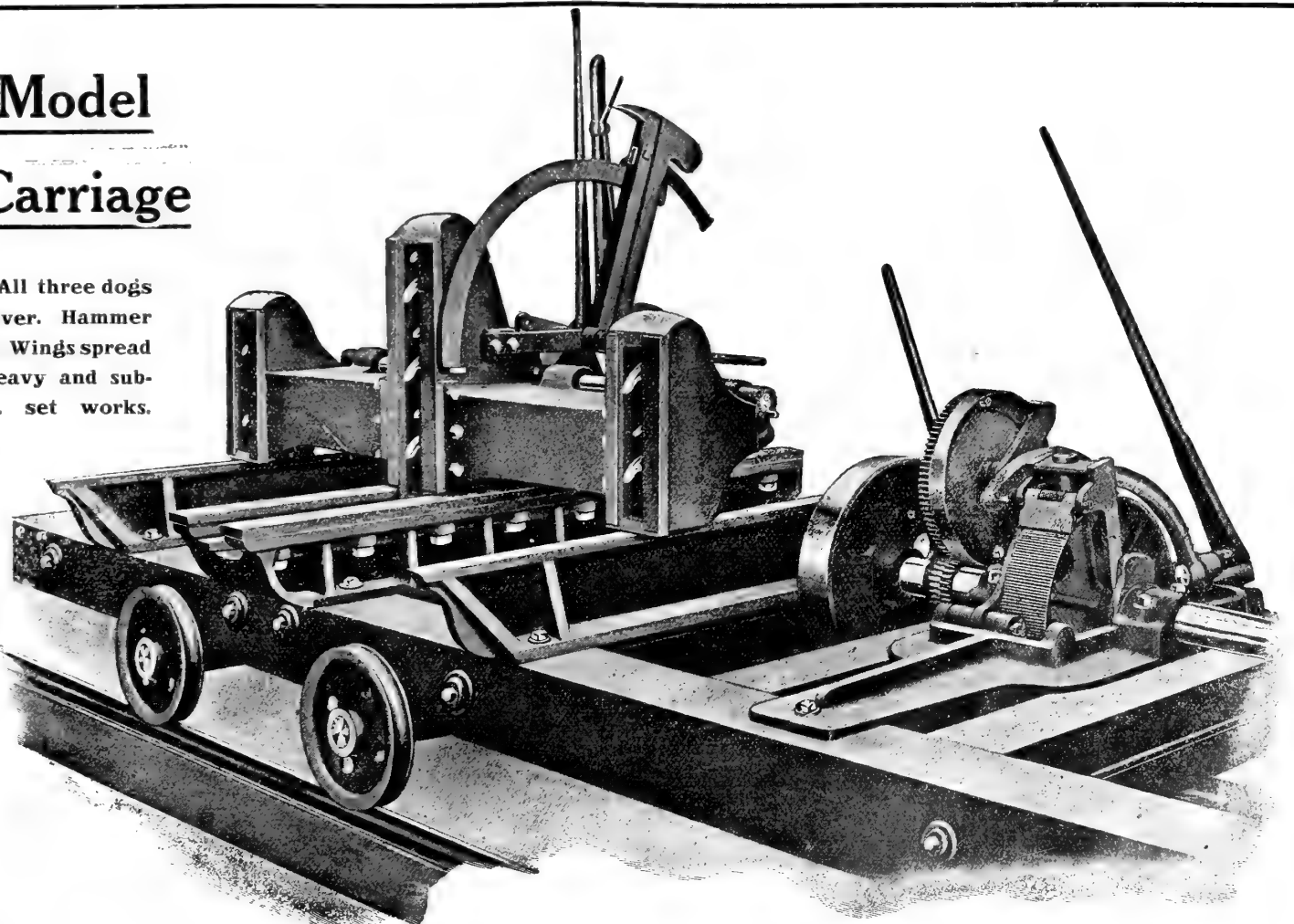
### Mowry's Model

### Saw Mill Carriage

With wing knee. All three dogs operated by one lever. Hammer dogs easily applied. Wings spread five feet. Very heavy and substantial. Style C. set works.

This is a model Saw Carriage and always a great favorite among lumbermen who appreciate the best. It is simple, easy to operate, can't be wrecked and will reduce your bill to nothing.

Where will our catalogue and literature find you?



Our 46 inch Saw Carriage

**MOWRY & SONS,      -      Gravenhurst, Ontario**

# Long's Quality Machinery

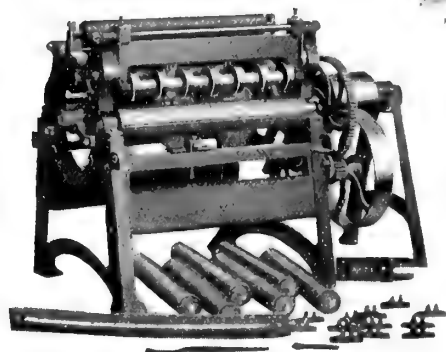
Here are a few machines which appeal to the practical mill-man.



Steel Carriages

This style built with 36-in., 40-in., 44-in., 48-in., 54-in., 60-in., 72-in., opening from saw line

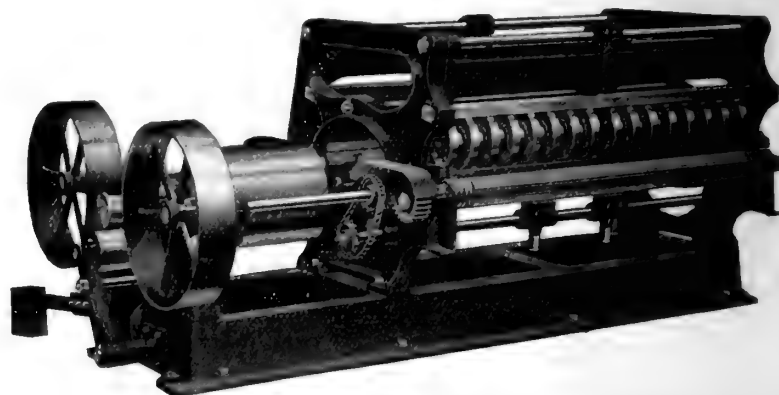
We have others. If you don't see what you want here, send us your inquiry.



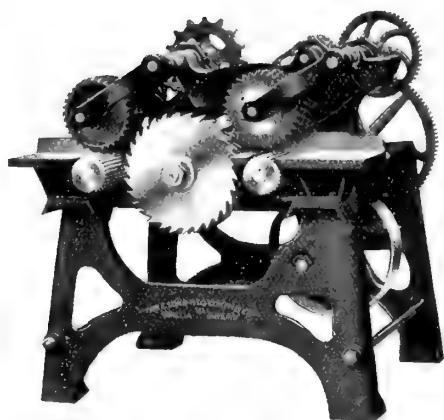
32-in. Edger

## EDGERS

suitable for  
Sawmill of  
any  
Capacity

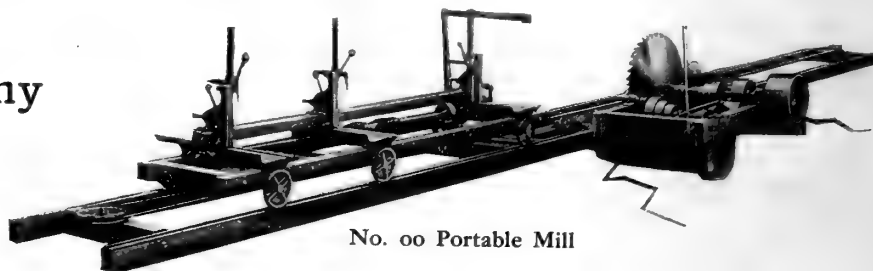


This style built 54-in., 60-in., 66-in., 72-in., 84-in., 96-in. between frames



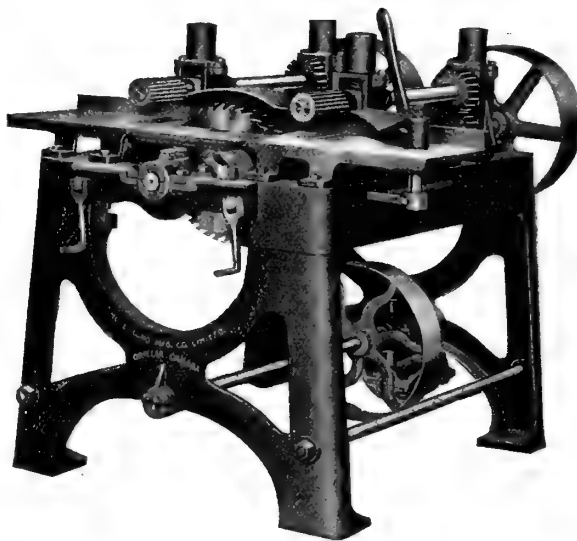
3 Saw Lath Bolter

Complete  
Mills of any  
Capacity



No. 00 Portable Mill

Our entire attention is devoted to studying the needs of the saw-mill trade. Our services are at your disposal.



Heavy Duty Lath Machine

Mill plans and specifications of complete mills furnished.

The E. LONG MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, Orillia, Ont.

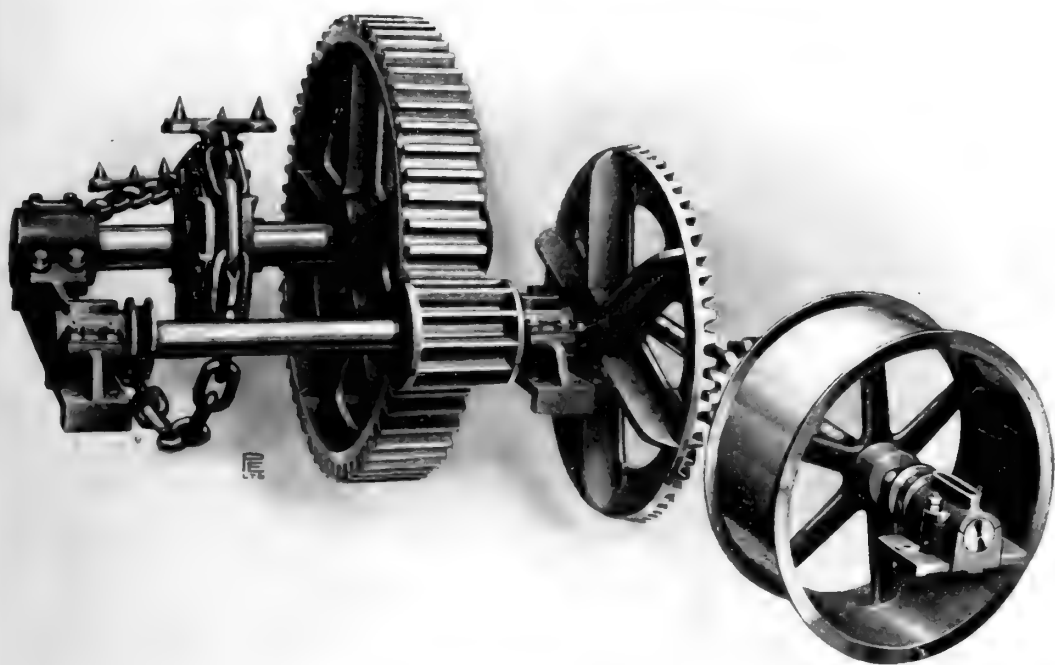
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# WATEROUS LOG JACKS

## For Light and Heavy Mills



We build a Log Jack to suit every mill size—single and double geared—for Band and Circular Mills.

Every one is built of the best materials only, to a design that has been tested out and has made good under Canadian Mill conditions.

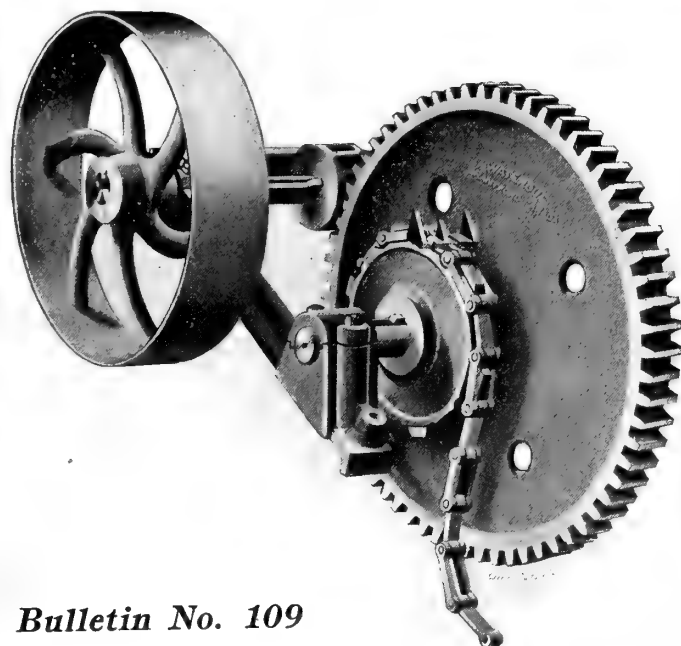
In point of efficiency, in strength and in long wearing qualities we back our Log Jacks against any make on the market.

**For the Heaviest Work** we recommend the No. O Log Jack shown above. This is a double geared machine, carries a bull wheel 60" in diameter, has a  $5\frac{7}{8}$ " main shaft and is built throughout to these proportions. It can be arranged to drive lengthwise or crosswise of mill for band or circular mill work, and is the heaviest Jack we build. **Weight about 5700 lbs.**

**For Light Mills** cutting from 15,000 to 20,000 feet per day, the No. 2 Log Jack, as shown in the smaller cut, is the best buy. The full web bull wheel is  $35\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide; main shaft  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. Can be supplied in double or single geared machines, to drive lengthwise or crosswise of mill. **Weight about 900 to 1500 lbs.**

We build our Log Jacks in sizes intermediate and lighter than these shown.

For both Sawmill and Pulpmill use.



*Full description in Bull Wheel Bulletin No. 109*

# The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

## Brantford, Canada

AGENT—H. B. Gilmour, Vancouver, B.C.

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**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines. Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

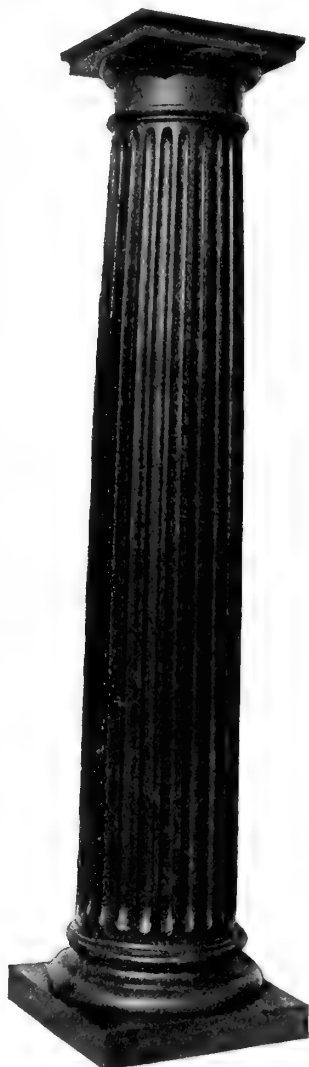
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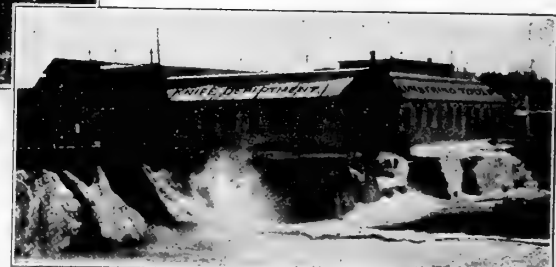
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